"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain and warmer today; fair, much colder Tuesday; south to west winds
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,548. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1917.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

## DANIELS ATTACKS THE HIGH BIDDERS ON NAVY SHELLS

### Answers Critics of Award to British Firm with Sweeping Arraignment.

### PROFITS ABOVE PATRIOTISM

### Secretary Tells of Utter Failure of Appeals to "Practical Monopoly."

### DOMESTIC OUTPUT INFERIOR

### Tests Cited to Show It Is Behind the Times—Defense of a Government Plant.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON Jan. 21.—Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, tonight issued a statement in scathing arraignment of the Bethlehem Steel Company and others for their attitude in criticism of the recent award by the Navy Department of a contract for 7,500 armor-piercing 14-inch and 16-inch shells to the British ordnance firm of Hadfields, Limited.

The British firm underbid American competitors about $200 a shell, offered to deliver the shells in much quicker time, and, according to statements made by Secretary Daniels tonight, this firm has manufactured shells that meet the severe requirements of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, whereas American firms had experienced great difficulty in meeting the new specifications.

After ridiculing the allegation in a metal trade journal that the British firm had made this low bid at the "instigation" of the British Government, so as to batter down the prices to British purchasers of steel in the American market, and pointing out that the Hadfields bid was equally low before the war began, Secretary Daniels makes sharp rejoinder to criticisms made by the Bethlehem Steel Company in full-page newspaper advertisements.

"Until it is able to fill its contracts," says Mr. Daniels's statement, "it does not become the Bethlehem Company to criticise the Navy Department for awarding contracts to manufacturers who can make shells that meet the tests."

**"Silly Article" Ridiculed.**

Mr. Daniels's statement in full reads:

"Several newspaper comments on the recent award of armor-piercing shells to an English firm, evidently based on a complete misunderstanding of the situation, and a particularly silly article in The Daily Metal Reporter of Jan. 15, convince me that a concise statement of the experiences of the department in obtaining shells equal in quality to those used by foreign navies at a reasonable price is necessary to enable the public to understand what has been going on.

"The Daily Metal Reporter's editorial writer advances the amusing theory that Hadfields, Ltd., which is the name of the English firm whose bid for armor-piercing projectiles has been accepted, put in their bid at the instigation of the British Government to create a panic in the American steel market, so that the British purchasers of steel could batter down the prices. Aside from the patent absurdity of attempting to use this small order for such a purpose, it is only needed to note that to sustain this theory it is necessary to assume that six months before the war began Great Britain was able to forecast the situation today, as Hadfields put in their original bid for practically the same shells at that time.

"When certain American manufacturers learned in 1914 that Hadfields would submit bids they reduced their price from $500 to $315 each on 14-inch shells, and on other sizes in proportion, and secured the contract at their bid, thus enabling the navy to effect a saving of $1,077,210 on the one order.

"The Department wishes to give all its orders to American manufacturers whenever they quote reasonable prices and furnish shells that meet navy requirements. Nothing but the utter failure of the most patient negotiations and appeals to the patriotism of the little group of steel manufacturers which has a practical monopoly of this business have made it imperative for the Government to build a projectile factory and give a contract to a foreign bidder.

**Bethlehem Steel Rebuked.**

"The Bethlehem Steel Company, controlled by Mr. Schwab, which has been filling the papers with advertisements criticising the Navy Department, admits in its latest advertisement that though it was two years ago awarded a contract for $1,500,000 worth of shells it has not yet made shells to meet the requirements of the Navy Department. Until it is able to fill its contracts, it does not become the Bethlehem Company to criticise the Navy Department for awarding contracts to manufacturers who can make shells that meet the tests.

"I regard the attitude of those companies in this and other matters as most unfortunate, and were there no relief through competition either by the Government or by other more patriotic firms, I would feel that they were putting our entire program of preparedness in peril. In urging the necessity for our tremendous program of naval development in Congress I found the most serious obstacle to contend with was the feeling of many Congressmen that the whole matter of preparedness was a deliberately organized campaign on the part of manufacturers of war material to obtain enormous contracts

Continued on Page 2.

### *Final Victory This Year Predicted by Brusiloff*

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 22.—The Times publishes the following from its Petrograd correspondent:

"Addressing the officers of his staff on the southwestern front, General Brusiloff, according to the Russkoe Slovo, uttered the following prediction:

"'Information at my disposal, and my personal convictions warrant me in saying I am certain—just as certain as that I am standing before you—that during the coming year the enemy will be finally and completely routed.'"

## P. S. BOARD PLANS RAIL WAGE BOARDS

### Chairman Straus Announces a Scheme to Put an End to Railway Strikes.

### OPPOSED BY JOHN MITCHELL

### Industrial Commission Chairman Sees Unfairness in Keeping Men at Work Who Want to Quit.

Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission announced last night that the commission would make public today recommendations to the Legislature for the establishment of one or more wage boards to have jurisdiction with the commission over labor disputes involving the public service utilities of the city. Mr. Straus was one of the speakers at the Free Synagogue at a meeting called to discuss strikes, and the plans of the commission as outlined by him will seek to prevent future strikes or lockouts until the wage boards and the commission have passed on the issues in dispute. Public hearings for full discussion of the recommendations will be arranged by the commission, Mr. Straus announced.

John Mitchell, Chairman of the State Industrial Commission and former President of the United Mine Workers of America, speaking from the same platform, announced that he was opposed to the arrangement outlined by Mr. Straus. He gave two reasons for this opposition—first, that, like other measures contemplating compulsory investigation, it sought to keep men at work when they considered it to their advantage to quit, and, second, that the Public Service Commission was not equipped in its personnel to deal with labor disputes.

The recommendations to be made by the Public Service Commission for the establishment of wage boards are the outgrowth of the investigations started by it during the strikes of motormen and conductors called last Summer and Fall by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes. It was known when those inquiries were begun that the commission ultimately intended to ask the Legislature to enact laws to prevent a repetition of such labor disturbances, and that it would probably ask for the creation of one or more wage boards.

A brief outline of the plan finally agreed to by members of the commission was furnished by Mr. Straus last night. It contemplates the creation of boards composed of an equal number of representatives of employers and employes, which shall hear the issues in dispute and endeavor to settle them. Failing in this, the board, or either of the disputants, shall submit the controversy to the Public Service Commission, which shall have final jurisdiction.

"This plan, if adopted, will not forbid strikes," Mr. Straus explained, "but merely require the men to remain at work and forbid them from being locked out until the issues in dispute shall have been fully considered. It is a plan intended to protect the public, which, after all, has the right to be considered. It is my conviction that such a full discussion of each controversy would result in great good, and, while I do not claim that all strikes would be averted, I do believe that at least 95 per cent. of them would be avoided."

Mr. Straus added that, in deciding on the plan calling for the establishment of wage boards, the commission had discussed the subject with many eminent authorities, one of them being Dr. Charles R. Van Hise, President of the University of Wisconsin.

Mr. Mitchell contended in his address that the right of men to quit work was as sacred as their right to employment.

"I am opposed to the plan outlined here by Mr. Straus," he said, "because it would introduce an element of force into the settlement of labor disputes. I agree with Mr. Straus that street railways and steam railroads must be regarded as distinct from other employers in the consideration of labor disputes, because of the great possible inconvenience to the public resulting from strikes, but, as I have said, the right of men to quit work is sacred. We do not, in this country, want industrial peace, but a righteous peace. Or, in other words, we want industrial peace that is founded on righteous peace.

"The purpose of such a plan as outlined by Mr. Straus would be to keep men at work until after the Public Service Commission had finished its investigation, and to keep them at work after that if the Public Service Commission decided against the men in the controversy. And, since the law gave the Public Service Commission jurisdiction, the same law would make it unlawful for the workers to disregard the findings and would fix appropriate penalties.

"The question is, can we afford to adopt a proposition that would seek to send a man to prison because he refused to remain at work?

"I do not believe that the Public Service Commission is equipped to do this work. It does not understand labor questions. Its members are neither employers nor workers, and Mr. Straus, its Chairman, is the only member of the commission who has studied to any extent sociological matters, or subjects having to do with labor problems. I do not think the laboring men of the country would invest this commission, or any other commission, the Industrial Commission of which I am chairman included, with any such power."

Mr. Mitchell said the results under compulsory investigation of labor disputes in Canada and in Australia did not bear out Mr. Straus's contention that wage boards settled 95 per cent. of controversies, or anything like that ratio.

"My suggestion for the settlement of labor disputes is that collective bargaining and organization be developed. I believe that employers as well as employes should organize and make agreements with each other."

## FUNSTON CHOOSES 25,243 OF MILITIA TO RETURN HOME

### Seventy-fourth New York Regiment Among Troops Called Back from Border.

### 50,000 TO REMAIN ON DUTY

### Three Weeks Needed to Obtain Railroad Facilities for Executing Order.

### SELECTIONS BY SENIORITY

### Rule of Returning First Those on Duty Longest Is Followed as Far as Possible.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Secretary of War Baker tonight made public the fact that 25,243 National Guardsmen were to be embraced in the movement of troops from the border in accordance with the orders issued by Major Gen. Funston yesterday. This will leave 50,000 militiamen on duty along the border.

The maximum number of troops furnished by the States at any one time on duty along the border was 150,000. With this movement, therefore, two-thirds of the maximum will have been returned home for muster out of the Federal service.

Secretary Baker also made public the list of organizations now on the border, designated by General Funston, which will return in this movement. He said they would be transported home as soon as railroad facilities could be supplied. It is understood three weeks will be required. The largest unit ordered home to New York State is the Seventy-fourth Regiment of Infantry.

"General Funston," said Secretary Baker, "has selected these organizations chiefly in accordance with the rule of returning first those troops longest in service on the border. To some extent, however, this rule could not be followed without unequal weakening of the border guard, and the departures from it are so explained."

The organizations ordered home are:

Arkansas—First Infantry.
Delaware—Two battalions infantry.
District of Columbia—Battery B, field artillery.
Illinois—Brigade Headquarters and Third Infantry.
Indiana—Second Infantry, Ambulance Company No. 2, Brigade Headquarters.
Iowa—First Squadron Cavalry, Field Hospital No. 1, Ambulance Company No. 1, Brigade Headquarters, Third Infantry.
Kentucky—Second Infantry.
Louisiana—First Battalion Field Artillery, Field Hospital No. 1.
Maryland—Fifth Infantry.
Massachusetts—Ambulance Company No. 2, Field Hospital No. 2.
Minnesota—First Infantry, First Field Artillery.
Missouri—Fourth Infantry.
Montana—Troop A Cavalry.
Nebraska—Field Hospital No. 1, Company A Signal Corps, Fifth Infantry.
New Hampshire—First Infantry.
New York—Seventy-fourth Infantry, Field Bakery Company, supply train, Ambulance Company No. 4.
North Carolina—First Infantry.
Ohio—Fourth Infantry, Fifth Infantry, Third Brigade Headquarters, First Squadron Cavalry.
Oklahoma—First Infantry, Troops A and B Cavalry, Field Hospital Company, Company A Engineers.
Pennsylvania—Second Field Artillery, Company C Engineers, Sixth Infantry, Eighth Infantry, Third Brigade Headquarters.
South Carolina—Troop A Cavalry, Company A Engineers, Field Hospital Company.
South Dakota—Fourth Infantry.
Utah—Second Squadron Cavalry.
Tennessee—Ambulance Company No. 1, Field Hospital No 1.
Virginia—Second Infantry.
Wisconsin—Second Infantry.

War Department officials continue to withhold comment on reports that the movement of General Pershing's regulars out of Mexico soon will be under way, and the statement announcing the guardsmen designated for relief does not connect these orders with the withdrawal plans in any way. The understanding has been that with the return of the expedition in Mexico and readjustment of the border patrol all of the State troops gradually would be sent home.

### RESTRICTS ALIEN PRIVILEGES.

### Mexico to Favor Natives for Concessions and Employment.

QUERETARO, Mexico, Jan. 21.—The Constitutional Assembly today approved an article of the Constitution providing that Mexicans shall have the preference over foreign born citizens in regard to all classes of concessions and for those posts in the Government employ the holders of which must be citizens.

The article provides that in time of peace no foreigner shall serve in the army or on the police force. To join the navy it is necessary to be a Mexican by birth, and all Captains, pilots, and first engineers of merchant vessels must be citizens, as must be two-thirds of the crews of such ships.

### LOAN TO MEXICO IN DISPUTE.

### Bank Manager Denies Treasury Announcement of Flotation.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 21.—The assistant manager of the Bank of London and Mexico denied today that the bank had arranged, as had been announced by the Treasury Department, to loan to the Government 3,000,000 pesos. The department later announced that the deal had virtually been closed, and that the papers probably would be signed tomorrow.

American gold coins, it is announced, will be accepted by the Government on the basis of one peso and ninety-five cents, Mexican, per dollar, or a discount of 2½ per cent., but the rate on American paper money will continue to be a peso and eighty cents, or 10 per cent. discount. There are few, if any, American gold coins in Mexico.

Walter C. Thurston, who has been in charge of American affairs in the capital during the absence of Charles B. Parker, Charge d'Affaires, has been ordered to Washington by the State Department. He will leave here tomorrow. Mr. Parker has returned to the capital from Queretaro to take charge of the embassy.

**COMPARTMENT CARS FOR HAVANA.**
Only 56 hours via Atlantic Coast Line. 4 trains daily. 1106 B'way. Tel. Mad. Sq. 1460.—Advt.

## *300 Estimated Dead in London Explosion; Flames from Gas Tanks Shot Two Miles High*

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 22.—Throughout Sunday thousands of persons flocked to East London, hoping to satisfy their curiosity as to the effect of Friday's explosion in the munitions factory there. None of them, however, was able to obtain a near view of the scene, owing to rigid regulations, and the crowd could only wander through the outlying streets, where most of the windows were shattered by the concussion.

The newspaper reporters who were allowed to approach nearer the scene describe what was formerly the site of the explosive store as a hole a hundred yards across and eighty feet deep, with masses of earth, iron, and all sorts of wreckage, covering an area of about six acres around the hole. Within that area the destruction was absolute.

"For two days," says The Daily Mail's report, "soldiers have been digging in and turning over the wreckage in search of bodies. About a hundred have been recovered, but there are still more. It seems almost impossible to remove the thousands of tons of earth, stone, iron, and wood under which they are buried. On the whole, however, one is struck far more by the number of people who escaped than by the number killed. * * * Judging from the fact that most of the factories were nearly empty and from the known proportion of casualties in certain houses, it does not appear that the death roll will exceed 300.

"It would have been much greater had the explosion occurred later, when the people had gone to bed, for then they would have been blown away with the upper stories of the houses, whereas, being mostly on the ground floors, they had a better chance to escape."

The papers print columns of individual stories, pathetic incidents and the freak effects common with all explosions, such as a rickety cottage escaping, even to its windows, while adjacent substantial buildings were razed; of people near by escaping unhurt or with only slight injuries, while others at a distance were killed.

The destruction of the gas tank is described as having afforded an amazing spectacle. The tank did not explode, but its top was lifted off like a box lid; and 8,000,000 cubic feet of illuminating gas were liberated. Igniting, a column of flame rose to a height estimated at two miles, burned for a few seconds, and then went out with the suddenness of the switching off of an electric light. Several other gas tanks near by are still intact.

Tribute is paid in all the reports of the explosion to the heroism of the Chief Chemist, Dr. Angell, whose self-sacrifice was briefly mentioned in the official communication. All the reports seem to show that Dr. Angell had a good chance to escape, but waited to see that all the operatives were out and then returned to help fight the fire.

The assistant chemist was caught by the explosion when within 200 yards of it. He had implored Dr. Angell to flee with him, but Dr. Angell, he says, replied: "The firemen are here, and I must go and help them." He then dashed back. With Dr. Angell perished the watchmen, who, with equal heroism, was operating the local fire apparatus. Dr. Angell was 40 years old. He was a science scholar in Oxford University, and lecturer on science in the two Oxford colleges.

Dr. Angell lived inside the factory, taking only brief occasional absences. His wife last year was appointed superintendent of the women workers, but was not present at the time of the explosion. Two days previously she had been instructing the women how to escape in event of fire.

## WILL COMB WALL ST. FOR 'LEAK' EVIDENCE

### Stock Exchange Officials and Brokers, with Books, to be Quizzed by Committee.

### WHIPPLE ARRIVES IN CITY

### Bankers and Financiers Not Likely to be Called Until All Other Evidence Is Heard.

Sherman L. Whipple, the Boston lawyer, who has been engaged as special counsel by the House Rules Committee to prosecute its "leak" inquiry, arrived here last night at 6 o'clock and at once began a series of conferences in preparation for the public hearings which will be held at the Custom House, beginning tomorrow morning. He was reticent and said he would consider talking "unethical," but he smiled at the suggestion that the investigation wasn't the real thing and that anyone was going to be whitewashed.

From committee sources it was learned that, while the inquiry probably would not be extended to a complete investigation of the New York Stock Exchange, no stone would be left unturned to determine whether there was a "leak" by which any one profited.

To this end the present plan is to call among the first witnesses officials of the Exchange, including the President, in order to obtain a thorough knowledge of the operations on the Exchange at the time of the publication of President Wilson's peace note and the explanations made by Secretary Lansing on the following day. "Go about it in the proper way and get at the technique," was the way the plan was explained.

In this connection an effort will be made to obtain information from the books of the Exchange, and probably from the records of more than one private brokerage firm, concerning all selling orders on Dec. 19, 20, and 21, records which might show profits made by those who sold short during the days of turmoil. It was stated that the hearings were moved on to this city to enable the committee to keep in close touch with the brokerage houses and Stock Exchange officials, so that they could be brought before it without delay if occasion arose to question them.

**Accountants to Aid Committee.**

Expert accountants, it was said, would be engaged to make the examination of the books on which the committee will endeavor to lay its hands. This phase of the investigation may take several days, but it is probable that the committee will not resume hearings in Washington until this work is accomplished.

While several financiers of this city, including J. P. Morgan, Frank A. Vanderlip, J. S. Bache, Henry P. Davison, and others, are to be called upon for testimony, they will not, according to the present plan, be summoned before the committee has before it much of the information culled from the books to show the profits and losses on the days in question. The session of the inquiry here probably will be devoted to local ends of the alleged "leak," thus excluding the appearance of witnesses like Thomas W. Lawson of Boston or others from Washington. It was said yesterday that there was little chance of any of these witnesses being called here.

Mr. Whipple, short, stocky, and aggressive, said last night that he expected to put in a very busy time of it today preparing for the opening session. For the present, he said, he would not appoint other assistants than those he might select from his Boston office. Later, circumstances might demand other aid, he said, but he felt that he could handle the job for the present.

In answer to a question he denied holding a conference on Saturday with Samuel Untermyer in Washington, as reported in some dispatches. Mr. Untermyer, he said, had talked with him over the telephone, and had "very graciously offered to give any information or assistance in his power."

"I thanked him," said Mr. Whipple, "but engagements we had made conflicted and made it impossible for us to hold a personal conference. If Mr. Untermyer is around later I shall, of course, be glad to avail myself of any information he might want to give."

**Mr. Whipple Maintains Silence.**

From this it was inferred that Mr. Untermyer would not play a prominent part in the future hearings of the "leak" inquiry. Mr. Whipple would not give any information about who his assistants would be, should he find assistants necessary because of the volume of work.

Mr. Whipple went immediately to the Yale Club on his arrival here, and was discovered by the newspaper men after a somewhat extended search. He withheld the names of the men with whom he had been in touch since his arrival, and was equally secretive about his plans for today. It is understood, however, that one task to engage his attention will be the organization of the corps of accountants who will go over the books. He will decide also on what witnesses to call for 10 o'clock tomorrow morning when the hearings begin.

The members of the Rules Committee before whom the evidence will be submitted, are planning to leave Washington at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, reaching this city about 9 in the evening.

## RUSSIANS RETIRE ACROSS THE SERETH

### Driven from Bridgehead at Nanesti, Rumania, When Mackensen's Troops Took Town.

### HOUSE-TO-HOUSE FIGHTING

### Artillery Duels and Raids by Both Sides Mark Operations on the Russian Front.

BERLIN, Jan. 21, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The entire bridgehead position at Nanesti, on the Sereth line in northern Rumania, fell into Field Marshal von Mackensen's hands with the town, capture of which was reported yesterday, the War Office announced today. The Russians suffered severe losses in retreating across the Sereth bridges and 556 prisoners were taken. An attempted attack by the Russians in the Putna Valley, on the western Moldavian front, was broken up and minor attacks elsewhere along this line were repulsed.

Only minor operations in the Russian war area are reported in the official statement, which reads:

Eastern front—Front of Prince Leopold: East of Baranovichi German raiding detachments entered Russian trenches and brought back seventeen prisoners.

Rumanian front—Front of Archduke Joseph: In the eastern Carpathians a hostile attack on the Putna Valley road that had been planned was hindered in its development by our efficient artillery fire. Minor advances by the Russians were repulsed.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen: Together with Nanesti, on Jan. 19, the entire bridgehead there, still tenaciously defended by the Russians, fell into our hands. Pomeranians, Altmarkians, and West Prussians stormed several hostile lines which had strongly intrenched points of support. The town itself was taken in a violent struggle from house to house. The Russians, streaming back across the Sereth bridges, were caught by our outflanking batteries and machine guns and suffered severe losses. One officer, 555 men, 2 machine guns, and 4 mine throwers fell into our hands.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 21, (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—Conditions along the Rumanian front were generally quiet yesterday, according to today's War Office announcement, the only developments reported being successful reconnoitring operations by Russian and Rumanian scouts. Similar conditions prevailed on the front in Russia and Galicia. The official statement reads:

Western front: In the direction of Kovel, (Volhynia,) in the region west and northwest of Veliok, we made two artillery attacks on some sectors of the enemy's positions. At various points the enemy's wire entanglements were damaged and many successful hits were observed. In one blindage (armored shelter) an explosion occurred.

The enemy bombarded with heavy artillery our position north of Bolchogrossive, on the Narayuvka River, (Galicia,) and slightly damaged our trenches in the region of the village of St. Skomorokhe. South of Stanislau our scouts attacked a reconoitring party in the region of the village of Blagovod, and after a hand-to-hand struggle a number of Austrians were bayoneted and others made prisoner.

On the rest of the front there was an exchange of fire.

Rumanian front: No events of importance occurred. At some points successful reconnoitring operations by our scouts and Rumanian scouts took place.

### SUGAR ECONOMY IN FRANCE.

### Two Cakeless Days Ordered—Cards to be Issued.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—Sugar cards are to be instituted in France. Their introduction in Paris and the Department of the Seine will be accompanied by a census with a view of making the measure effectual. It is stated officially that the objects of the measure are to diminish the sea transport, reduce purchases abroad and avoid the export of gold.

The Government also has decided that after Feb. 1 all confectionery establishments must close on Tuesday and Wednesday of each week except holy days. On these two days the consumption is strictly forbidden of cakes, tarts, and candies in confectionery and bread shops, hotels, cafés, and groceries.

Proposals for a general increase of 15 per cent. in railway passenger and freight rates have been submitted to the Finance Committee of the Chamber of Deputies by the Minister of Subsistence and Labor, M. Herriot. The additional revenue provided will be divided among railroad companies to pay increased wages because of the high cost of living.

## GERMANS READY TO STRIKE A BIG BLOW IN FRANCE

### Amsterdam Hears Troops from Russia, with New Levies, Are Being Rushed to West.

### 4,800,000 FRESH SOLDIERS

### 120 Army Corps, Enrolled Yesterday, Made Up of Young and Old Men.

### WILL ATTACK ALSO BY SEA

### Reckless Campaign Said to be Planned, in Which No Ship Will Escape.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 22.—The Daily Chronicle's Amsterdam correspondent sends the following, dated Saturday:

"I have just received reliable news from Germany that the moment when all hope of success for the peace intrigues must be abandoned and when naval and military preparations are complete there will be a sudden, general, and widespread return to the most violent warfare, in which every shred of restraint will be thrown to the winds in an endeavor to restore Germany's seriously decreasing military prestige at home and abroad. Large new armies and a numerous new fleet of submarines will soon be ready to begin operations.

"The information reaches me through a prominent business man who in the course of his business spends much time in the western German towns and fortresses, and who happened to be on the spot during the Kaiser's recent tour in Alsace. Speaking of the Kaiser, he said he was greatly changed in appearance. He walks like a wornout man. His grayish hair is not quite white, his face has lost that proud, defiant look, giving place to an almost melancholy expression, tired and worried with the burden of war and fears for the future.

"Political conditions have grown very strained lately, owing solely to the conflict of views between the Kaiser and Hindenburg, the latter being rather a man after the Crown Prince's heart and desiring to wage war in a manner the Kaiser is said to regard with open dislike. It is alleged that the peace offer was none of Hindenburg's doing, and now it has failed popular feeling has again swung over to Hindenburg, who thus has stolen a march on the Kaiser.

"Probably within a month now frightfulness will break out in all its ferocity. Vast hordes of troops, very largely consisting of men between the ages of 40 and 45, with young men of the newest classes of recruits, are now equipped and have been sent chiefly to the depots in Western Germany. The last bodies of these new corps, which are said to number 120, will be enrolled by tomorrow. The concentration of these men in the west tends to confirm my message of three weeks ago that a great movement of troops from the Russian side over to the west has been taking place. It also confirms my strong belief that once again an attempt on a very great scale is to be made to score a big victory in the west, where Germany knows such success would in every way have an immensely wider influence of all sorts than one on the Russian front, which sways to and fro, but always indecisively.

"Either from the moral or military point of view there seems, indeed, every probability that the next few weeks will see the beginning of a desperate onslaught on the west front. To help in this move all possible elements of frightfulness are being piled up in readiness. These include still more horrible gases and other barbarities than have hitherto been used.

"This land onslaught will be waged simultaneously with utmost destructiveness at sea, where the submarines, which official guesses say number nearly 300, will sink on sight. Stories of the size, power, and range of these new submarines do not err on the side of modesty. It is said they are now able to withstand a shell of considerable weight. They also carry six torpedo tubes each and quick-firing guns. It is freely admitted everywhere in Germany that during the last eight months particularly the losses of submarines have been very heavy. The new submarines are said to be capable of four weeks' work without touching anywhere for any renewal of stores, and their speed is much faster than any hitherto built."

### PLOWS INTO TROOP TRAIN.

### Engine Kills Lieut. Col. MacDonald and Injures a Score in Toronto.

TORONTO, Jan. 21. — Lieut. Col. William Campbell MacDonald was instantly killed and a score of others were injured tonight when a locomotive backed into a troop train carrying 500 soldiers as it was leaving the Union Station here.

Engineer John Ross and Fireman Charles Farner of the engine crew were arrested, charged with manslaughter.

Several hundred persons were standing on the station platform cheering the troop train as it pulled out when the locomotive, hidden by steam, backed through the train shed and plowed into the rear of the train.

MacDonald had just alighted from the rear car, and was walking across the track when the locomotive struck him. Captain MacPherson, also of the Headquarters Staff, who was with him, escaped death by inches. None of the injured is expected to die.

**Deerfoot Farm Sausage for Breakfast.**
Makes you feel fit and fine for the forenoon's tasks. Have some tomorrow. Get the genuine.—Advt.

### *Rumor of Sinking of Raider Not Confirmed by British*

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 22.—Rumor reached Washington during the night that the German sea raider which had been operating in the South Atlantic had been sunk 130 miles off Para by the British cruiser Glasgow.

The British Embassy here had not received confirmation of the rumor at an early hour this morning.

## GERMANY PLANNING ACTUAL BLOCKADE

### News in England That British Isles Are to be Surrounded by Mines and U-Boats.

### NEUTRALS TO BE NOTIFIED

### Thirty New U-Boats Said to be Ready for the Task, and Circle of Mines Already Being Laid.

It is generally believed in England and France, according to passengers who arrived here yesterday from England on the American liner Philadelphia and the White Star liner Baltic, that Germany will soon send out a warning to neutral nations of her intention to establish a deep-sea blockade of the British Isles to cut off food and war supplies from England and France. The notification is expected to be similar to, but further reaching than, the famous "war-zone" note of Feb. 18, 1915.

The blockading, according to this report, will be done by mine-laying submarines and by thirty or more submarines, which will operate in a radius of ten miles each in the North Channel around the North of Ireland, the St. George's Channel, blocking the approach to Liverpool, Bristol, Newport, and Cardiff by the South of Ireland, and in the English Channel.

The new submarines are believed to be ready for service, and are expected to begin operations at their respective stations on Feb. 1. They have a speed of eighteen knots on the surface and carry supplies to last their crews five weeks. In addition to torpedoes they will carry a big supply of bombs to be used in sinking food ships bound to British and French ports.

For some time submarines have been laying mines along the British and French coasts in the fairway of navigation, and more than 2,000 mine sweepers are employed by the Allies in cleaning them up, so that vessels can pass in safety. The mines are anchored from fifteen to twenty feet below the surface by "mushroom" anchors, which operate on the principle of the "sucker" used by schoolboys. When they are dropped out of the submarine they sink to the bottom of the sea. The action of the salt water dissolves a composition and releases the mine, which is attached to the anchor by a wire, permitting it to rise to a certain depth below the surface, where it remains until the projecting arms on the top and sides come into contact with some passing object and explode the mine.

Americans arriving here yesterday said that the United States was liable to be drawn into the war by this mine laying, because a neutral steamship filled with passengers was just as liable to hit one of them as a liner belonging to the Allies. It was owing to the work being carried on by the mine sweepers in the English Channel, Irish Sea, St. George's Channel, and other waters in the danger zone, in which the crews risked their lives hourly, that no serious catastrophe had already occurred.

Other passengers arriving yesterday from Germany on the Bergensfjord said that two new merchant submarines had been completed for the New London trade, and would leave Bremen together on Jan. 24. They are named the Königsberg and the Hamburg. A third one, nearing completion, is to be called the Bremerhaven, it was said.

### NEW PROPAGANDA

### Apparently to Forestall Anger Over Sinking an American Ship.

Some curiosity has been aroused by a new form of German propaganda which has chosen the women's clubs in and near New York as its field, and the submarine peril for its subject.

Within the last few days there has been sent to these clubs copies of a printed circular signed "Macduc." It begins by asserting that since the Allies refuse to consider the peace proposals of Germany, the latter will "triumph over her enemies" by using her submarines to isolate England from the rest of the world, "thereby destroying the life spark of the Entente." It goes on to assert that in such a case "the United States will be drawn into the war" to help England. "But how is this to be done?" Germany, it says, "will be particular not to dangerously arouse American antagonism." But—

The ghost of Machiavel whispers: "To the desperate all things are justifiable. Gather a picked crew, dress them in the German naval uniform, place them in an English submarine flying the German flag, and go out and torpedo a big American passenger ship. Be sure to allow your submarine with the German flag to come in view of the passengers on the sinking vessel, and have a few of your English sailors in the German disguise on deck, and let them mock the helpless. Then have British destroyers rush to the doomed ship and rescue a sufficient number of affidavit makers—that they saw with their own eyes a German submarine, with a German crew, who laughed fiendishly at their hideous work, sink the great American liner. See to it that the ship sinks quickly and that many Americans lose their lives. The greater the number, the greater the impetus to immediate hostilities between the United States and Germany. The German Government will make sweeping denials. They may even accuse you of perpetrating the dastardly act, but all will be futile. What you, England, stand, the American press will finish. They will demand war with Germany, and there will be war. And England will —" The whisper did not complete the sentence.

The circular goes on to argue that, should a great American ship be sent to the bottom, "the mind at hand that struck the blow would not be German but English." A letter to THE TIMES, which inclosed a specimen of the circulars, comments:

"Probably it is merely the outpouring of the unbalanced brain of an overenthusiastic lover of the Fatherland, but in these desperate days it is well not to ignore even such a wildly worded warning as this."

## BERLIN CONTENDING FOR RIGHT TO HOLD ARMED SHIPS' MEN

### Gerard Cables Summary of "Important Development in Naval Procedure."

### ISSUED BY THE ADMIRALTY

### Official Dispatch Now Awaited at Washington Is Likely to Raise Sharp Contention.

### REOPENS U-BOAT QUESTION

### United States to Hold That Crews Are Entitled to Immunity Unless Ships Resist.

BERLIN, Jan. 21, (via London.)—A summary of the German Admiralty's official statement on the detention as prisoners of war of neutral sailors aboard armed merchantmen captured by the German naval forces was cabled to the State Department at Washington by Ambassador Gerard last evening. This is the only information yet available regarding this development in naval procedure.

German official circles profess to regard the case as affording an opportunity for negotiations looking to the settlement between America and Germany of the status of armed merchantmen. Since the men in question are safe and the case is not complicated by the loss of human life, as might have been involved had it arisen from the destruction of armed merchantmen by submarines, optimism over an amicable adjustment is expressed here.

Since the issuing of the German memorandum on armed merchantmen earlier in the war German authorities have held that a ship which mounts guns, whether they be intended for defense or offense, loses its status as a private commercial craft and becomes a warship. Sailors taking service on such a ship, these authorities contend, lose their neutral status, just as if they had enlisted in the naval forces of a belligerent. Therefore, these sailors are liable to treatment as prisoners of war, it is held.

These grounds are set forth in the second annex to the German prize code, which states explicitly that the crews of armed merchantmen which offer resistance to German naval forces shall be treated as war prisoners. Though the memorandum and the prize code take this stand, the problem has been held in abeyance.

Of late, however, the armed merchantman issue has again become pressing, and the belief is growing that the Government will take advantage of the situation created by the bringing into a German port of the prize ship Yarrowdale, with the crew held as prisoners of war, to bring the question to a head.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Associated Press correspondent at Berlin, in a dispatch dated midnight last night, says Ambassador Gerard has cabled the State Department at Washington a summary of the German Admiralty's official statement on the detention as war prisoners of neutral sailors aboard armed merchantmen captured by the German naval forces.

The correspondent says this is the only information available in Berlin at this time regarding this important development in naval procedure. In official circles the case is looked upon as affording an occasion for negotiations looking to the settlement between America and Germany of the status of armed merchantmen.

Since the men in question are safe, and the case is not complicated by any considerations of the loss of human life, such as are involved in the submarine cases, it is believed an amicable adjustment will be reached.

## *GERMANY'S NEW STAND STIRS WASHINGTON*

### *Officials Await With Keen Interest Gerard's Report on Raider's Prisoners.*

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Administration officials are eagerly awaiting the dispatch that James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, is reported to have cabled to Washington summarizing the German Admiralty's statement on the detention as war prisoners of neutral sailors aboard armed merchantmen captured by the German sea raider and sent to Swinemuende, Prussia, on the Yarrowdale.

Ambassador Gerard's message had not been received at the State Department late tonight. Allowing the usual forty-eight-hour period for the transmission of messages of this importance from the embassy at Berlin, the Ambassador's cablegram is not expected to arrive until an early hour Monday morning. The German Admiralty's official statement, which the news dispatches from Berlin and London today mentioned as having been forwarded in summary by Mr. Gerard, is construed as being the official statement issued at Berlin last Friday, and the text of which was given in a Berlin news dispatch printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Saturday morning.

The vital section of the Admiralty official statement then issued, and of which Ambassador Gerard is now sending a summary, read:

"Of the vessels sunk three of the British were armed. Among the crews of the captured vessels are 102 subjects of neutral States, who, as well as en-

emy subjects, have been removed as prisoners of war in so far as they had taken pay on armed enemy vessels."

From this statement it appears that Germany has adopted the policy of regarding as prisoners of war all seamen captured on armed merchantmen. No distinction as between defensively and offensively armed merchant ships is made in this statement, but the inference here is that Germany is intent upon setting up the contention that any merchantman mounting guns is to be treated as an "armed enemy vessel" and as a war vessel.

The dispatch which came from Berlin contains a very subtle and significant hint that an important departure in naval practices has been adopted in the operations of the latest German sea raiders. It is the statement in the Berlin dispatch concerning an important "development in naval procedure."

**Forecasts a Vital Issue.**

That the German censors should have permitted a message to come from Berlin admitting that there had been an "important development" in naval procedure, is considered significant. Equally important, and dovetailing into the belief, almost a conviction here, that Germany is embarking on a vital new pplicy in its warfare on commerce, is the statement in the Berlin dispatch that the case, involving the treatment of merchant seamen as "prisoners of war" because they served for pay on armed merchantmen, is "looked upon as affording an occasion for negotiations looking to the settlement between America and Germany of the status of armed merchantmen."

Detention of merchant seamen who have committed no actual warlike act, merely on the ground that they served for pay on board of merchant ships, when such vessels are only defensively armed, is contrary to international law and to the position taken by the United States Government throughout its long controversy over submarine war. This Government has insisted upon the protection of its seamen even when they serve for pay on defensively armed merchant ships, so long as the ship has not lost immunity through efforts to escape or to resist when legally halted.

For the American Government to admit that its seamen, taken from captured ships only defensively armed, are liable to detention as prisoners of war merely because of their service for pay on such vessels would be tantamount to a sacrifice of all that has been gained so far with respect to its contention in the submarine controversy. If it be the purpose of the German Government to hold such Americans, it is believed that a serious issue would at once be raised between the two Governments.

If defensively armed merchant vessels are to be dealt with as "armed enemy vessels," and Germany means by "armed enemy vessels" that any armed merchant ship is to be treated as a war vessel, then the whole fabric of the diplomatic structure erected in the American exchanges of notes, it is contended, will fall apart, so far as defensively armed merchant vessels are concerned. A warship flying one belligerent flag is not entitled to the slightest immunity.

An armed enemy vessel treated as a warship would be entitled to as little immunity as a warship, and, according to the German theory, now apparently promulgated for the first time, a defensively armed merchant ship is to be treated as an "armed enemy vessel" and its merchant seamen dealt with as prisoners of war.

**Brings Up Question of Warning.**

Seamen employed on defensively armed merchant ships are not, according to accepted international law rules, liable to capture unless they commit acts in violation of recognized rules of war, and the fact of their treatment as prisoners of war merely because of service on such vessel, when they have committed no hostile act, would presuppose the definition and treatment of the vessel on which they served as being a "hostile" enemy ship, and if the ship itself is "hostile" it would be subject to attack and destruction without warning.

Acceptance of such a rule by this Government would mark the abandonment of the contention that defensively armed merchant vessels, non-resisting and non-fleeing, must not be sunk without warning and without safety of human life.

It is difficult for officials here to believe that the German Government has decided to embark on such a policy toward merchant seamen unless it be the purpose, after rebuff by the Entente of its peace overtures, to proceed in disregard of its pledges to the United States, given in the submarine controversy, in an endeavor to destroy British, and sea commerce.

The interval of a year has elapsed since the Möewe returned to Germany from her exploits. The same period has passed since Germany last threatened to sink all armed enemy merchantmen on sight. The date of Feb. 14, 1916, Ambassador Gerard sent to the State Department three copies of the memorandum issued by the German Government on the treatment of armed merchantmen, dated Feb. 8, which formed the basis of his warning telegrams of Feb. 9 and 10 to the State Department.

This was the famous German "note verbale," in which the threat of ruthless and indiscriminate destruction of all armed enemy ships was made. It was couched in this language, following a statement of the German position:

"In the circumstances set forth above enemy merchantmen armed with guns no longer have any right to be considered as peaceful merchant commerce. Therefore, the German naval forces will receive orders within a short period, paying consideration to the interests of the neutrals, to treat such vessels as belligerents. The German Government brings this status of affairs to the knowledge of neutral powers in order that they may warn their nationals against continuing to intrust their persons or property to armed merchantmen of the powers at war with the German Empire."

The Note Verbale, which contained this statement of Germany's then intentions, to Ambassador Gerard asked him to inform the United States Government that the order to the German naval forces mentioned in Section IV., No. 1, of the memorandum "will not be carried into effect until the 29th inst., in the interests of neutrals already on board armed merchant vessels." Under date of Feb. 10 Austria, through Ambassador Penfield, notified the United States Government to the same effect.

Immediately following the delivery of these notes resolutions were offered in Congress to warn Americans not to sail on armed enemy merchant ships, even defensively armed ships. The armed merchantmen controversy, the McLemore resolution, and its defeat followed. The German orders did not go into effect on Feb. 29, however, but were held in abeyance. The Sussex and other submarine cases arose, and after a crisis that almost caused a break in relations between the two Governments, Germany gave pledges that vessels would not be sunk without warning, and without safety of passengers and crew, except when the vessels resisted or tried to escape.

## BRAZIL DETERMINED TO UPHOLD NEUTRALITY

### *Navy Under Strict Orders to Allow No Violations—German Ships Prepare to Sail.*

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 21.—The Minister of Marine declared today that the Brazilian warships which were watching the coasts had received the strictest instructions to capture any raiders operating in any manner that might interfere with Brazil's neutrality. Without attaching any credence to the reports that German steamers were planning to escape from the ports where they are interned, the Minister said emphatically that orders had been issued to the Captains of the ports to prevent any secret departures.

The Minister of Marine has thus far received no exact information as to the nationality of steamers reported on the north coast. This referred to a dispatch from Macoa to the newspaper A Noite reporting the presence of vessels near Touros, north-northwest of Port Natal.

The Minister has received a telegram from the Captain of the Port of Pernambuco confirming the previously reported declaration of the commander of the Brazilian steamer Maranhac that he had encountered two cargo vessels, accompanied by two auxiliary ships, believed to be Germans, all flying the American flag.

The Brazilian Government, in addition to sending out the coast defense ship Deodoro to guard the northern coast of Brazil, has decided to dispatch the scout cruiser Rio Grande do Sul, which will cruise between Port Natal and Fernando da Noronha Island and keep close watch on the coast in these waters. The two vessels will leave for the north on Tuesday.

The Rio Janeiro newspaper, A Noticia, says that about a hundred sailors from the German gunboat Eber, interned at Bahia, are reported to have embarked on the Swedish steamer St. Croix, which left Rio Janeiro four days ago, and is said to have met the German raider on the high seas for the purpose of putting these men aboard. These sailors had been interned on Cobras Island, in the Bay of Rio Janeiro, for more than a year.

A representative of the newspaper inspected the German steamer Hohenstaufen in Rio Janeiro Harbor, and declares that the vessel was taking on provisions and water and had steam up. The Hohenstaufen and another German steamer, the Caproca, according to A Noticia, have made preparations to put to sea.

Reports have been received here that manifestations in favor of the Germans occurred on board the Spanish steamer Leo XIII., when the work of the raider became known. A number of the passengers aboard protested.

The British auxiliary cruiser Edinburgh Castle entered Rio Janeiro Harbor today. The German steamer Abrich, which has been interned here, is filled with war material.

The British steamer Vauban has arrived safely at Bahia.

The Vauban, a Lamport & Holt liner of 10,960 tons gross, sailed from New York on Jan. 7 for Rio Janeiro with passengers and freight. Although no passenger steamers had been reported interfered with by the German raider which has been operating in the Atlantic, some uneasiness was felt in shipping circles regarding the Vauban, as her course was taking her into the zone of the raider's activities.

### DEFENDS THE ALLAGUASH.

**R. G. Wagner Says She Has Carried No Cargoes of Service to a Raider.**

R. G. Wagner, President of the American Transatlantic Company, owner of the steamships Genesee, Hocking, Winnebago, and others admitted to American registry against considerable opposition since the war began and since then blacklisted by the British Admiralty, denied yesterday that there is any truth in the rumor current in Buenos Aires that the company's steamer Allaguash, now in South American waters, is suspected there of aiding the German raider. Mr. Wagner writes to THE TIMES:

"The steamship Allaguash referred to belongs to this company, which is an American corporation in which there is no interest other than American. We cannot account for the origin of this rumor, as the Allaguash is and has been engaged in the transportation of general merchandise between South and North American ports, and she has been particularly careful not to carry contraband, and she has carried no cargoes that could be, by any possibility, of service to a raider.

"Publication of this baseless rumor is particularly unfortunate at this time in view of the fact that three of our vessels were some time ago seized on suspicion by the British Admiralty, and are now in England, where we are endeavoring by every means in our power to have the cases brought to trial in the prize court in order that we may procure their prompt release. We have given the British authorities every facility for investigating our company and its freedom from German taint.

"We already have sufficient trouble on our hands owing to baseless suspicion. * * * We are one of a few shipping companies that have been organized since the outbreak of the present European war, and the result of our operations has been to extend and build up the American merchant marine. Instead of getting encouragement from our own papers in this connection we regret to observe that they are willing to print rumors calculated to give rise to a general opinion that we are wrongfully flying the flag of a neutral country."

### STOPS BUILDING LINERS.

**British Yards Directed to Put Their Forces to Work on Cargo Ships.**

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 22.—The Times says today it understands instructions have been given to several shipyards to cease work now in progress on high-class liners and divert the labor to the building of plain cargo ships.

"If the daily toll of losses teaches one lesson," says The Times in approving the decision, "clearly it is that the need of new cargo ships is very great. When the shipbuilding of the country is properly mobilized, as it is now being organized, the new production within a few months should be absolutely irresistible, but this result will not be achieved without immense effort and some interference with private plans."

### THREE WAR CAPTIVES HERE.

**American and Two Germans, Freed by British, Arrive in New York.**

Three of the passengers who arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the American liner Philadelphia were put on board by the military authorities, after serving from two months to two years in the British prison camps.

Arnold Fettig, a citizen of the United States, 34 years old and living at Hillsboro, Montgomery County, Ill., sailed from New York on Oct. 14 on the Swedish-American liner Stockholm for Germany via Gothenburg without a passport. When the ship arrived at Kirkwall on Oct. 28 the British officials removed him because he had no papers to prove his identity or why he wished to visit Germany. Mr. Fettig, who was a first cabin passenger, was examined in Kirkwall and then sent on a Government vessel to Leith, Scotland, and driven in a military automobile to Edinburgh Castle, where he was detained for several days and then sent across the Irish Sea to the Isle of Man and placed in the camp with German prisoners. He sent an appeal to Ambassador Page in London, who took the matter up with the British Foreign Office, and after some delay and a considerable amount of correspondence on the subject he was released and escorted to Liverpool. The officials on the Philadelphia did not know that Mr. Fettig was on board until the liner was well outside on Saturday night, when he presented himself at the purser's office with a first-class ticket for New York. The military authorities at Liverpool had passed him on to the ship and then watched the gangways until she sailed.

The other two were in the second cabin, and were German subjects. Leon Deligtisch, 43 years old, a farmer, who had spent several years in Rhodesia and fought for the British in the Rhodesian Light Horse during the Boer war, was in England when the war began cultivating a small farm near Warwick. In the early part of 1915 he was arrested by the military authorities on account of his German birth and sent to the big camp on the Isle of Man, where there are 40,000 civilian prisoners of war. He was finally released on condition that he leave the country.

Armando Magalhaes, a Bohemian, 35 years old, who was employed in London for some years before the war as a waiter in some of the best restaurants, was sent to the prison camp at the Isle of Man last Spring, and was released to come to this country and join his family, who are in Chicago. He spent five years in America previously, but never took out his citizenship papers.

### IMPORT BAN EXCITES SWISS.

**Republic Will Protest to Berlin on "Species of Blockade."**

BERNE, Jan. 21, (via Paris.)—The German measure prohibiting all importations, news of which was received here unexpectedly, caused considerable excitement throughout Switzerland.

The Government will make remonstrances to Berlin, as the entire economic situation of the country is affected by this species of blockade.

A Berlin dispatch by way of London, Jan. 17, said the Bundesrat had adopted a measure prohibiting the importation of all commodities except by permission of the Imperial Chancellor. The purpose, the dispatch said, was to restrict imports to indispensable commodities, thus reducing the unfavorable trade balance and preventing a further rise in exchange rates. There previously had been prohibition of importations of various articles classed as luxuries.

## SEE NO PEACE HOPE TILL U-BOATS FAIL

**British Statesmen Sure That the Germans Will Employ Them to the Limit.**

**LABOR'S DEMANDS GROWING**

**Conscription of Accumulated Wealth and Nationalization of Land Are Now Suggested.**

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—President Wilson's peace activities still figure in London discussion. It is not denied anywhere that his adventure was successful from the point of view of American diplomacy and that he is stronger in respect to future efforts than he was six weeks ago. Whether he improves this advantage must depend upon his future moves. Naturally, sentiment here favors a policy of inertia, at least for the time being.

It is pointed out that it is not alone what the President wants, nor even what is abstractly right, but what the belligerents can be made to see and accept that should guide peace efforts. Whatever the masses of the English people may think about peace, the Olympians of politics are solidly of the opinion that peace is not ripe yet.

First of all, it is thought that the Germans will not be in a frame of mind to make a peace that anybody on the allied side could possibly consider until they have tried their submarine arm to the limit. The element that is most ardently supporting war in Germany can never be content until this happens. It is their dearest dream; it appeals to every instinct in them, and they will not be denied. They think that with the submarine and its associated forces they can break the blockade, supply themselves with whatever they now lack, reduce England by starvation, and thus win the war.

So much for Germany. Great Britain is in a less frantic mood, but no less firmly insists upon a decision on the western front before peace is seriously considered. There is no immediate purpose or hope, that I can discover, of invading Germany, though the possibility of driving the enemy out of France and Belgium this Spring is not to be excluded. The imminent prospect before the British imagination, however, is the big moral victory to be won by proving that the Allies are better, soldier for soldier and pound for pound than the enemy, and that, as now advantage of quantity lies with them in the three elements of men, munitions, and money, Germany will thereupon recognize that she is beaten potentially and will accept reasonable terms.

It is admitted that a crushing victory can only follow a war so prolonged as to inflict practical extermination. Peace must come through popular disillusion and the liberalization of King-ridden peoples. Not only must the war be ended by waking the people up, but the liberalism which must follow will be a far better guarantee against future war that treaties or armament.

While the masses in autocracies fight blindly for their despots, we see in English democracy those who already have freedom reaching out for some of the privileges. Labor is tightening its belt for a fresh shove against the rest of society. The Labor Party, which has grown in seventeen years from 900,000 to 2,220,000, will hold a meeting in Manchester this week, and is expected to advance demands that will set new outposts in nationalization. It is reported that the Government will be asked to improve employment and housing conditions for seven or eight million war workers, to raise the scale of wages, and adopt a minimum weekly wage of 30 shillings ($7.50) for common labor for a maximum of forty-eight hours, to nationalize the land, mining, building, and food distribution, and to effect a general conscription of accumulated wealth. It is suggested that work people should be relieved of further increased taxation until all incomes of over £1,000 are taxed 15 shillings in the pound, and all unearned income over £5,000 be confiscated during the war. Liberal pensions for the war-stricken are also suggested.

Evidently labor means to capitalize to the last dollar the temporary advantage enjoyed by the preponderance in the national defense and the indispensability of its party support to the present Government. America may well watch the labor demands in England, for against their spread the sea presents no barrier.

From another quarter Lloyd George faces what might prove a menace. The journalistic fire which has been playing on the Government from the beginning, has moved up a little closer and is getting more and more effective. Northcliffe—not yet—but the editors who were so condemnatory of his attacks a few months ago, who are now engaged in an effort to "gas" the Government. Scorning the Northcliffe hammer-and-tongs style, the present critics adopt bedroom manner and administer their doses sugar-coated. They are striving to produce suspicion and dissatisfaction among the Cabinet members not included in the War Council by working on the pride and the delicate sensibilities. Lloyd George took over a situation in some particulars demoralized. No matter how efficient methods may be, some things may get worse before they get better. If the journalistic attack should become intolerably mischievous, and if thereupon the Government should curtail editorial freedom. I believe the British public would welcome the measure.

## TURKS IN ARMS 'FOR LIBERTY'

**Note to Neutrals Denounces the Entente's War of Conquest.**

BERLIN, Jan. 21, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—A summary of the note handed by the Turkish Government to neutrals in relation to the Entente answer to the peace proposals of the Central Powers was given out today by the Overseas News Agency as follows:

"The note points out that the Central Powers, especially Turkey, not desiring Entente territory, had no reason whatever to begin the war. The Entente, however, as a matter of common knowledge, the note continues, covets territory of the Central Powers. Thus, it continues, France wishes Syria and Alsace-Lorraine; Italy desires the southwestern Austrian provinces; Russia wants Constantinople and the Straits and a large part of Anatolia, and England wants Mesopotamia and Arabia.

"Equally known, the note adds, are the intrigues of the Entente conducted in an effort to hamper Turkey's evolution and realize the plan for the partition of Turkey, in spite of the principle of nationalities, which, as a matter of fact, is a subject of indifference to the Entente immediately its own interests are at stake. The proclamation of a British protectorate over Egypt, where the population is alien to the English race; the annexation of Cyprus, where there were no English; the occupation of Tripoli by the Italians, where the Italians were simply intruders; the visionary dream to give Russia Constantinople and the Marmora basin, where an overwhelming majority of the population is Turkish and Mohammedan—all of these are pointed to as violations of the principle of nationality.

"Turkey, says the note, thus was obliged to take up arms for the defense of territorial integrity, liberty, and independence, and she is now persuaded that this object, has been attained, the hostile powers being at this time as far from the realization of their plans as ever. For this very reason, it is concluded, they decline the sincere proposition of the Central Powers and deliberately take upon themselves the responsibility for the continuation of bloodshed."

## GEORGES BERNARD KILLED.

**French Middleweight Champion Fell from Aeroplane Near Pau.**

PAU, France, Jan. 21, (via Paris.)—Georges Bernard, the middleweight champion pugilist of France, was killed yesterday when making a flight.

Bernard was attached to the Aviation Corps. He enlisted at the beginning of the war, when he was only 19 years of age.

## *BRITAIN TO LEASE GREEK TRADING SHIPS*

### *Athens Government Wants to Keep Vessels Enough to Provide Foodstuffs for Nation.*

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 22.—A dispatch from Athens, dated Saturday, says:

"The Cabinet today discussed at length a British proposal to lease the Greek merchant marine. It was decided to take measures to assure the retention of the number of ships necessary to provide the foodstuffs which Greece requires.

"According to a high official, two considerations already have put Greek ship owners in the hands of the Entente, namely, coal and insurance. The latter, it was pointed out, might be secured in the United States, but the former, according to this authority, was sufficient to induce owners to accede to the proposals of Great Britain."

A dispatch to The Times from Athens says:

"The British Government's intention to lease Greek ships has caused a great stir. It is understood England will pay 30 shilling per ton per month for the ships, which they will insure at from £30 to £40 per ton. The ships are to be chartered for the duration of the war and the subsequent six months. The owners must deposit about one-fourth of their ships' value in London as surety for the execution of the charter. If they are unwilling to do this the ships will be commandeered at the rate of 7 shillings per ton."

The Daily News says it understands about 700,000 tons of Greek shipping now being held up in British and other allied ports will be affected. The newspaper adds that in the event of war between the Entente Allies and Greece the ships will continue to be employed under the flag of the Greek Provisional Government.

Another dispatch from the Greek capital, received here yesterday, says the removal of Greek troops and war material to the Peloponessus continues. It is believed the transportation of the artillery will be completed next week, when the blockade can be lifted. The entire transfer will be finished in a fortnight, according to present indications, the correspondent adds.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 22.—The Daily News's parliamentary correspondent says:

"It is understood the Government is taking important action to deal with the Greek steamers now held up in British and other allied ports. In British ports there is now about 700,000 gross tonnage of Greek shipping. Proposals which are being submitted to Greek ship owners will, it is believed, be accepted by some of them, at any rate, in order to end the present deadlock.

"If the Greek owners do not accept the terms offered them the British Government will be required to requisition the vessels at a lower figure. The terms as stated are as our Government should have the right to time charter all Greek vessels, nominating a British firm to whom particular vessels should be chartered. The rate would be $7.50 per ton dead weight, including bunkers, for one month, less commission of 2½ per cent., the vessels to be delivered at ports where they at present are or on discharge of cargo now on board at its proper destination.

"Insurance is provided for on a scale laid down. A definite agreement, there is reason for saying, has been reached between the British Government and our allies on this and provision made for revision of the rate if circumstances arise to justify it, the Greek owners to give adequate guarantees for the faithful keeping of contracts, either by cash deposit or regarding the ships as hostages.

"In the event of war breaking out between this country and the Royal Government of Greece it is intended that the ships should continue running but under the flag of the Greek Provisional Government, and thus be immune from capture by the Allies. The chartering, it may be added, is to be for the duration of the war and six months afterward."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Jan. 20, (dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Matters still proceed satisfactorily here and no hitch has occurred in the necessarily slow carrying out of the demands of the Allies. Sir Francis Elliot, the British Minister, will return from Keratsini to Legaron today.

The transfer of troops has been the subject of long discussion. The movement of the various divisions is said to have been arranged and the transfer will begin in earnest today. The British military mission, which arrived to supervise this movement yet—but the editors who were so condemnatory of his attacks a few months ago, who are now engaged in an effort to "gas" the Government. Scorning the Northcliffe hammer-and-tongs style, the present critics adopt bedroom manner and administer their doses sugar-coated. They are striving to produce suspicion and dissatisfaction among the Cabinet members not included in the War Council by working on the pride and delicate sensibilities. Lloyd George took over a situation in some particulars demoralized. No matter how efficient methods may be, some things may get worse before they get better. If the journalistic attack should become intolerably mischievous, and if thereupon the Government should curtail editorial freedom. I believe the British public would welcome the measure.

## *GERMANS TO RETURN ALSACE, HE ASSERTS*

### *South American Diplomat Says, However, They Want Indo China in Exchange.*

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 22.—The Daily Express's Amsterdam correspondent telegraphs the following: "A South American diplomat who is leaving Berlin had luncheon last week with the Imperial Chancellor and Herr Zimmermann, the Foreign Minister. The possibility of peace was discussed, and the neutral diplomat gives me the following account of what was said:

"'I do not speak officially, of course, but I can say with utmost certainty that the Chancellor and Herr Zimmermann agree, that the Kaiser and Hindenburg, that they must reinstate Belgium, and possibly grant her financial compensation. They have discovered that neither the Allies nor even America will accept less.

"'As to Alsace, I found them strangely conciliatory. Formerly they would refuse to discuss such a "purely German" question. Now they say: "We shall discuss the matter in a broad-minded spirit. If the Allies cannot or will not sacrifice enough to take Alsace by force we may offer a bargain—for instance, the exchange of Alsace for French Indo-China.

"'Such a move is evidently meant to be understood as generosity to France, while it really is directed against England, India, and Japan. My impression is that if Germany offers to surrender Alsace, even at heavy price, it is merely with the intention of taking it back in the next war, while keeping Indo-China.'"

## FRENCH HONOR AMERICANS.

**Special Services in Paris for the Volunteers Who Died in the War.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The Comédie Française this afternoon was the scene of a moving ceremony in honor of the Americans fallen for France. Réné Besnard, Under Secretary for War, in an eloquent address, evoked the memory of the young men who crossed the Atlantic to fight for the country whose ideals were the same as those of their own land. He expressed the belief that the blood so generously shed would seal a lasting bond between the two sister republics. Poems by Alan Seeger were then recited in French by Mme. Segond-Weber, the eminent tragedienne, who was draped with the Stars and Stripes, and by Silvain, the dean of the Comédie Française.

Seated on the stage were a number of American volunteers, both of the aviation corps and other units, wearing medals, some with crutches. The verses of the young poet who died for France, which had been ably translated into French by the well-known writer, André Rivoire, produced a deep impression on the audience which thronged the theatre.

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## MUST SUPPLY ARMY, CZAR TELLS PREMIER

**Orders New Government to Concentrate on Providing Troops with All They Require**

**AND IMPROVE TRANSPORT**

**Disposes of Rumors About Abolition of the Duma by Calling for Its Co-operation.**

LONDON, Jan. 21.—An imperial rescript has been addressed by Emperor Nicholas to the new Russian Premier, Prince Galitzin, calling upon him, among other things, to see that the Government devote its first attention to the question of supplies for the armies of Russia and concentrate itself upon the development on a large scale of the measures recently taken in this connection. The text of the rescript, as transmitted by Reuter's Petrograd correspondent, reads:

"Having intrusted you with the responsible post of President of the Council of Ministers, I deem it opportune to point out to you the pressing problems the solution of which should be the main object of the Government's attention.

"At the present moment, when the tide of war has turned, all thoughts of all Russians, without distinction of nationality or class, are directed toward the valiant and glorious leaders of our country who, with keen expectation, are awaiting a decisive encounter with the enemy.

"In complete solidarity with our faithful allies, not entertaining a thought of the conclusion of peace until final victory has been attained, I firmly believe that the Russian people, supporting the burden of war with self-denial, will accomplish their duty to the end, not stopping at any sacrifice.

"The natural resources of our country are unexhausted. There is no danger of their becoming exhausted, as apparently is the case with our enemies. All the greater is the significance attached to the settlement of the question of supplies, which under present conditions is so important and so complicated.

"Accordingly, I call upon the Government, unified in your person, to devote its attention first and foremost to the provisioning of my valiant armies and, behind the firing lines, lessening those difficulties connected with supplies, inevitable in a world war. I count upon it that the joint labors of the whole Government will be concentrated in the realization on a large scale and the development of the measures recently taken toward this end.

"The question of provisioning the armies and the civil population demands the combined action, not only of all the authorities at the front and in the rear, but also of all the different departments united under the control of the Council of Ministers.

"Another problem to which I attach supreme importance is the further improvement of transport, railway and waterway. The Council of Ministers should in this connection work out decisive measures which will assure the full utilization of the means of transport, in order to be able, through the co-operation of all departments, to furnish our troops on the firing line and behind it with all that they require.

"In pointing out to these pressing problems for your attention, I express the hope that the activity of the Council of Ministers, under your Presidency, will meet the support of the Council of the Empire and the Duma, united in a unanimous, ardent desire to carry on the war to a victorious completion. It is, furthermore, the duty of all persons called upon to serve the State to act with good will, uprightness, and dignity toward the legislative institutions.

"In its coming activity in organizing the economic life of the country, the Government will find invaluable support in the Zemstvos, which, by their work in time of peace and of war, have proved that they piously maintain the shining traditions of my grandfather of imperishable memory, Emperor Alexander II."

The action of the Czar in calling for the co-operation of the Duma with the Government would seem to dispose of the rumors that have been persistent in Russia since the return of the reactionary element to power that the Parliament was to be abolished.

### HOSTILE TO THE DUMA.

**Minister Protopopoff in an Interview Outlines a Reactionary Program.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 19, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The postponement of the opening of the Duma from Jan. 25 to Feb. 27 is regarded in the present difficult situation as symptomatic. Great hopes were set on the Duma, and the postponement aroused disappointments. The official declaration is that the new Cabinet will not have had time by next week to decide its policy on the chief questions of the day. The press points out that when M. Trepoff was appointed Premier he interrupted the Duma session for only ten days in order to define his policy, whereas Prince Goutzin is taking six weeks.

In an interview in the Retch, Prince Golitzin declares that when he was appointed he was confident that he would be ready to meet the Duma on the date originally fixed, but has found there are so many difficult and complicated questions to be considered that he and the members of his Cabinet require a longer period for drafting a program. He gives positive assurance, however, that there will be no further postponements.

The press comments reflect the general disappointment. The Retch notes that on his appointment the new Premier categorically declared the Duma would meet Jan. 25, and adds:

"In such a time as that through which we are now passing six weeks is a long period. At such times a month counts as a year, and if, generally speaking, the work of the Duma is considered useful, if the treacherous advice of the Memshihina to dissolve the Duma altogether has not been accepted, there is no need to prove that the enforced inaction of an element in the organism of the State which enjoys authority simply throws into relief that general state of disorganization which veils all prospects of the future."

The Bourse Gazette says: "The situation is grave and its gravity is enhanced by the postponement of the Duma session for even a short period."

In the meantime, apart from the personality of the new Ministers, there is practically nothing to indicate the probable policy of the new Cabinet. Another of the Under Secretaries for the Interior has resigned. M. Protopopoff, Minister of that department, is an extremely influential member of the Government, and a statement of his on its proposed policy that appears in the Russkoe Slovo is hardly calculated to conciliate the Duma.

His suggestion is that if the Duma continues to criticise the Government the Duma should be dissolved; that the press should be gagged; that all public bodies should be placed under Government control, and that no congress or public meetings should be allowed except those of a purely technical character. Moreover, all criticism of the Government should be rigorously punished. Then when the Government had the country completely under its control it should carry out reforms, establish Zemstvos where none already exist, abolish the Jewish pale, and affirm the principle of religious tolerance. Fundamental laws are to be ignored, the country is to be bound hand and foot, and then reformed by administrative order.

The Russkoe Slovo adds that this policy is to be carried out in the event of the Duma being dissolved or prorogued.

### BRITISH RAID NEAR LOOS.

**Germans Killed in Their Dugouts—Artillery Is Busy Elsewhere.**

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The report from British Headquarters in France, issued tonight, reads as follows:

A successful daylight raid was made this morning against enemy trenches southeast of Loos. Dugouts full of Germans were bombed and destroyed. Many casualties were inflicted on the enemy at small cost to ourselves. We secured some prisoners. We also entered the enemy's lines last night north of Neuve Chapelle.

The enemy's artillery was active at intervals during the day in the neighborhood of Rancourt and Serre, and also in the Ypres sector. We effectually bombarded the enemy positions in St. Pierre Vaast Wood, and the neighborhood of Gommecourt, Arras, and Armentières.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The bulletin issued by the War Office tonight on the campaign reads as follows:

North of the Somme our batteries took under their fire and dispersed enemy troops on the march in the region of Mont St. Quentin.

On the right bank of the Meuse both artilleries were very active in the sectors of Vacherauville and Chambrettes and the Caurières Wood.

North of Ban de Sapt, after a spirited bombardment, we carried out a surprise attack on the German line in the direction of Senones.

The afternoon statement says:

In the region of Lassigny, a tentative German attempt upon one of our trenches in the direction of Sannysur-Matz, (Oise region,) was easily repulsed. The enemy left prisoners in our hands.

On the right bank of the Meuse there was intermittent activity by the artillery on both sides, with patrol engagements in the Caurières Wood.

The night attack was calm on the remainder of the front.

The War Office also follows:

There was artillery fighting in the direction of Dixmude and on the Steenstraete-Hetsas front.

BERLIN, Jan. 21, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The War Office today issued the following bulletin regarding operations on the western front:

Aside from locally livelier artillery duels and successful patrol enterprises on our part, the day passed without important events.

### BRITISH GAINS NEAR KUT.

**Tigris Below the Town Cleared of Turks, Who Report Checking Foe.**

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The War Office communication issued tonight concerning the operations in Mesopotamia says:

The enemy has been expelled from a small strip on the right bank of the Tigris in the bend of the river northeast of Kut-el-Amara. The whole trench system on a front of 2,500 yards to a depth of 1,100 yards is now in our possession, and the right bank of the river from Kut-el-Amara downstream has been cleared of the enemy. Further progress has been made against the enemy's trenches on the right bank southwest (upstream) of Kut-el-Amara.

BERLIN, Jan. 21, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Renewed attacks by the British east of Kut-el-Amara, on the Tigris, have been repulsed, Turkish Army Headquarters announced in its statement of Jan. 19. Heavy losses were sustained by the British in these operations and in an attack by Turkish cavalry on a British cavalry brigade on this front. The statement reads:

East of Kut-el-Amara the enemy, after several hours' artillery preparation, delivered three attacks against a portion of our position. All these attacks were without success, and the enemy suffered heavy losses.

Troops of our volunteer cavalry attacked a brigade of hostile cavalry on the march. The enemy's losses were heavy. Our volunteer cavalrymen, in addition, captured three hostile machine guns and shot down one British aeroplane, the wrecked machine remaining in our hands.

On the right wing on the Caucasus front we repulsed attacks undertaken by a hostile company against our outposts.

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## *DERNBURG OFFERS PLEA FOR INVADING BELGIUM*

### *Says Wilson Admitted that America Had Occasionally Broken Treaties, Too.*

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—Dr. Bernhard Dernburg discusses Arthur J. Balfour's note in the Tageblatt today with special reference to its effect upon the American Government. He says the note was addressed to President Wilson in order to stamp with disapproval the suggestion of Germany's co-operation in his international court of arbitration scheme. For this purpose, Dernburg says, Balfour makes much of Germany's alleged violation of Belgium's neutrality.

After seeking to justify the German point of view by copious extracts from the German White Book and other State documents, Dernburg quotes from Sir Edward Grey's speech of Aug. 4, 1914, in which he represents the English statesman as being yet uncertain as to the course things will take, but preparing for an English and French invasion of Belgium by referring to Gladstone's speech of Aug. 10, 1870.

Gladstone gave it as his opinion, "that the mere existence of a guarantee cannot compel alb the participants to adhere to it, regardless of the particular circumstances in which they find themselves at a critical time."

"President Wilson," says Dr. Dernburg, "is an honest, courageous man, as he has shown in many of his speeches, as in his speech before Taft's Peace League May 26, 1916, he said: 'In future nations must be bound by the same code of honor that applies to individuals. Of course, in the same breath with which we declare a convention we admit that in the past even we ourselves have sinned occasionally against this code.' Now, is the United States, too, to be struck from the list of civilized nations because its President, like our Chancellor, admits an occasional violation of a treaty? England does not deny that Germany kept her treaties in part, and Mr. Balfour knows, as well as history, that England has not always stuck to her treaties.

"American who know the history and law of their country cannot possibly be impressed by Balfour's note. According to the American conception of law all foreign treaties are merely part of legislative business and can be annulled or changed at any time by a legislative body. For instance, America concluded a treaty with China admitting her subjects to the United States on the same terms and with the same rights as her own citizens. This treaty afterward was simply annulled by act of Congress.

"The United States Supreme Court sustained the act, basing its decision on the precedent of 1789 in the conflict with France, when the highest American court ruled that, 'while it is always a matter of seriousness and tactfulness to evade the duties of a contract, still no nation can be denied the right to do so without seriously endangering its independence.'

"That is the law in the United States to this day. Mr. Wilson knows it; so do his advisers and Congress. It is a serious difficulty in the way of treaties with that country."

### HOOVER COMES FOR FUNDS.

**Belgian Relief Commissioner Says 5,500,000 Need Aid.**

Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool on the American liner Philadelphia. He returns to make plans for raising money to save 3,500,000 persons in Belgium and 2,000,000 in France, who are on the verge of starvation.

Conditions in Belgium and the districts in France back of the German lines, he said, were worse than they had ever been since the beginning of the war, as the people had steadily degenerated. To take care of the destitute this year, he said, would cost between $100,000,000 and $200,000,000.

"We have managed to provide an extra daily meal of hash and bread," Mr. Hoover said, "for the 1,250,000 children, which has aided in rebuilding their strength and incidentally has increased the attendance at school.

"The conditions in Bruges, Ghent, and the surrounding districts are worse than in any other part of Belgium. There is no business in Antwerp or Brussels. Everything is dead. The street cars are running in Brussels, but the company's receipts showed a falling off of 55 per cent. last year. The railroad trains are operated chiefly for military purposes. The Belgians do not travel.

"There is no social life in Belgium; no theatres, and no amusement of any kind. The fairs, which have been held in the country for centuries, have been abolished."

When questioned about the deportations, Mr. Hoover said: "That is too dangerous a subject to talk about."

It was said by friends of Mr. Hoover that he would devote most of his efforts while here to raising funds to be devoted especially to the relief of conditions affecting the 1,250,000 children who are destitute in Belgium and France.

George Barr Baker, a member of the relief commission, who was at the pier to meet Mr. Hoover, explained when he returned recently from Europe that $8,000,000 had been collected altogether in the United States for the

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# FACE POSSIBILITY OF EXTRA SESSION

## Congress Far Behind with Its Work and President's Program Threatened.

## DELAYED BY LEAK INQUIRY

### Anti-Strike Bill in Precarious Position—Mr. Wilson Expected to Repeat His Visits to Capitol.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Yesterday marked the end of the seventh week since Congress met Dec. 4. Eliminating the Christmas recess, the two houses actually have been in session six weeks. They have six weeks left before adjournment March 4. With the session half over Congress has disposed of hardly a single one of the important measures it had to consider, including the indispensable Revenue and Appropriation bills for the coming year. The Administration is now admittedly facing a serious possibility that it may have to call an extra session of the new Congress to take care of the legislation that is now hanging fire.

The President has shown his concern over the prospect by going to the Capitol twice toward the close of the last week to confer with the Democratic leaders in the Senate in order to spur action on the measures he believes Congress should dispose of before adjournment. There are indications that he will repeat his visits during the coming weeks.

**Party Plans.**

Partly at his instance the Senate Steering Committee will meet tomorrow to plan action, and a Democratic caucus is expected in the near future, but close observers of the situation are rapidly coming to the conclusion that the different factions are so completely at loggerheads on the various measures at issue and there is so little incentive to concerted action that things may continue as they are now going until the last minute, when everything but the Appropriation and Revenue bills will be dropped in a wild scramble to get through and go home.

**Want No Extra Session.**

Whether this would mean an extra session, which probably would string out into late Summer, only the President knows, and it is doubtful whether he has yet made up his mind. It is certain, however, that he does not want one, not only because a Summer session is particularly unpopular both at the Capitol and the White House, but because he realizes the situation he will have to meet with a House of Representatives almost evenly divided between the two parties in the new Congress.

If the fiscal bills are the only ones taken care of, however, the country will go through the next year without the strike prevention legislation, which the President has described as absolutely essential as a supplement to the Adamson law and to whose passage he pledged the Administration during the late campaign; without the Webb bill to legalize combinations among exporters engaged in foreign trade; without the water power and public lands leasing bills; without the new Porto Rican Government bill, and without the Corrupt Practices act designed to reform the conduct of elections.

The only measure of general public interest so far passed by both houses is the Immigration bill, containing the literacy test, which the President is expected to veto. In addition to this, the House of Representatives has passed a $38,000,000 omnibus Public Buildings bill, which, it is believed, the President will veto if it succeeds in getting through the Senate, and both houses have passed two or three minor appropriation bills. Administration leaders who have been urging dispatch in both houses are beginning openly to show signs of discouragement.

**The Anti-Strike Legislation.**

The President let it be known at the beginning of the session that he was very anxious to have the Senate consider legislation to cope with the railway strike situation while the House prepared its appropriation and revenue program. The Interstate Commerce Committee held hearings on the question, and for several weeks it has been trying to thresh out the differences within its own ranks in order to make some kind of a report to the Senate. It voted at a recent meeting to kill the provision approximating the Canadian Disputes act, by which strikes and lockouts were to be forbidden pending Governmental investigation of industrial disputes, and there is so much opposition to the provision giving the President power to take over the railroads in emergency that there is little chance that it will be approved by the committee, to say nothing of the Senate, in the view of Senators who have kept in touch with the situation.

# GOVERNOR LEANS TO FUSION

### Mr. Whitman Is Expected to Support Movement When Time Comes.

Governor Whitman in all probability will throw his support to Republican leaders who favor the nomination of a fusion ticket in the approaching municipal election. Rather guardedly Mr. Whitman let it be known at the Hotel St. Regis yesterday afternoon that he approved of the position taken by Senator Calder a few nights ago, though he was a bit surprised that Mr. Calder should have announced his stand so soon. The Governor did not go so far as to say that he favors the renomination of Mayor Mitchel as the fusion candidate, but the intimation that came from members of his party at the hotel that he favored fusion was interpreted as indicating that he would lend his influence in that direction at the proper moment.

Asked to discuss the row in the Republican Party that developed over the selection of a Vice Chairman of the National Committee, and the consequent threatened schism of the Progressive forces, Mr. Whitman intimated that while he favored the action of George W. Perkins in demanding a real voice in the party's affairs for the liberal wing, he was disposed to avoid any active part in the controversy, for the present at least.

# ACTION ON GRAYSON BY SENATE IN DOUBT

### Promotion by President of His Surgeon Over Many Seniors May Be Opposed.

## BEFORE COMMITTEE SOON

### Report in Favor of Confirmation Expected—Likening of Case to That of General Wood Criticised.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—When the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs meets in its next regular session on Tuesday, the nomination of Passed Assistant Surgeon Cary T. Grayson to be a Medical Director in the navy with the rank of Rear Admiral will be called up for action. At the same time the committee will have before it the nominations of other staff officers of the navy whom President Wilson seeks to promote to the newly created rank of Rear Admiral in the several corps to which they belong.

What course the committee will follow is problematical, but as most of the Democratic members have shown in the past their desire to conform to the wishes of President Wilson, it is the expectation in most quarters that a favorable report on all these nominations, including that of Dr. Grayson, will be ordered. The Senate as a whole has not had sufficient opportunity to consider the matter, and its ultimate attitude is still uncertain. Predictions are made that the nominations will be confirmed without difficulty, while counter-predictions are that the Republicans will be joined by a number of Democrats in voung against the promotion of Dr. Grayson, at least.

A good deal of confusion apparently exists in the public mind as to the exact character and significance of the nominations of Dr. Grayson and other officers of naval staff corps. No staff officer has the actual rank of Rear Admiral or any other military rank. Should Dr. Grayson be promoted to be a Medical Director with the rank of Rear Admiral, it would not be proper to address him as Admiral. The military rank merely determines where his place shall be in order of precedence among other naval officers, line as well as staff, the insignia he may wear on his uniform, and the pay he receives. His proper title of address as Medical Director, and he is so addressed in official written communications, but in conversation the naval medical officer, no matter what his grade or rank, is addressed as doctor.

**Carries Many Advantages.**

Dr. Grayson was not nominated by the President to be a Rear Admiral in the navy, but to be a Medical Director with the rank of Rear Admiral. He would not take precedence aboard ship over a Captain, Commander, or any other officer of the line, not excluding an ensign. His rank of Rear Admiral is merely relative and does not carry with it the right to perform military duties or to assume command over a vessel or force of men if no officer senior to him is present. At the same time the rank of Rear Admiral in the Medical Corps carries with it many advantages, including immunity from sea duty for all the time, and it is the opinion of Dr. Grayson's friends criticised particularly because he was advanced over so many older medical officers of long experience in naval surgery.

**Defenders of the President's action in jumping Dr. Grayson over the heads of more than a hundred officers of his corps contend that the case is analogous to that of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, who was appointed to General rank in the army from the position of Captain and Assistant Surgeon. Critics of the President's action are asserting that the cases are not analogous for the reason that General Wood had rendered conspicuous service in the field in time of war at the head of fighting troops, and was deserving of consideration. It is not contended that Dr. Grayson has rendered any conspicuous service, and the general supposition here is that he was nominated for the highest grade in the Medical Corps solely because he was a favorite with the President.**

At the outbreak of the Spanish war General Wood was a Captain and Assistant Surgeon in the Medical Corps of the regular army. He had seen service in Indian campaigns. He was appointed Colonel of the First United States Volunteer Cavalry, afterward known as Roosevelt's Rough Riders, saw service in the battle of Santiago de Cuba, was made a Brigadier General of Volunteers by President McKinley and afterward was made a Major General of Volunteers and appointed Governor General of Cuba.

**The Elevation of General Wood.**

When the regular army was reorganized after the Spanish war President McKinley had no other alternative, in his desire to show appreciation for General Wood's services, than to appoint him a Brigadier General of the regular establishment. The only other place in the fighting branch of the United States Army to which it would have been possible, under the law, for President McKinley to appoint General Wood was Second Lieutenant, which was two grades below the rank of Captain, which General Wood held in the Medical Corps.

When General Wood became the senior Brigadier General, Theodore Roosevelt was President, and he appointed General Wood to the first vacancy in the grade of Major General. It was this promotion, not that to be a Brigadier General, that caused the bitter fight against General Wood. The nomination was ultimately confirmed.

# AGAINST LITERACY TEST.

### Merchants' Association Has Petitioned President to Veto Bill.

The Merchants' Association has gone on record against the literacy test for immigrants, it was announced yesterday, and has petitioned the President to veto he bill recently passed by both houses of Congress providing for it.

"The matter was brought to the attention of the Board of Directors at its last meeting, and the literacy test was carefully considered," said the announcement. "The association created a committee a dozen years ago to study the question of immigration. That committee came to the conclusion that the manual labor necessary for the constructive development of the United States, such as reclamation projects, railroad building and water works construction, could be obtained only through immigration, and that a large proportion of such manual labor, no necessary to the development of the country, would be debarred by an educational or literacy test.

"The Directors unanimously adopted the following:

"'Resolved, That the enactment of any immigration restriction measure based upon the application of a literacy test would be detrimental and injurious to the development of the country, and, therefore, should be opposed, and that the association congratulate the President of the United States upon the former veto of a similar measure and urge him likewise to veto the pending measure.'"

John Foster Carr of the Immigrant Publishing Society, lecturing at the Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church last night on "The Immigrant from a New Viewpoint," opposed vigorously the literacy test for newcomers to America, though he said that half the 4,000,000 unnaturalized immigrants in this country can neither read nor write. He advocated more intensive Americanization of our foreign population, particularly along educational lines, through more adequate schooling, specialized for their needs.

# AMERICAN STOCK ON TRIAL.

### Dr. Parks's Appeal Brings $23,000 for East Side Missionary Work.

The Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks yesterday morning asked the people of his parish, St. Bartholomew's, who had just given him $1,000,000, for the sum of $23,000 for missionary work on New York's east side, and in doing so he told them that it was not a question whether immigrants coming to America, and especially into New York, can be assimilated into the American nation, but whether American stock can rise to its duty of meeting foreign-born populations half way. Then he added:

"After the war, if boasted American stock does not do what it ought to do, Europeans will come here and take your places." The rector got his $23,000 then and there.

# POLES HERE DECLARE THEIR LAND IS FREE

### 3,000 Men and Women Urge That America Recognize the New Kingdom.

## SEND REQUEST TO WILSON

### Raise Fund to be Sent to Europe—Speakers Praise Central Powers and Denounce Russia.

More than 3,000 Polish-American men and women assembled in the Hippodrome last night under the auspices of the Polish National Defense Committee, which announced the purpose of the meeting to be the "celebration of the re-establishment of the independent kingdom of Poland." In a resolution unanimously adopted by a rising vote was included an expression of the hope that the United States would find a way to recognize this independence before the end of the war.

The audience contributed $15,000 to a Poland defense fund, and repeatedly cheered speakers who described the aspirations to new national life of Poland, "the nation which checked the encroachment of the Turk on northern Europe, was wiped out of political existence by the nations it preserved for Christianity, and now raised again to the dignity of nationhood after more than a century of suppression and tyranny."

The part of the resolution which refers to the belief that the United States might recognize the independence of Poland, which was read in English by Dr. H. Zurlewski of Chicago and in Polish by B. D. Kulakowski, follows:

"Remembering the lofty example set by France, who did not wait for the result of the unequal struggle between the weak American revolutionaries and mighty Great Britain, but recognized the independence of the United States by accrediting a representative to this country, we are sure that in our day the great American Commonwealth will yet recognize the independence of the kingdom of Poland before the end of the war.

"Recognizing the momentous service rendered by the President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, to the cause of lasting peace in war-torn Europe, we are respectfully transmitting to him a request that true to American traditions he take immediate steps for the recognition by the United States of the Government of Poland, which, in accordance with international law and on territory liberated from occupation by the Russian military, has already begun to work for the welfare and the happiness of the Polish nation."

Other speakers were Dr. Joseph Zaleski, President of the Polish National Defense Committee, who presided; Dr. I. V. Stanislaus of Philadelphia, the Rev. William Biskorovanyi of Guttenberg, N. J.; Michael Sokolowski, editor of the Polish People's Daily of Chicago, and W. A. Mazur, editor of the Polish Evening Telegram, New York.

Polish independence was reborn. Justice Cohalan said the two great powers, England and Russia, each of which own or control nearly one-quarter of the land and peoples of the world, while England dominates three-quarters of the world with her sea strength, would be a menace to civilization if permitted to triumph ultimately in the war.

# WOMAN CHIDES WILSON.

### Suffrage Leader Charges Conflicting Views as to Party Leadership.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—In a speech today before members of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage at their headquarters on Lafayette Square, opposite the White House, the charge was made today by Miss Anne Martin that President Wilson regarded himself as the "leader" of his party when measures regarding male suffrage were concerned, but that he became "a mere follower" of his party when woman suffrage was discussed.

Miss Martin is Chairman of the National Legislative Committee of the Congressional Union and leader of the national suffrage lobby here. The meeting before which she spoke was called to enable suffrage leaders to explain the political purpose they have in view in picketing the White House with "silent suffrage sentinels," and was attended by suffrage leaders from various parts of the country.

"On Jan. 9," Miss Martin said "President Wilson told a deputation of the Congressional Union that the national suffrage amendment could only be secured by party action, and that he, the leader of his party, must follow and not lead his party. These words by implication commended the plain common sense of our policy in holding the President and the Democratic Party responsible for inaction on the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

"On Jan. 19, ten days later, he visited the Capitol and as a leader of his party demanded of the steering committee of the Senate certain important measures before March 4, including the Porto Rico bill granting suffrage to the mer of Porto Rico. According to his own words and deeds, he must follow his party as regards suffrage for the women of the United States, but he leads his party and demands legislation from his party majority in Congress for man suffrage in Porto Rico.

"The picket line at the White House is emphasizing every day to the President the ever-present and constantly increasing demand, and the growing impatience of American women for enfranchisement. As he himself states, this reform must be accomplished by party action, and we are looking to him, as the leader of his party, to secure it, and he is securing votes for the men of Porto Rico before March 4.

"The picket was not placed before the White House gates to annoy the President, and neither is his friendly and cordial attitude toward the picketers it has not annoyed him. It was placed there to emphasize the President's responsibility, as leader of his party, in putting through this session of Congress the national suffrage amendment, and to symbolize to the nation the growing strength and unalterable purpose of the woman's movement."

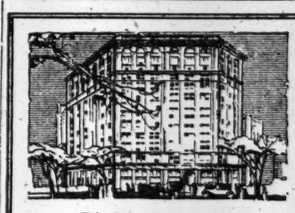
# STUDY NEW YORK CROWDS.

### Community School Pupils Mingle in Public Assemblages.

A class of students of the Training School for Community Centres, organized under the auspices of the People's Institute, has been assigned to study New York crowds at close range while they are enjoying themselves, according to an announcement issued yesterday by John Collier of the institute.

"Students are taught to visit theatres and report not so much upon the plays as upon how the audiences regard the plays," according to the announcement. "Such apparently insignificant things as why the entire audience laughs at certain situations, why only the men laugh at others and only the women at still others, are noted and thoroughly discussed at class meetings."

The psychology of movie audiences is studied in a similar manner, according to the announcement. The purpose of the studies being to equip the students to organize and take charge of community work in this city and others and arrange attractive community entertainments.



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# WOULD EXILE KAISER FOR WORLD'S PEACE

### George Haven Putnam Wants America to Join in Sending William to St. Helena.

## FREEDOM AT STAKE IN WAR

### Tells Church Congregation France and Britain Fight Our Battles While We Hang Back.

Kaiser Wilhelm should be sent to St. Helena, and the United States should unite with Great Britain, France, and their allies to send him there, in the opinion of George Haven Putnam, President of the American Rights League, who spoke yesterday morning on England's part in the new internationalism before the congregation of the Mount Morris Baptist Church. The recommendation that the exile of Napoleon be repeated in the case of the German Emperor was applauded.

Mr. Putnam began his lecture by saying that "the peace of 1917, or, perhaps, of 1918," should see the rights of all nations guaranteed, especially the rights of the smaller nations, and of peoples, such as the Armenians, who have not formed themselves into nations.

"The powers which have shown themselves unfit to govern other peoples," he continued, "should not be allowed to govern them. I hold that the Turkish Government is such a power."

Discussing the responsibility for the war, Mr. Putnam said:

"The President spoke heedlessly—and when any man in a position of responsibility speaks heedlessly he also speaks wickedly—when he said that we had no way of knowing the cause of the war. There never was a war of which the cause was so clear. We have all of the documents to show the cause, except the letters that passed between Berlin and Vienna, which brought on the war while England and France were trying to prevent it. If these letters had been honest, if they had upheld the German claims, they would have been made public."

Discussing the Germans, Mr. Putnam said that the Emperor and his counselors believed that their nation was divinely appointed to lead the peoples of the world, that the Emperor spoke the word of the Lord, that no smaller state could be permitted to stand in the way of the development of the empire.

"Such a nation," Mr. Putnam said, "stands in the way of any international settlement. If a people feels that it is called to dominate the world, it cannot enter into a federation of nations on equal terms with other nations. Yet we want Germany in any federation of states; we want the good old Germany of ideals. And we may get this Germany, if the German people themselves, and the rest of the world, get rid of the Prussian power it feels that it must rule the world. There was once a man who wanted to rule the world, with whom civilized Europe could not cooperate, and civilized Europe sent him to St. Helena. And that is the proper place for the William of Berlin."

Mr. Putnam then contrasted, from his point of view, the British and German Empires, and said that the British Empire was "the most beneficent" the world had ever seen, that it had done more for dependent peoples than any other; and he instanced India, Egypt, and South Africa.

Returning to the main subject, the speaker said that two theories of government were clashing in the war and would clash after the war—the theory of the "divine state," in which the leaders felt called upon by Providence to rule the world, and the theory of the "human state," which human leaders attempt to govern "in accordance with divine principles." He said that England and France were "human states," and that Germany typified the "divine state." But he said the word "divine" in this connection had no reference to the Deity.

"If the Lord is working through William of Prussia," he said, "it is not the God you and I worship, but the old Scandanavian God, Thor, returned to power."

In this clash of states," Mr. Putnam said, "on which side does America stand? Where ought we to take a position? We must belong with those nations who are fighting for the human state, for representative government. England and France are fighting our war—and we should be with them. Germany is against us as much as them. The British fleet has maintained the Monroe Policy—Doctrine is an absurd word here—and if anything should happen to the British fleet, Germany would ignore the Monroe Policy, to describe which she has a word that, translated correctly, means, 'damned impertinence.'"

Mr. Putnam said that England, in addition to fighting for freedom for the world, had also given the world the ideal of free trade. In conclusion, the speaker said:

"We ought to be helping England and France and Belgium now. They are fighting for civilization. It is our fight."

Major Gen. Leonard Wood is scheduled to speak in the church at 10 o'clock next Sunday morning.

# BERLIN SCORES SHAW.

### Critics Say Hero of "John Bull's Other Island" Is Farfetched.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 21, (via London.)—Despite the excellent acting of the Lessing Theatre company Bernard Shaw's "John Bull's Other Island," which was produced for the first time last night, seems doomed to an untimely end, as many predicted.

The critics are united in the opinion that the drama is one of Shaw's weakest attempts at playwriting. They lecture him severely for making the arch-Englishman Thomas Broadbent, this type of grasping Britisher who simply annexes the sympathy of Irish yokels, steals his friend's Parliamentary seat, and wins his lady love, the triumphant hero of a play. His Irish friend and dreamer, Doyle, meets very little sympathy here. As to the other Irish characters in the play, Berlin critics think they deserve the treatment accorded them by the English.

On the whole, it is considered that "John Bull's Other Island" is no honest effort to illustrate England's attitude toward Ireland, but that the play merely serves as a vehicle for Shaw's irrepressible spirit of contradiction. "For this Anglicized Irishman," says the Tageblatt, "it is quite sufficient to hear anybody pronounce anything black immediately to jump up and shout that it is white."

# FUNERAL OF COL. THURSTON

### Governor, Military Notables, Police, and Firemen in Procession.

In the Broadway Tabernacle, Fifty-sixth Street and Broadway, yesterday, services in memory of Colonel N. Thurston of the Seventy-fourth Regiment were conducted by the Rev. Charles M. Jefferson, assisted by Chaplain Horace Requa Fell of the Twenty-second Engineers. The casket, carried down the church aisle by eight Sergeants from many New York regiments, was placed in front of the chancel.

In the church Governor Whitman and Adjt. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury led the pall bearers, followed by 128 others, including Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, Brig. Gen. Henry De Witt Hamilton, Brig. Gen. Daniel Appleton, Brig. Gen. Nelson H. Henry, Commander Robert C. Forshew, Commissioner Robert Adamson, Chief John Kenlon, Former Chief Edward F. Croker, and Brig. Gen. George W. Wingate. Delegations were present from the Sons of the American Revolution, Society of the Colonial Wars, Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, and other patriotic organizations.

# NEW CALL FOR 86TH ST. LINE

### Yorkville Association Appeals to Service Board for Tracks.

The Yorkville Association issued an appeal yesterday calling upon the city and the Public Service Commission to facilitate the building of double crosstown tracks extending the present Eighty-sixth Street car line from its present terminus at Central Park West to Broadway. It is contended that there is a strong public demand for carrying the lines through to Broadway, and the association offers statistics to show it. It asserts that the "welfare and comfort of millions of passengers must be respected that have until now been ignored all because of the objection of about 130 property owners who have been playing the dog-in-the-manger policy."

The appeal points out the daily congestion at the end of the Eighty-sixth Street line at Central Park West and the inconvenience and expense to those to whom are denied transfers to lines further west. The association says:

"West Eighty-sixth Street has undergone a decided change in the last few years. Private dwellings have been supplanted by a number of high-class apartment houses. Demolition of small houses is now under way to make room for larger ones. The assessed valuation of all of the private houses bears a small percentage to the valuation of the apartment structures, and even some of the private houses are being used for business purposes. The attempts to prevent transit on West Eighty-sixth Street must prove futile in the end.

# TRIED THREE HOURS TO AVERT SUICIDE

### As Dr. Porter Was Leaving, Miss De Jong Shot Herself in Temple.

## HAD TOYED WITH REVOLVER

### Told Caller Upon Arrival Her Intention and Seated Him to Await the Fatal Moment.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—Miss Betty De Jong, a painter of wide reputation, died early today from a self-inflicted bullet wound in the head. The police said they had virtually completed their investigation of the case, including examination of Dr. William S. Porter, a well-known physician of Oakland, who was in Miss De Jong's studio when she shot herself. After several hours of questioning, he was permitted to go to his home. An inquest will be held tomorrow.

Dr. Porter met Miss De Jong, he said, last year during the Panama-Pacific Exposition, at which she had several exhibits. Dr. Porter said he was to sit for his portrait yesterday, but was unable to keep the engagement, and called at the studio to so inform the artist. Soon after his arrival, the physician declares, Miss De Jong began discussing suicide, all the while holding a small revolver. For three hours, the physician said, he tried to persuade the young woman not to think of such a thing. Finally, when he was about to leave, he said, Miss De Jong shot herself in the temple.

The police said tonight that they found in the studio not only complete corroboration of Dr. Porter's story, but evidence that Miss De Jong had carefully set the stage for her death. When Dr. Porter went to the studio at 6 P. M. he found that the furniture had been rearranged. He said he was conducted to a chair that had been placed by itself near the innermost wall of the studio. Under this chair was a rug about eight feet square. Miss De Jong seated herself on a big chair near the door, produced the pistol, and informed him that she was going to kill herself before he left.

"I started toward her," said the doctor. "She pointed the gun at me and said, 'Don't leave that rug, or I'll kill you first.'"

The second you step off that rug," the doctor said she replied. He was shortly after that, he told the police, that Miss De Jong, in a conversational tone, said, "You may go now."

"I thought I had succeeded in making her change her mind," he said, "or I would have been there yet. As I stepped off the rug she fired. You know the rest."

"I thought," said Deputy Coroner Michael Brown, "that Dr. Porter ought to have been able to take the pistol away from the woman, but when I saw the room and the chair I knew that he could not. I sat in the chair. It was one of those deep-seated affairs that you can't get out of without an effort. They were twenty feet apart, and he had no chance."

A cablegram to Miss De Jong's sister, Dr. De Jong of the Hospital Hotel Dieu in Paris, was sent today by Mlle. Marguerite Saligne, with whom the artist had been working in the raising of funds for the French wounded. Miss De Jong was a native of Paris. According to her friends, none of them had heard her talk of suicide.

At the Golden Gate Park Memorial Museum today crowds gathered before two pictures of Betty De Jong that had been draped in black velvet. The pictures were "The Pancake Vendor," a young Dutch girl in costume, which had been purchased by the museum, and "The Black Hat," a portrait of a woman. In the same gallery is a bust of Dr. William S. Porter, by the sculptor, William S. Manatt.

# DANIELS ATTACKS BIDDERS ON SHELLS

Continued from Page 1.

at fabulous prices. I did not share this opinion.

"The splendid action on the part of some other manufacturers in foregoing the chance to obtain war profits from the material needed in the construction of our new program has justified my belief that the manufacturers of this country as a whole are willing to assume their share in the program of preparedness without abnormal profits. That other large manufacturers of war materials should persist in extracting the last penny of profit from our urgent necessity gives a certain color to the arguments of those who believe that 'preparedness' is a synonym for profits and not patriotism.

"There is, however, an even more serious consideration in this particular matter of shells than that of money. In my hearings and elsewhere the money side of it has been put before the public—how the price of shells crept up to $500 apiece in 1912; how the knowledge that the Hadfields were prepared to make a reasonable bid in the latter part of 1913 led to a sudden cutting of the price to $315; how the elimination of the English competitor by the war resulted in an increase of over $100 per shell in the latter part of 1914; how, still resting under the belief that no foreign competition was to be expected, some American companies raised the price to $539 in 1916—all this has been made clear before.

**No Spur of Competition.**

"What has not been made clear, however, is the failure of the companies manufacturing projectiles, with no spur of competition to drive them on, to keep pace with the improvements in the quality of armor-piercing shells that were being made abroad. A difference in the price of shells can be expressed in dollars and cents. Inferiority of weapons of defense, when the fate of the battle may easily depend upon this single element, cannot possibly be expressed by any amount of money, however large.

"In 1913 the Bureau of Ordnance convinced by reports from abroad that the makers of shells for foreign navies had succeeded in perfecting an armor-piercing shell which could pass more severe tests than those we were stipulating up to that time, increased the severity of our own requirements, and convinced that there was no good reason why our manufacturers could not manufacture shells of equally good quality, raised our test requirements.

"There was an immediate storm of protests from these companies, enjoying practically the monopoly of this business, although it was pointed out that these conditions were no more severe, nor even as severe, as those enforced abroad, and that shells that could meet these tests were actually being manufactured abroad and could be manufactured here. Some American companies seemed to think it was our duty to let them go ahead in the same old way, manufacturing shells inferior in quality rather than to expect them to improve their product. Of course, their pleas, and even their thinly veiled threats to go out of business if we did not concede this, right to them, were ignored.

"I regret to say that these companies, apparently secure in the belief that we would have to take whatever kind of shells they manufactured any way, and at any price they saw fit to make, have not improved their projectiles to meet the real requirements. I would be most reluctant to publish these figures did I not believe that they were well known abroad, and in view of this I feel no harm can be done in letting our own country know the facts.

**Tells Results of Tests.**

"Out of thirty-four 14-inch shells submitted by the Bethlehem Steel Company for test three passed, a percentage of 8.8. The Crucible Steel Company managed to get 37.7 per cent. of the sample shells submitted passed, and the Midvale, which apparently showed more enterprise and real desire to bring up the standard than others, passed 73 per cent., a most gratifying improvement over the others, and which shows that our contention that American companies can produce good shells is well founded. Of the shells submitted by the Hadfields, Ltd., consisting of three sample shells and six additional test shells, not a single one failed to meet all the requirements.

"In view of this record, and of the necessity of having our ammunition equal to that of other countries, I felt that I would have been criminally negligent, even if no question of price were involved, in refusing to accept the bid of the Hadfields. I am determined that our navy shall have as good ammunition as any other nation, and if possible better ammunition, and will buy such ammunition at any time and any place that it can be best obtained.

"As I have repeatedly pointed out, all questions of price or profits being eliminated, a monopoly invariably leads to stagnation. It is only human nature for a firm, certain of getting an order, to avoid the expense of the experiments and improved processes required to improve the quality of its goods. This is exactly what has happened in the manufacture of armor-piercing projectiles, nothing could better illustrate the necessity of competition if we are to keep abreast of other Governments, and the soundness of my contention that if competition cannot be secured otherwise, the Government itself must compete.

"As to the contention that by establishing a navy plant we are going to force private manufacturers out of business, it is an absurd and untenable theory. Our requirements, with an ever-increasing navy, will of necessity be greater each year than the year previous. There will always be plenty of work for the private manufacturers so long as they are willing to improve their product so as to keep abreast of foreign Governments and to quote a just and reasonable price for what they make.

**Plan for Federal Output.**

"I have never had in mind a navy plant of greater capacity, working one shift of men, than one-third of the total amount required by the navy. The two-thirds left for the private manufacturers with our new ships in commission would be greater than the whole amount of a few years ago. Only in case of an utter failure on the part of the private manufacturers to keep their product abreast of the times or to quote prices in any way reasonable would it be necessary for the navy, by working three shifts instead of one, to manufacture enough material to cover our entire needs.

"In recent years the navy has built some of its own ships, has manufactured a large amount of its powder, and has also undertaken to manufacture a number of smaller articles which are also purchased, yet today we have more work for the shipyards than they can handle, the powder manufacturers are still receiving contracts, and in the smaller materials we have no complaints from the private manufacturers that we have driven them out of business. The theory that a navy plant will result in a Government monopoly has been proved false by what has happened as well as being obviously unsound."

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The proposal to amend the Federal Reserve Board Act is both commended and condemned by different groups of bankers.

Dr. Thomas H. Norton of the United States Department of Commerce discusses, in this week's Annalist, the future of the chemical industry.

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**THE ANNALIST**

TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK


# WOULD HAVE STATE REMODEL SCHOOLS

## Opinion Widespread That Rockefeller Organization Should Not Take Charge.

## DR. FINLEY'S OBJECTIONS

### Revision of System Could Be Better Carried Out by Authorities Because They Have Machinery.

The opinion was expressed in many quarters yesterday that "modernization" of school curricula, at least so far as public schools are concerned, should be done under the direction of the State and not of the Rockefeller General Education Board, which has announced that it will establish at the Teachers College of Columbia University a school to effect a revision of the system of education in this country.

Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, said in Albany that the General Education Board would have taken a wiser step if it had supplied the funds, so that the State could carry out the research work, because the State had the machinery to do it best. He said, further, that a bar to progress in public school development was that private organizations with great wealth could attract public educators from the public school field. He declared that his study of Greek and Latin, which the board would drop, had done much to broaden him. Altogether, he approved in a general way of the proposed movement of the Rockefeller Board, and recommended that it study the problem of what the workingman is to do with his eight hours' leisure time when the eight-hour workday goes into general effect.

Senator John J. Boylan, Democrat, announced last night that he would push this week a resolution he had introduced at Albany, providing for an investigation of what, he said, were "alleged attempts of the Rockefeller Foundation and allied boards to get a foothold in the public schools." He said that the announcement of the "modernization" experiment added new fields to his proposed investigation. Senator Robert F. Wagner, the Democratic leader of the upper house, said he would aid Senator Boylan in his effort to obtain an investigation.

Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the Central Federated Union, representing 400,000 working men and women in the city, said that he would place before the Executive Committee tonight a proposal to demand that any revision of the public school curricula be done by the city or State and not by the Rockefeller Board.

William G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education, said he wished it made clear that, while he and many members of the board approved of the experiment, the Board of Education had no hand in it, and was not bound by any of the findings of the Rockefeller Board. Thomas W. Churchill, former President of the Board of Education, expressed his doubts as to the wisdom of the "modernization" being attempted by the General Education Board.

**School Term Too Short?**

Felix M. Warburg, who is a member of the Conference Board which will direct the experiment, said in an address at the Hebrew Technical School yesterday that public comments on the plan at this time were more or less guesswork, because those back of the movement had not yet reached definite conclusions.

"I am a member of the board which is considering that 'modern school' of the Rockefeller Foundation and the Teachers College," he said, "and I want to say that the curriculum has not been passed upon, and that all the published reports about what the curriculum is to be are guesswork and nothing more. It is questionable whether a child can be taught what he ought to know under our present system. It may be that the school term will have to be lengthened and perhaps the school week."

Nathaniel Myers, former President of the Technical School, said that he was interested in the reports of what the General Education Board was going to try, but that it would not be enough to change the study of Greek and Latin into that of German and French. There was wanted a complete change in the plan of education.

"What we want," he said, "is to make a better human and not a more knowing person."

Many prominent educators, when asked for expression of opinions on the proposed experiment, refused to say what they thought of it until more details were known. Many comments, some favorable and some adverse, were made on the editorial published in THE TIMES yesterday morning criticising the assumption by the Rockefeller Board of the task of revising the educational system of the country. Dr. Abraham Flexner of the Rockefeller Foundation said he had no reply to make to it.

"I read THE TIMES editorial with a great deal of interest," said Senator Boylan, "and I want to say along that line that I am going to get busy this week on the resolution I introduced last week providing for an investigation of the alleged influence of the Rockefeller boards in the public schools. This new movement certainly furnishes something else to consider."

Dr. Elmer E. Brown, Chancellor of New York University, said he was interested in the editorial, but did not intend to join in any praise or criticism of the Rockefeller Board movement until he knew more about its details.

Mr. Bohm said that labor leaders had taken a very deep interest in the proposal of the Rockefeller Board. He said that organized labor was in favor of making the public schools more "practical," but that they were not in favor of it being done by "capitalistic" influences.

"We have a School Board and a State Department of Education," he said. "Why can't they do this work? I do not think that it will do the schools any good for Mr. Rockefeller to try to run them, for that is the way the laboring people are looking at this thing.

**Classics Should Be Elective.**

President Willcox of the Board of Education came out last night in an unqualified indorsement of the proposal of the Rockefeller Board to lengthen the time devoted to school work.

"I am in favor of a longer school year," he said. "In Germany the school year is 225 days, in England 220; in New York it is 190 to 195. Perhaps also the school day should be lengthened from five to six hours. The vacation is too long. If we are to train young people for their life work they should not have it too easy as to hours while they are in school." Mr. Willcox said that it was time the 'modernization' problem was being worked out by some one.

"The suggestion that the whole course of education be revised is a most interesting one," said he. "I have felt for a long time that the present system is largely the result of traditions. There have been many additions for new ideas, and no subtraction. The curricula are too heavy.

"As for the much-mooted question of the classics, I hold that it is unfair that the vast majority of the school children should be dominated by the 3 or 5 per cent. of the pupils who intend to enter college and therefore demand Latin and Greek, largely because the colleges require a knowledge of those subjects for entrance. The enforced study of the classics should be done away with and a system of elective classics established for the small percentage of pupils who intend to enter college. I do not see that it is necessary to study Greek and Latin to make character. I think character can best be provided for by giving the boy or girl an equipment that will fit them to be good citizens."

Mr. Willcox spoke with much feeling when he was asked if he feared criticism that it might appear that the Rockefeller Board would influence the public schools.

"It is absurd to talk about the General Education Board influencing the public schools," he said. "Why, the Board of Education of the city hasn't considered the subject at all. This is just one of many experiments which we are watching, and any of the results or recommendations made will be considered on their merits alone."

Mr. Churchill, who had some marked differences with Dr. Flexner when both were on the Board of Education, said last night that school children should be trained "not only above the neck, but below it." He saw no reason why the Rockefeller announcement should create a furore.

"This thing has been talked about for centuries," he said. "It has been agitated constantly by ordinary people in the last few decades, but when a man with one or two billions talks about it, he gets the attention. The announcement of the Rockefeller Board gets a lot of attention because it is the Rockefeller Board that makes it.

"Now, I don't exactly agree with THE TIMES when it calls the movement 'unblushing materialism.' There is no unblushing materialism about training a boy for service in the world. But there is need for a change. Children should start geography at New York and end at China, instead of starting with China and never getting to their home place. We want the geography of transportation taught; the grammar of industry. We need more of education based on modern conditions. But I wouldn't do away with the old college. We should have Latin and Greek, but not so much. Elective classes would solve that problem."

**A Problem of Endowment.**

Mr. Churchill was asked if he agreed with the criticism that the advocating of curricula by the General Education Board might have an evil influence upon colleges in need of endowment.

"Since you ask me that question," he replied, "let me refer you to an address I made two and a half years ago at the commencement exercises of Manhattan College."

At that time Mr. Churchill made a bitter attack upon the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, charging that it was trying to buy up control of the colleges, and "bribing the colleges to abandon religion."

"We want no national board of education to prescribe methods," he said at that time. "The people insist on doing their own business, and not delegating it to a committee of standardization. If education is not free it will soon be formalized and dead. I deem it my duty to enter a protest against the standardization which the Foundation attempts to obtain and against its interference with religious liberty.

"About ten years ago Andrew Carnegie used some millions of dollars to establish a fund for the pensioning of worn-out college professors, but it soon became apparent that the Foundation was in reality a corporation to buy the control of such colleges as were willing to sell their birthright and carry on college teaching and management according to patterns prescribed for it."

Mr. Churchill referred to the policy of the Foundation not to pension teachers in colleges controlled by religious denominations. His criticism in 1914 brought forth a storm of protest from persons who came forward to the defense of the Carnegie Foundation.

## SHOULD BE IN STATE'S HANDS.

### Dr. Finley Says It Alone Has the Machinery for the Experiment.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, said tonight that it would have been wiser if the Rockefeller General Education Board had furnished to the State funds for the "modernization" of the schools, rather than undertaking the task itself. Dr. Finley thought that the ideas and motives of the board were of the best and purest, but that the State had a machinery for making the experiment that the Foundation could not have, at the Teachers College or anywhere else.

"I do not look upon the entry of the Rockefeller Foundation into this field as another instance of 'Greeks bearing gifts,'" said Dr. Finley. "I regard it as a sincere and wholesome effort on its part to help forward the cause of education.

"But I do think that what the Rockefeller Foundation proposes to undertake is a function which the State should perform, and I think that more good might result if the money it purposes to expend for this experiment were given to State institutions which are constantly engaged in research, with a view to ascertaining what sort of education should be given a child to promote the best interests of the State. Why should the State be compelled to depend upon private foundations or organizations, however efficient or disinterested or however helpful their researches and suggestions, for the constructive service that alone can enable the State to make its ministrations to the child, and so to the State, most effective?"

Dr. Finley said that one of the greatest obstacles with which an educator in the public service finds himself confronted in attempting to make the public schools the most effective agencies for public education was the tendency of private institutions, through the greater inducements they could offer, to attract the best men and women in the teaching profession and thus deprive the public schools of their services.

"I have always felt that the very best the country affords in that field should be at the command of the public schools," said Dr. Finley. "More than anything else we are in need of experts—efficiency engineers of education—and teachers to teach our teachers. If we had such experts there is no limit to what the State could do with its accumulated experience that comes from daily and intimate contact with the very problem the Rockefeller Foundation is attempting to solve its own way. We make the machinery that they must erect, they have the means which we lack.

"However," he added, "I am glad that they are undertaking this, and that the experiment is to be made by persons whom I regard as very competent to get the best results, and at an institution as efficient as the Teachers College. It is important, however, that they should enter upon it without any too firmly fixed preconceived notions, with an open mind prepared to carry it through honestly and abide by the result, whatever that may prove to be."

"What do you think of the proposition to eliminate study of the classics from the curriculum?" Dr. Finley was asked.

"That is a very big question—one that I do not care to discuss offhand or in the limited space of a newspaper interview," he replied. "I studied Latin while working on a farm, carried Horace with me out in the fields. I studied Greek while learning the printer's trade. It may be that study has not helped me greatly in my vocation—I have little use for Greek and Latin even here. But I know that it has broadened me, that it has given me a better understanding of human nature and of life which I would not like to do without."

Dr. Finley has discovered a field in which he believes private philanthropy, exerting itself in the interest of education, might be of the utmost service to the State.

"I believe that what the Rockefeller Foundation proposes to do might be profitably supplemented by efforts in another direction that would make its experiment of utmost interest to the workingman," said Dr. Finley. "I do not use the word 'workingman' here in the sense of setting apart the men who perform manual labor as a class by themselves. I have in mind innumerable workers in varied fields whose vocations do not fill their lives, who are compelled to do one thing to earn a livelihood while their aspirations perhaps are for higher things. With the eight-hour working day generally applied, one problem that should be solved for the good of the State is how such workers should employ their eight wakeful leisure hours with the greatest profit to themselves and to the State."

Dr. Finley has under consideration a plan for convocation of educators from European countries in Albany next Fall to discuss educational topics.

"I think we ought to learn at first hand what is regarded as fundamental in the elementary courses in all countries where education has made any progress," said Dr. Finley. "I think it will be very helpful to us to learn what is regarded in those countries as of sufficient importance to be passed on from one generation to another."

## MAJOR DUGMORE ANNOYED.

### Verses Ridiculing the President Not His Sentiments, He Says.

Major Cyril P. R. Dugmore of the British Army Service Corps was much perturbed when he read in Saturday's papers accounts of an interview with him on his arrival, when he handed to reporters a clipping from a London sporting paper which contained verses ridiculing President Wilson. He was still perturbed when a TIMES reporter saw him yesterday at his home, 330 Park Avenue, where he, on leave, is visiting his wife, because he said it annoyed him to have his action misconstrued.

"The impression which some of the articles gave, that I brought over the clipping, is quite false," he said. "The further impression that the sentiments of the verses coincided with my own is equally false. A group of passengers, of whom I was one, happened to be passing the clipping about when the reporters came up, and I passed it over to them. I had previously refused to be interviewed."

Major Dugmore said that that was all the comment he had to make.

# FIERCE MARINE CATS HAUNT HUDSON PIERS

## Baleful Band of All Nationalities Preys There—Raw Rubber Their Diet.

## DRIVEN HERE BY THE WAR

### "Tai-wan," Sinister Chinese Creature with Red Fur, Leads Them—Is from Wu-Wu-Wu on Yangtze.

Cats of all nations have gathered in such numbers at the Chelsea piers, from West Fourteenth Street to the Twenty-third Street Ferry, since the beginning of the war that the rats have been almost exterminated and the hardiest dogs on West Street are afraid to poke their noses inside the gates. These cats are mostly seagoing creatures who have escaped from various steamships, including some from the Far East as well as Europe and the Antipodes, when they have been made fast at the piers.

The cats prowl about in bands of fifteen to twenty strong, and live chiefly on bones, dried prunes, and raw rubber, which, it is said, enables them to spring from pier to pier at night in search of prey. Their wild meows and baleful looks keep the watchmen awake and cause the customs guards to feel lonesome o' dark Winter nights.

The feline leader, according to Sam Smithers, a veteran watchman, is a big rough-looking cat with burgundy-colored fur and two large yellow eyes with red pupils which glare like port lights at sea, or a fire station at night, in the deserted corridors of the piers.

**Tai-wan, the Terrible.**

This cat is known as Tai-wan, meaning No. 1 in Chinese, and, according to Smithers, was brought to Pier 59 some months ago by the Jumpsejee Jeegeeboy from Wu-Wu-Wu on the Yangtze.

When a TIMES reporter visited Pier 58 yesterday afternoon about fifteen assorted cats of all colors were seated near the gate with Tai-wan in the centre, watching the actions of Sam Smithers. Turning to the reporter, the veteran watchman exclaimed bitterly:

"Look at them waiting to see where I hide my bit of supper so that one of them can pinch it when my back is turned. Three times this week I have had to go without my grub through these cats. When I think how I saved that four-legged red demon's life my blood boils. He was coming down a warp from the Jumpsejee Jeegeeboy when it suddenly tautened with a jerk which threw Tai-wan into the dock. Like an idiot I got a long pole and put it down so that the animal could cling to it, because I believed that it was unlucky to let a red-haired cat drown on a Friday. Since then he haunts me at night, and if I drop off to have a snooze in a corner he sticks his claws into my legs or rubs his wiry whiskers against my face."

**Made Firemen Forego Grog.**

Six jolly firemen came up the pier, arm in arm, singing a pastoral lay, entitled "The Garden Gate at Sea," on their way out to have one more tot of grog before starting to stoke up. Suddenly the men stopped and gazed at what they believed to be the hallucination of an array of cats of all colors sitting inside the gate. After making eighteen attempts to count the felines they gave it up and returned to their ship, walking Chinese fashion and arguing, one with the other, in the quaint lingo in vogue among seafaring men.

A dog, which seemed to have several species of canine in his cosmos and mostly resembled a cross between a Singapore soker and a Bronx bonehound, strolled along Eleventh Avenue and stopped outside the entrance to the pier. Tai-wan looked at the dog and sort of invited the stranger inside.

It was as if the cat had said in the Wu-Wu-Wu feline tongue, "Come in, old scout, and join our party. Don't be shy."

The dog, whose early youth had been spent dodging New York Central locomotives along Eleventh Avenue, was evidently a believer in the motto "Safety first," because, as Tai-wan moved gracefully toward the gate, the dog folded his tail between his hind legs and broke into what is known in sporting parlance as a "slinging trot," murmuring in sokeree that business had called him to the ferry.

**Captain Claret Loses His Pet.**

Just then the Superintendent came out of his office and said, "Smithers, I thought that I had warned you against keeping a number of cats on this pier. If you must have pets keep them in your home."

The old man went away, too full for utterance, and the cats followed him.

Just before the Atlantic Transport freighter Minnehaha sailed for London yesterday Captain Frank Claret was told that the ship's pet black cat, Tinker, had joined the outcasts on the pier, and he sent William Wuzzle, the quartermaster, and three of the crew ashore to rescue him.

Under the direction of a friendly longshoreman Wuzzle got one of the small electric trucks and chased the cats around the piers. The three men who were with him stood on the truck with a big tarpaulin to throw over the truant Tinker as they whizzed past. After dashing violently into bales of cotton and rags, and being thrown with great force against a pile of raw coffee in sacks, Wuzzle and his mates gave up the task and returned to the ship.

Smithers said he did not know whether Tinker had gone back to the Minnehaha, nor did he care. A cat more or less was nothing in his life, he said. He added that a mob of cats had left the Chelsea piers a few days ago and gone to the Anchor Line pier at the foot of West Twenty-fourth Street on the invitation of a red and white Persian cat, Harold MacFeckle, who told them that a Scotch steamship had arrived from Glasgow filled with kippered herrings, but they soon returned after discovering that the herrings were sealed up in tins, Smithers said.

## 1 PATROLMAN FOOLED 4,199.

### His Tip Proved That He Ought to be a Sergeant.

At Police Headquarters and at every police station in this city policemen were asking a question yesterday to this general effect: Had it been possible for one policeman to dupe 4,199 others? Those who took the examinations in Grand Central Palace in the high hope of being raised to the rank of Sergeant were gloomy, and they made no secret of it.

One man is credited with thinking out a very simple expedient for his safe passage to a Sergeancy. This is what the 4,199 policemen suspect he did after he had realized that, from his knowledge of laws and ordinances, report, and administration, he did not have a chance to get a passing mark in the examination, but consists of the fact that the rules and regulations covering the duties of Desk Lieutenant were forever imbedded in his memory:

"Jerry," they quote him as saying to another prospective Sergeant, "I've got a good tip for you straight from Dr. Moscovitz. They aren't going to ask anything about the duties of Desk Sergeant in the examination, for the simple reason that a patrolman isn't supposed to know what a Lieutenant would do behind the desk."

And Jerry told Tom, and Tom told Bill, and the neighboring precinct caught the tip until it was announced even in some of the civil service schools that the men need not study this section of the rules and regulations. It was explained that, according to these same rules and regulations, a patrolman is not even permitted behind the desk of a police station unless assigned to clerical duty, and he could not possibly be expected to know the duties of a Desk Sergeant. But, alas! Five out of the six questions on the book of rules and regulations were worded something like this:

"If you were a Desk Sergeant, what action would you take if a policeman accidently shot another policeman in the dormitory of the station house?"

And this section counted twenty points in the examination.

**Iron Cross for Correspondents.**

BERLIN, Jan. 1.—Four of Germany's best known war correspondents, who since the beginning of hostilities have "covered" the east, west and southeast fronts for well known Berlin and provincial papers, have received the Iron Cross, second class, for their services to the Fatherland. The recipients are William Scheuermann, Rolf Brand, Professor Georg Wegener, and Herr Katsch. Aside from one or two authors and special writers, they are the first newspapermen to be so distinguished


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## FARMERS COMMEND DILLON.

**Oneida Milk Producers Thank Him for Giving Them a Fair Profit.**

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 21.—In obtaining for the farmer his "just earnings" by eliminating the middleman, State Food Commissioner John J. Dillon was commended by the Oneida County Milk Producers' Association at Saturday's meeting in a resolution, which read:

"This is the first time that the business of producing milk for the New York market has been upon a living basis, and we heartily express our belief that the principal credit therefor is due to Mr. Dillon."


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## ROOSEVELT RENEWS WAR ON PEACE PLAN

**Writes Borah That Taft's League Would Benefit Wrongdoers.**

**"A WICKED ABSURDITY"**

**Since It Would Make War on a Nation That Acted Immediately Against an Aggressor.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Senator Borah gave out tonight a letter from Theodore Roosevelt replying to Hamilton Holt's defense of the League to Enforce Peace. The Colonel charges that membership in the league might easily deprive nations of the power to enforce their moral judgment on the acts of an international wrongdoer. Since both the criminal and the wronged nation, he says, would be ordered to bring their cases before an outside council, and as "there are certain wrongs which no nation ought for one moment to discuss before taking action," the league would find itself in the position of making war "not against the wrongdoer, but against the wronged party," in order to bring it before the international tribunal.

"A more preposterous absurdity, a more wicked absurdity," he says, "could hardly be devised," and he condemns the League to Enforce Peace as worse than the Bryan peace treaties, because "at least Mr. Bryan did not propose to go to war in the interest of brutal offenders against those wronged nations which instantly resented the wrongs," as compares it to attacking a man who objects to having his wife's face slapped.

The letter, which was written from New York on Jan. 15, is as follows:

My Dear Senator Borah:

I notice in The New York Sun a letter from Mr. Hamilton Holt, Vice Chairman of the League to Enforce Peace, in which he refers to some recent remarks both by you and myself.

Mr. Holt takes exception to your recent statement in the Senate. Your statement was absolutely justified; but it did not go nearly far enough. Mr. Holt also attempts to controvert my statement. I desired, in protesting against the action of the various gentlemen, including President Wilson, who are advocating a league to enforce peace, to assail them in their strongest position. Therefore I took the public speeches and addresses of these prominent men who have advocated the formation of such a league; for their speeches and addresses have been read by thousands of citizens, for every single citizen who has read the resolutions drawn up by the body to which Mr. Holt belongs. As he objects to my not having discussed these particular resolutions, however, I gladly do so; and I point out that you were far too lenient in your statement of the matter.

Mr. Holt points out, apparently as a matter of pride, that the League to Enforce Peace has deliberately chosen a deceptive title, and that it has no more idea of enforcing peace than it has of enforcing righteousness, but only, to use his own words, intends to 'enforce delay.' The league does not propose to concern itself with the righteousness or unrighteousness of any action; it simply proposes that when a wrong has been done the wrongdoing nation and the wronged nation shall be forced to bring their case before some outside council, and that the league shall go to war against whichever refuses to take this action.

Now, there are certain wrongs which no nation ought for one moment to discuss before taking action; and it is profoundly immoral for would-be philanthropists to decline to pass judgment in such cases on the wrong and merely propose to take action against the nation which itself acts; for, of course, it is likely that in such a case it is the wronged nation which will act.

Let me give a concrete case: If Germany should sink another Lusitania, or Mexico commit another massacre like that at Carrizal, and if the United States in such case deemed it her duty to take immediate action, (as I, for one, would certainly advocate,) the proposal of Mr. Holt and his associates is that the League to Enforce Peace should declare war not against the wrongdoer, but against the wronged party!

A more preposterous absurdity, a more wicked absurdity, could hardly be devised. Mr. Holt admits that the title, the "League to Enforce Peace," is a flagrant misstatement of the purposes of the league. He says it is only a league to enforce delay. But it is much worse than this. It is a league in the interest of the wrongdoers, a league which expressly waves aside all considerations of justice and righteousness, and proposes to make war on any deeply wronged, and high-spirited nation which acts immediately against the transgressor. The proposal is too silly to work very much mischief, for in practice no nation would be so base as to carry it out.

But it is a thoroughly immoral thing to ask the United States to make promises which it would be disgraceful to keep, which, moreover, the nation, while composed of self-respecting men, could not keep and would not have the slightest intention of keeping. This is what the League to Enforce Peace, as interpreted by Mr. Holt, is now doing. He and his associates have adopted the proposal of Mr. Bryan's Peace Commission treaties, which likewise provided for talking over before outsiders all wrongs, including those to which no self-respecting nation would for one moment submit. But Mr. Holt and his associates stand on a lower level than Mr. Bryan, for, at least, Mr. Bryan did not propose to go to war in the interest of offenders against those wronged nations which instantly resented the wrongs.

The position of Mr. Holt and his associates in these international proposals is precisely like that of an individual who in private life should demand that if a ruffian slapped the face of a decent citizen's wife, and if the decent citizen promptly knocked the ruffian down, the Peace League should, in the interest of the ruffian, attack the man who objected to having his wife's face slapped. Faithfully yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

## WOULD ABOLISH GRAND JURY

**George Gordon Battle Tells Bronx Forum It Is Obsolete.**

The Grand Jury has become obsolete and should be abolished, according to George Gordon Battle, a former Assistant District Attorney and long a leading lawyer here, who spoke yesterday afternoon on the subject, "Has the Grand Jury Outlived Its Usefulness?" at the Bronx Open Forum, in the Morris High School, 166th Street and Boston Road.

He briefly outlined the history of the Grand Jury, starting with its birth in England, where it originated as a means of defense against oppression by the King. After showing how the subjects of the King used the Grand Jury and giving specific cases where the jury had failed to agree with the Crown and as a result were locked up, thereby causing almost civil war, Mr. Battle said:

"In the Grand Jury, the proceedings are secret and one-sided. The defendant or his lawyer do not appear, nor have they the right to examine witnesses. Their side of the question at stake is not considered. The result is that the Grand Jury has become an instrument in the hands of the District Attorney, and in nine cases out of ten, the jury registers his will and acts upon the evidence that he alone brings before it.

## SINN FEINERS START RIOT.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 22.—About fifty members of the Sinn Fein, carrying the Sinn Fein flag, rushed upon the platform from which Thomas Lundon, Nationalist member of Parliament for the East Division of Limerick, was addressing a meeting in Limerick yesterday. Lundon was beaten over the head with clubs and kicked. He defended himself with a chair as best he could, but finally was beaten down and lay upon the platform bleeding. Later he was taken to a hospital.

The attack on Mr. Lundon is attributed to a speech which he made in the House of Commons with reference to the disarmament of the Irish Volunteers.


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*Handkerchiefs—Ladies and Gents*
*Fancy Linens—Doilies and Table Centres*
*Lace Curtains and Draperies*
*Window Shades*
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*Artistic Furniture*
*Bed Spreads—Blankets—Comfortables*
*Beds and Bedding*

Only Standard Qualities Offered Same as we Sell during Other Parts of the Year

Broadway at 34th St. **Saks & Company** Phone Greeley 2626.

*On the Fourth Floor Today—An Important*

**Mid-Winter Reduction Sale of Women's Coats**

High-grade coats from regular stock reduced for immediate disposal. Made of Plush, Velvet, Baffin Seal, Arcadian Lamb, Wool Velour, Bolivia, Cheviots, Waterproof Tweeds, and Broadcloth, trimmed with fur, plush or self fabric.

Coats....were $19.50 to $22.50....now $15.00
Coats....were $24.50 to $29.50....now $18.50
Coats....were $32.50 to $35.00....now $24.50
Coats....were $37.50 to $45.00....now $29.50
Coats....were $45.00 to $49.50....now $32.50
Coats....were $50.00 to $59.50....now $39.50
Coats....were $65.00 to $79.50....now $45.00

**Also—An Important Special**

**Sale of Women's Skirts at $5**

Represented in the collection are the very newest models, showing many distinctive style notes. Made of fine quality serges, corduroy, velour plaids and stripes, and broadcloth. To be had in all the most wanted colors, and sizes 25 to 34.

In a Specially Prepared Sale Today

**Fashionable Furs at Greatly Reduced Prices**

Affording remarkable price economies and unusual latitude in the selection of models.

Hudson Seal Coats.....were $85.00... $69.50
Hudson Seal Coats..were $135 & $145...$119.50
Hudson Seal Coats, with skunk collar and border.....were $160...$135.00
Near Seal Coats (Seal dyed Coney) were $87.50... $69.50
Skunk Stoles.....were $85.00... $55.00
Skunk Muffs, in pillow, ball or melon shapes.....were $37.50... $27.50
Skunk Muffs.....were $25.00... $19.50
Fox Sets, in various shades..were $85... $64.50
Fox Sets.....were $65.00... $49.50
Natural Raccoon Scarfs..were $22.50... $15.00
Natural Raccoon Muffs...were $18.50... $13.50
Hudson Seal Scarfs.....were $18.50... $13.50
Hudson Seal Muffs.....were $22.50... $16.50
Black Lynx Scarfs.....were $32.50... $22.50
Black Lynx Muffs.....were $32.50... $26.50
Black Fox Scarfs.....were $47.50... $37.50
Black Fox Muffs.....were $37.50... $29.50

*Sixth Floor.*

For Today and Tuesday Only!

**Binner and Regaliste Corsets Reduced to $3.65**

**Regularly $5 to $10.** Made of plain or fancy broche, coutil or batiste, trimmed with lace and beading. With or without rubber insert top and bottom.

**C. B. Corsets Reduced to $2.10**

**Regularly $4 and $5.** Made of plain and fancy broche, in flesh color and white. Low and medium bust models. Quantity limited; incomplete sizes.

**New Hair Accessories**

With the aid of one of these handsome switches or transformations it is a simple matter to arrange one's tresses in the latest and most becoming mode.

18 Inch Wavy Hair Switches.....$3.95
21 Inch Wavy Hair Switches.....$5.00
Transformations.....$7.45

A Special Offering for Today Only

**Men's Waltham Watches, at $12.50**

New open-face octagon model, with jeweled stem. Twenty year gold filled case.

**Your Watch Converted Into a Bracelet Watch for $1.50**

The new bracelet watch holder, illustrated at left, is readily adjustable to fit women's watches of all sizes. When adjusted there is no possibility of the watch being lost out of the holder. Adjusted while you wait!

We Have Planned for Today a

**Final Clearance of Women's Winter Suits**

The entire balance of our Winter stock, in which are represented ninety-five plain tailored and handsome fur-trimmed models, in the season's most wanted fabrics, including velvets.

Former Prices: $35 to $85
**Reduced to $22.50 $27.50 $37.50**

*Fourth Floor.*

In a Specially Prepared Sale Today

**Women's Taffeta-Lined Georgette Crepe Dresses at $25**

A delightful copy of a "Jenny" model, artistically embroidered with gold thread and silk. Entire dress is lined with shimmering chiffon taffeta in self color. A smart, stylish frock, very appropriate for afternoon or informal evening wear. Tan, Reseda, Silver, Beige, Wisteria, Copenhagen and Navy Blue. Sizes 34 to 42.

We have also Arranged for Today

**A Reduction Sale of Evening Gowns and Dancing Frocks**

In which some of the season's most charming creations are included at a great saving in price.

Evening Gowns that were $100 and $115..$69.50
Evening Gowns that were $79.50.....$59.50
Evening Gowns that were $69.50.....$49.50
Evening Gowns that were $49.50.....$35.00
Evening Gowns that were $29.50.....$18.50

All sizes from 34 to 42, but not in each model.

*Fourth Floor.*

We Shall Present Today, New Fashions in

**Women's Crepe de Chine Blouses**

Copies of most exquisite imported creations.

**At $2.98**—Tailored and semi-tailored Blouses, in Crepe de Chine, with dainty embroidered fronts. Also—very attractive sport models in the newest stripe effects, with plain white collar and cuffs.

**At $3.95**—Beautiful Crepe de Chine Blouses in smart frilled effects, and strictly tailored models with finely tucked fronts and hemstitched collars. To be had in all the most desired colors.

**At $5**—Heavy Crepe de Chine Blouses in plain tucked and embroidered effects; also—models with pleated frills and wide revers. Also—strictly tailored models in Gold, Citron, Coral or White and Flesh Color.

We have Planned for Today an Important

**Sale of 1,500 Women's Hand Bags at $1.95**

**Regularly $2.95, $3.95, $5.** Drawstring bags, made of velvet or moire silk, in beautiful beaded effects, and frame bags in pin seal, Morocco, and suede, with fancy or self-covered frames. A wonderful selection of models, many of which are fitted with inside compartments.

For Monday and Tuesday Only!

**Philippine Hand-Embroidered Nightgowns at**

**$1.90 $2.90 $3.90**

The selection comprises hand-made, hand-scalloped and hand-embroidered models.

**Colored Satin-Striped Tub Silk Petticoats at $2.98**

Made of satin-striped tub silk in all the fashionable colors, and in all white with shirred flounce, finished with gathered ruffles. *Third Floor.*

For Today Only—An Important

**Clearance of Children's White Dresses**

Sizes 2 to 6 years.

Dresses that were $1.50.....*Reduced to* 95c
Dresses that were $2.00.....*Reduced to* $1.35
Dresses that were $2.50.....*Reduced to* $1.65
Dresses that were $3.00.....*Reduced to* $1.95
Dresses that were $4.00.....*Reduced to* $2.65

# 60,000 BOSTONIANS HIT SUNDAY'S TRAIL

## Evangelist Closes Ten Weeks' Campaign, His Most Successful Yet.

**RECEIVED OVER $50,000**

**Addressed 1,200,000 in Tabernacle —Effect Confined to Evangelical Protestants.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—The Rev. William A. Sunday tonight finished a ten weeks' evangelistic campaign in Boston with the most enthusiastic and most successful meeting in his twenty-two years of religious work. Two thousand converts "hit the trail" at the last meeting in the Huntington Avenue Tabernacle, the largest number ever recorded in a Sunday meeting. For the four meetings held today the total of trail hitters was 5,100—also a record for a single day—and the grand total for the campaign reaches nearly 60,000, more than 25,000 higher than the number won in any of the evangelist's previous efforts.

The only falling off was in the free-will offering, with which the evangelist is paid, which here will run between $50,000 and $51,000—lower by a few hundreds than the contribution of Philadelphia in 1915.

The Tabernacle, seating nearly 17,000 people, was emptied after each of the four meetings and promptly filled up again by the thousands who had been shivering in the cold outside. Enormous crowds were turned away each time too late to get inside before every seat was gone. One boy climbed up on the roof, got in through a skylight ventilator, slid down a pillar, and was rewarded by a seat on the platform. The evangelist was greeted by hysterical waves of applause at each appearance, and throngs of people followed his limousine as he left the grounds, waving farewells and hammering on the windows of the car to attract his momentary attention.

At the last two of today's meetings Mr. Sunday preached the same sermon, taking as his text, "And He said, To-morrow." It was a warning of the imminence of death and the peril of dying unsaved. The evangelist closed it with verses containing the lines:

> Farewell to the sinners!
> I'm free from your blood.
> I've delivered my message;
> I'll leave you with God.

**Invited Over a Year Ago.**

Sunday was invited to Boston by a group of ministers of Evangelical Trinitarian Churches more than a year ago. The local committee which prepared the way for his campaign was headed by Allan C. Emery, head of a prominent wool house and well known both in business circles and religious work, and had as its Executive Secretary Arthur W. Robinson, who for fifteen years had held a similar position with the Evangelistic Association of New England. More than 46,000 preliminary neighborhood prayer meetings were held, with a total attendance of more than 615,000. Boston and its satellite cities as far as Braintree and Lynn were thoroughly organized beforehand, in accordance with the regular system of the Sunday campaigns. The Executive Committee included a number of men of prominence and wealth, and its efficiency is shown by the fact that nearly $100,000 was raised to meet the expenses of the campaign, aside from the free will offering which goes to the evangelist. Out of this sum nearly $40,000 was required for the tabernacle building, erected in Huntington Avenue opposite the opera house. The administrative expenses also included two-thirds of the salaries of the evangelist's staff of eighteen helpers, the other third being paid by Mr. Sunday himself out of the free will offering. This sum is greater by more than $40,000 than any ever raised elsewhere for a Sunday campaign.

There has been a corresponding increase in the number of trail-hitters. The total includes many church members reconsecrating themselves for Christian work. In Philadelphia, which was Mr. Sunday's record town hitherto, the trail-hitters numbered 34,473; in Detroit, 27,192; in Baltimore, 23,085; in Syracuse, 20,963.

**Hearers Numbered 1,200,000.**

The attendance at the meetings, it is admitted, has been somewhat overestimated. Yet the big tabernacle has been crowded at almost every meeting except during the period just before the holidays; and at the night meetings in the first and last weeks of the campaign, when the vestibules have been thrown open, with a resultant increase of some 4,000 or 5,000 in seating capacity, there have been thousands turned away. Altogether it is probably safe to say that at least 1,200,00 have attended the tabernacle meetings, and an average of perhaps 40,000 persons per week, according to leaders of the campaign, have been reached in the shop meetings, prison meetings, and other gatherings outside the building.

From this point of view the Sunday revival in Boston has been a success unparalleled in recent years. But there is another side to the matter. The number of genuine converts to Christianity among the trail hitters is something which can hardly be estimated for a long time to come, but it is certainly much less than the total number which has been tabulated day after day in the Boston papers. On one of the closing nights of the campaign the evangelist asked all of those in the audience who were professing Christians to stand up, and of the 15,000 or 16,000 people in the tabernacle only a few hundred remained seated. Yet that night almost a thousand persons hit the sawdust trail. Stories are floating about Boston of great numbers of "repeaters" who have been employed either by the Sunday staff or by the local committee to come forward night after night and clasp the evangelist's hand, incidentally swelling the total of converts. These stories, apparently, have no basis whatever in fact. The newspaper men who have been sitting on either side of the pulpit night after night ever since the meetings started, and who have closely scrutinized every face that passed the evangelist, say that the repeaters have been very, very few, and that those few were mostly notorious drunkards who eventually honestly professed conversion.

**Hit the Trail to See "Billy."**

But another factor which apparently has increased the number of trail hitters lies in the fact that auditors in the rear of the tabernacle get only a distant view of the evangelist, and that many of them find their only chance to see him face to face in coming forward with the penitents at the close of the meeting. Many others of the regular attendants at the revivals are filled with religious fervor at the close of nearly every sermon and come forward again and again. It is not denied, of course, that an immense amount of good is accomplished when persons who are already church members are stirred by the evangelist's sermons to make public profession of their desire to be more effective Christians than they have been in the past, but if these persons, and those who simply want a closer look and those who come forward purely as a lark, and those who are moved by a momentary emotional impulse which has passed away the next morning were eliminated, the total of trail hitters would probably be considerably reduced in Boston, as elsewhere.

It is the judgment of THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, after collecting all the information available, that the effect of Sunday's campaign has been confined, in substance, to some 20 per cent. of the population of the Boston metropolitan district—this 20 per cent. being the persons who are either members or sentimental adherents of the Evangelical Trinitarian churches that have supported the campaign.

The total number of co-operating churches was 366. These 366 churches have somewhat under 120,000 members, and the total of their adherents probably amounts to nearly 250,000 out of a total population of nearly 1,200,000 in the districts affected. There are perhaps 250 other Protestant churches in this section, including eighty-five Unitarian congregations, but the region is predominantly Catholic. Estimates of the percentage of Catholics in the City of Boston ranges from 50 to 70; the highest authority of one of the principal Protestant churches puts it at 65. Outside the city the percentage is not so high, but it is admitted by Protestant leaders that Catholics are in the majority over Eastern Massachusetts.

**Invited to Meet Unitarians.**

In his campaigns in other cities Sunday has directed some of his most vigorous attacks against the Unitarians and the Universalists, and Christian Scientists have also come in for many harsh words from him. There was naturally much curiosity as to the attitude which he would take in the stronghold of these faiths, and the Unitarian Ministers' Association of Boston decided to meet the problem half way. They invited Sunday to attend their meeting on Monday, Nov. 13, the day after his campaign opened, and to address them. The Rev. H. H. Saunderson, one of the high officials of the American Unitarian Association, described the purpose of this invitation very clearly. "We wanted to give him a chance to meet our ministers, to talk to them, and to listen to them," he said. "We wanted to show him that we were a body of sincere Christian gentlemen. It was for Mr. Sunday to decide what attitude he would assume after that."

The meeting was held and Sunday delivered an exposition of his theology, with denunciation of the theory of evolution and emphasis on the bright flames of hell. Not many of the ministers would comment on it afterward, but the substance of the remarks of those who would was that it was "rather amusing." The Unitarian churches after that maintained an attitude of cold neutrality toward the Sunday movement.

Sunday let them very much alone. Occasionally there would be a passing reference, rather disapproving, but usually more or less jocular, to the Unitarians in one or his sermons. Two nights before the end of the campaign he came out in a sermon and attacked the Harvard Faculty, declaring that the students would have been enthusiastic for him if the attitude of the Faculty had given them a chance. But he attacked the Professors on the ground that many of them were atheists; he did not criticise them as Unitarians. And so mild were his references to the church by comparison with what he had said in other cities that The Boston Herald was moved to say editorially that Boston seemed to have affected Mr. Sunday much more than Mr. Sunday had affected Boston.

**Unitarians Plan a Countercampaign.**

Nevertheless the Unitarians are not going to let the Sunday campaign remain unanswered. On the second Sunday in February they will hold a mass meeting in Symphony Hall, which will be the opening of a movement to counteract his teachings and the effect of his mental and spiritual attitude. "He has left a pretty dark background for the white figure of Truth," said a prominent Unitarian clergyman. "We want to turn on the light."

Boston is the capital city not only of Unitarianism but of Christian Science. The Christian Scientists, again, have been let off more easily by the evangelist here than elsewhere. He has criticised them slightly now and then, but they have consistently refused to answer or officially to notice him in any way. During a week or two about the middle of his campaign the evangelist began to preach sermons on hell, and the attendance fell off noticeably at that time. Unitarians, Universalists, and Christian Scientists are inclined to attribute this decrease in interest to the lack of enthusiasm over doctrines of eternal damnation in a city where these religious bodies have been spreading the doctrine that there is no hell; but, as these sermons came in the period just before Christmas, the drop in attendance at that time is believed by many disinterested observers to have been due only to the distractions of the holiday season.

To the Catholics Mr. Sunday has always been more or less deferential. But here he met with official opposition expressed in an editorial in The Pilot, the organ of Cardinal O'Connell, on Dec. 2, which said: "Catholics are not allowed to take part in these meetings, and if they do they commit sin."

The Church, however, did not adopt a militant attitude on the question of the Sunday meetings, and when the cards signed by trail-hitters who desired to become connected with the Catholic Church were turned over to the archdiocesan offices the Cardinal's secretary wrote a cordial letter of thanks to Mr. Robinson. Nevertheless, the leaders of the Sunday movement say that Catholic opposition was felt very noticeably in the shop meetings and other outside gatherings.

The great mass of the population represented by the Catholic Church has not been appreciably affected; the great mass of New England aristocracy, the aristocracy of culture and wealth, which is situated for the most part within the Unitarian Church, has hardly been touched; Universalism and Christian Science have been moved very little indeed, and the Episcopalians have been to a considerable extent outside the field of the revival. In general, the movement has been confined to the Evangelical Trinitarian churches which backed Sunday's campaign, and its tangible effect must be sought partly in an actual increase in the membership of these churches coming for the most part from persons already inclined by inheritance, sentiment, or affiliation to their doctrinal views, and perhaps more largely in a quickening of the religious life of the churches themselves.

## ASSAILS JEWISH RACE IDEA.

**Rabbi Schulman Says Religion Alone Should Mark His People.**

A warning that the enthronement of race consciousness among the Jews would result disastrously for them was uttered yesterday by Rabbi Samuel Schulman in a sermon on "The Jew's Business," at Temple Beth-El.

Dr. Schulman held that Jews were making a great mistake in indulging in the dominant thought of race and in an intensively exclusive nationalism. He maintained that to act thus was to shut out the larger view of the international brotherhood of men from the thought of the world. If once the idea of race permeates the thought of the Western World, he said, the position of the Jew would be worse than it had ever been in the history of this hemisphere. Continuing he said:

"We hear today very much of the rights of little nations. No voice is raised on behalf of Israel. Six millions of Jews are living in lands where they are oppressed, exploited, crushed, and robbed of every inalienable human right. The world does not recognize the Jews as an ordinary nation, in the sense in which it talks of the nationality of various peoples.

"It is not by emphasizing Jewish nationality that the Jew will ever obtain his rights, political, civic and religious, in the world. His business is to be the everlasting protagonist on behalf of the thought of humanity, as against the exclusiveness of race. He is the representative of the international spiritual people.

"The business of the Jew is to throw into the background his race and so-called nationality and emphasize exclusively his religious character. He must organize himself as a religious community and as nothing else. If he wants to borrow trouble in this country, if he wants to make his position hard, if he wants to intensify the prejudice against him, if he wants to provide weapons for the hands of his enemies, then he will, in the spirit of madness, belie his history, seek to run away from his mission, and talk of himself as a distinct community or nation in this country."

## PALESTINE NEEDS DOCTORS.

**Hadassah Appeals for $75,000 to Send Medical Unit There.**

An appeal for $75,000 for the equipment and support for one year of a medical unit to be sent to Palestine was made yesterday by Hadassah, the women's Zionist organization in America. The organization issued a statement detailing the events which make the unit a pressing need in Palestine, and added that Christians and Mohammedans, as well as Jews, would receive the attention of the doctors and nurses sent out. The statement added:

"In their extremity the Jews in Palestine appealed to the International Zionist Headquarters in Europe, but no help was to be had from the warring countries. The Zionist headquarters, therefore, called upon America. The Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs, representing in America the international body of Europe, commissioned Hadassah to organize a medical relief expedition for Palestine.

"Hadassah introduced a system of district-visiting nursing in Palestine, developed a supervised midwife service, and paid attention to the trachoma prevalent among the school children. The organization also established a polyclinic for women and children in Jerusalem, and is maintaining a trained nurse in Alexandria, Egypt, for the care of several thousand refugees from Palestine. And now the American Zionist Medical Unit for Palestine will be sent. The unit is to consist of ten physicians and five nurses, who will minister to all elements of the population. A fund of $75,000 must be obtained to cover the cost of the expedition for one year. Contributions should be sent to Miss Sophie Berger, 31 West 110th Street."

The Medical Advisory Board co-operating with Hadassah consists of Dr. Harry Friedenwald, Chairman; Drs. Isaac A. Abt, Isaac Adler, Emanuel Libman, Milton J. Rosenau, and Miss Lillian D. Wald.


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# INSURANCE CO. LOANS ON REALTY INCREASE

## Movement of Investments for a Decade Show Large Reduction of Railway Holdings.

## BONDS HOLD PREFERENCE

### Transportation Stocks Less in Demand—Savings Banks Take a Larger Share of Securities.

A review of the billions invested by life insurance companies in securities, made public yesterday, shows remarkable changes in the amounts of railroad bonds and stocks held. The review, covering the decade between 1904 and 1914, was made by Orlow H. Boies, statistician for the Association of Life Insurance Presidents. It shows, among other things, that for the first time mortgage loans on farm and city property supplanted railroad bonds as the largest single class of investments held by life insurance companies.

But what was even more striking was the marked decline shown in the investments of life insurance companies in railroad stocks, they having decreased in the period covered more than $12,500,000,000.

Mr. Boies canvassed the situation exhaustively in drawing up his report, inquiring into the growth of the general wealth of the nation, the money invested by savings banks in various classes of securities, the growth of population, and the per capita increase of savings. He devoted most of his attention, however, to the situation as reflecting the activities of the insurance companies and savings banks.

He found that in the decade between 1904 and 1914 life insurance companies had increased from 27.37 per cent. to 34.46 per cent. their real estate loans. The amount of these loans at the end of 1914 was $1,690,000,000 out of the total assets of the life insurance companies of $4,830,000,000. In 1904 these loans amounted to $680,000,000.

Railroad bonds in the same time decreased from 30.16 per cent. of the life insurance assets in 1904 to 26 per cent. in 1914.

This was a much more favorable showing than made by railroad stocks, because, while the percentage was lower, the actual amounts of holdings advanced from $750,000,000 to $1,250,000,000.

Moreover, a striking fact brought out by Mr. Boies was that, while there was a reduction of the proportion of railroad securities held by life insurance companies, there was a decided increase in the holdings of such securities by savings banks, or from $291,000,000 to $878,000,000, in the same decade. This was an increase of about 200 per cent., or more than three times the rate of growth of the life insurance companies' increase in such securities.

The wide apparent variation between the decrease in percentage and the actual increase in the amount of holdings of the insurance companies is explained by Mr. Boies as being due to the fact, at least in part, that the assets of the life insurance companies were doubled in the decade referred to.

The largest relative increase in any single item of investments held by the life companies, outside of policy loans, is in the class comprising State, county, and municipal bonds, according to the report. Their holdings in these securities increased from $100,000,000 to $530,000,000 during the decade. The rate of increase was 227 per cent. The percentage as compared to the total assets of the life insurance companies increased from 0.57 to 11.06 per cent.

In the case of policy loans, the report sets forth, which the companies are obligated to make upon the application of the policy holders, the largest relative increase of all was noted. They jumped from $187,000,000 to $722,000,000, or 284 per cent. Their increase in percentage to total assets was from 7.54 to 14.94.

# PUT 'SCARE' BOMB IN SUBWAY STATION

## Fuse Burning, but Can of Powder Could Have Done Little Damage.

## LIKE WORK OF AN AMATEUR

### Porter Finds It Under Stairs at Manhattan Street, but Police Have No Clue.

What is known to Inspector Owen Egan of the Bureau of Combustibles and members of the Bomb Squad of the Police Department as a "scare" bomb—that is, one made by an amateur and not containing enough explosive material to do serious damage—was found early yesterday under a stairs of the Manhattan Street subway station in a place, the police said, where had a high explosive been employed the damage to the elevated structure would have tied up service north of Manhattan Street for many days.

Frank Jones, colored porter of the station, made his morning rounds at 8:30 o'clock, armed with his broom. As he reached the mezzanine platform alongside the escalator his attention was attracted to some newspapers under the stairs leading to the station platform, where little refuse had ever collected before. When he started to pick these up he noticed that a part of the paper was on fire. He attempted to scatter the papers with his broom, but they would not move. Then he observed a fuse, which was slowly burning its way to a tin can wrapped in the newspapers.

In running for a pail of water Jones fell headlong, but was not seriously injured. He managed to put out the fuse, which had evidently been burning but a little while. Detective Coy of the Bomb Squad and Detectives Collins and Boyle of the Fourth Branch, summoned by the station agent, could find no clue to the person who placed the bomb.

Inspector Egan found that a quantity of smokeless powder had been placed in the can, which had formerly contained preserves, together with eleven slugs, two springs, and the top of a newel post. The can was wrapped in newspapers, one dated Jan. 17 and another Jan. 20.

"The bomb was too crudely made," Captain Tunney of the Bomb Squad said yesterday afternoon, "to do more damage than cause a fire. No real bombmaker would use a preserve tin, as it is too weak. Had the tin burst there would have been only a flare-up."

Captain Tunney said some of the slugs might have come from a railroad shop, and the springs appeared to be the sort used in subway seats.

### American-Scandinavian Foundation.

Professor W. H. Schofield, Chairman of the Department of Comparative Literature at Harvard University, has just been elected President of the Board of Trustees of the American-Scandinavian Foundation, in place of Dr. Frederick Lynch, resigned. Professor Schofield has been prominent in international relations, having been Harvard exchange professor at the University of Berlin and lecturer at the Sorbonne, Paris, and at the University of Copenhagen. Twenty years ago he spent a year of study at Christiania and Copenhagen, when he established friendships with Ibsen, Bjornson, Brandes, and other noted men of the North.


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FINANCIAL STATEMENT
December 31, 1916

Resources

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Real Estate: Home Office Building and Land, Unencumbered | $3,200,000.00 | |
| N. Y. City Waterfront, Unencumbered | 215,000.00 | $3,415,000.00 |
| (Appraised value by N. Y. Insurance Dept.) | | |
| Stocks and Bonds, Market Value | | 4,221,060.00 |
| Special Reserve Fund Investment | | 250,000.00 |
| Mortgage and Collateral Loans, Judgments and Decrees | | 280,938.17 |
| Cash in Banks and Offices | | 1,156,504.58 |
| Interest in Excise Reinsuring Fund | | 77,023.88 |
| Premiums in Course of Collection Less amount 3 months or more old | $775,515.95 291,019.12 | 484,496.83 |
| Accrued Interest and Rents | | 61,331.25 |
| Salvage Recoverable | | 141,954.86 |
| | | $10,088,309.57 |

Liabilities

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Stock | $5,000,000.00 |
| Surplus and Undivided Profits | 1,584,744.37 |
| Special Reserve | 250,000.00 |
| Reserve for Unearned Premiums | 2,267,458.08 |
| Reserve for Contingent Claims | 745,073.86 |
| Reserve for Expenses and Taxes | 200,000.00 |
| Reinsurances and Accounts Payable, Not Due | 17,890.06 |
| Premiums Paid in Advance | 23,143.20 |
| | $10,088,309.57 |

Special Deposits, required by insurance laws of various States, not considered.

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facing St. Patrick's Cathedral
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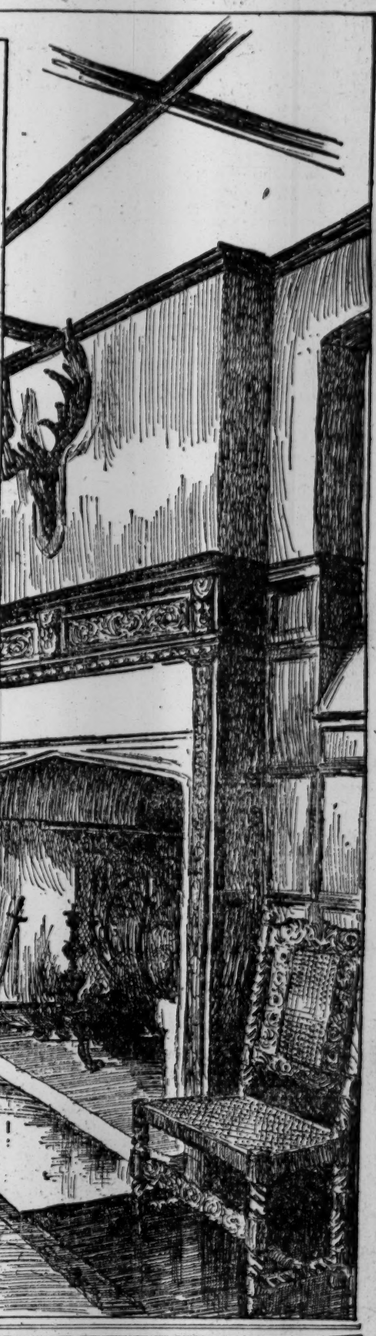



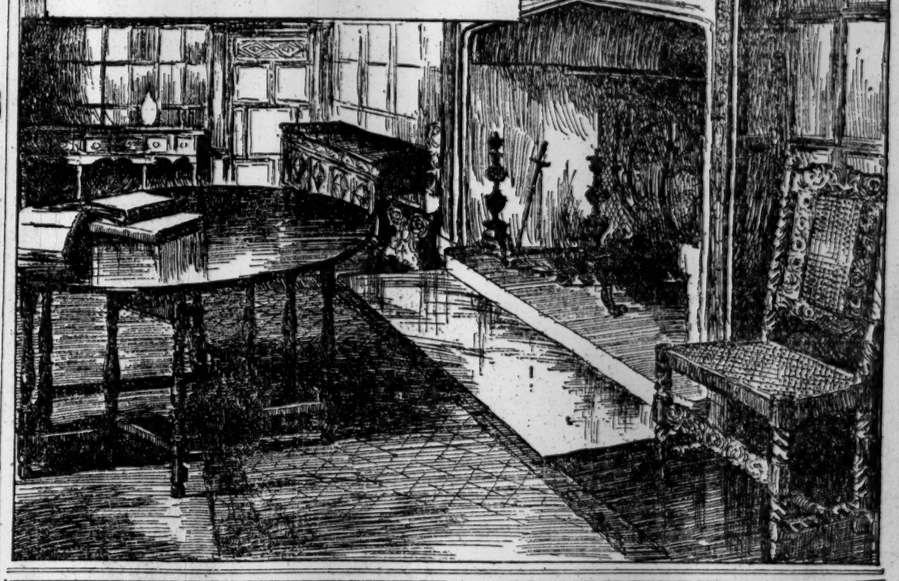

AMERICAN EAGLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Main Office: 80 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK

ANNUAL STATEMENT, JANUARY 1st, 1917

| ASSETS | | LIABILITIES | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bonds and Stocks | *$2,341,190.00 | Unearned premiums | $318,424.01 |
| Premiums in course of collection | 235,776.05 | Losses in process of Adjustment | 26,232.76 |
| Interest and Dividends accrued | 25,353.84 | All other claims | 12,557.51 |
| Cash on deposit and in office | 300,127.75 | Collateral Loan | 400,000.00 |
| | | Policyholders Surplus | 2,145,233.36 |
| | | Capital $1,000,000.00 | |
| | | Net Surplus 1,145,233.36 | |
| | | $2,145,233.36 | |
| Total Assets | $2,902,447.64 | | $2,902,447.64 |

*Includes excess deposit of $15,596.00 in Virginia.

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# WESTERN GOLFERS ARE TO MAKE NEW AMATEUR RULE AND THEY MAY BREAK WITH U. S. G. A.

## TO FORM NEW RULE ON GOLF AMATEURS

### Plan of Officers of Western Association May Lead to Break with U. S. G. A.

### REVERSE CONVENTION'S ACT

### Ratification by Annual Meeting of U. S. G. A. Ruling to be Set Aside —More Talk of New Body.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Action independent of the United States Golf Association on the definition of an amateur golfer will be taken by the Western Golf Association under the new officers and Board of Directors elected last night at the annual meeting of the Western Association, it was announced tonight. It was said that the reported movement might lead to a rupture between the leading golf bodies in America and eventually result in the formation of a new organization, which would attempt to become the supreme court of golf in the United States.

No sooner had the annual meeting ratified rulings by the outgoing Board of Directors, making the Western Golf Association's definition of an amateur conform to recent rules of the United States Golf Association than the new Board of Directors met and named a committee to formulate a possible definition of an amateur. This committee is composed of President Charles F. Thompson of the Flossmoor Club, Secretary Charles M. Smalley of Olympia Fields, and Assistant Secretary Crafts W. Higgins, all of Chicago.

The Amateur Rules Committee will submit a draft of a new definition to the other officers and Directors for ratification, and the new rules then will be placed in effect by the Board of Directors, subject only to review at the next annual meeting of the association.

President Thompson has substantially the unanimous support of the new Board of Directors, he said, in his effort to formulate a definition of an amateur that would not have to be interpreted as applied to each individual. He said that under the present rule, making any golfer a professional who profits from handling golf goods arose from his prominence in the game, Francis Ouimet had been declared a professional by the United States Golf Association, while another man, who likewise handled golf goods, had been held to be an amateur, because in the opinion of the committee he had not gained sufficient prominence on the links to profit from his repute.

The Western Golf Association has as active members 240 clubs, substantially all the golf clubs west of Pittsburgh and south of the Ohio River. Horace F. Smith of Nashville, President of the Southern Golf Association and a member of the Western association's Board of Directors, some time ago suggested a plan for the reorganization of a new national body, and it was said today that some such plan might be tried within a few months.

## COREY AND PLATT IN FINAL.

### Yale Club Men Will Compete Today for Class B Squash Title.

When the final round of the national Class B squash tennis tournament is played this afternoon at the Columbia Club, two members of the Yale Club will be pitted against each other. In the upper half of the draw Alan Corey occupies the final round bracket, and in the lower half is Livingston Platt.

Platt won his way to this advanced position yesterday when he defeated Kenneth Bulkley of the Columbia Club in a three-game encounter. In the first Bulkley led his rival as the final points were reached, but Platt succeeded in pulling even with his antagonist and won at 18—16. The second game went to Bulkley's credit at 15—9. He led all the way, playing a fast, sure game that allowed Platt small opportunity to get started. In the final, and deciding game, Bulkley was forced into defeat before the superior placing of the Yale Club contestant. Platt was able to cut off the rallies of his opponent and won at 15—8.

## EIGHT GAMES FOR MICHIGAN.

### Ann Arbor Eleven Will Play Quakers at Philadelphia Next Fall.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 21.—The 1917 football season of the University of Michigan will open Oct. 3 with the University of Detroit here, and will close Nov. 17, when the University of Pennsylvania will be played at Philadelphia. Syracuse will not be played.

The schedule follows:

Oct. 5, University of Detroit; Oct. 6, Case; Oct. 10, Western State Normal School of Kalamazoo; Oct. 20, M. A. C.; Oct. 27, University of Nebraska; Nov. 3, Kalamazoo College; Nov. 10, Cornell University; Nov. 17, University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia.

## GAIN SOCCER SEMI-FINAL.

### Clan MacDonalds Forge Ahead in Cup-Tie Series—Other Matches.

Defeating the Continentals by 4 goals to 1 in the third round of the American Football Association's Cup tie competition, at Lenox Oval, the Clan MacDonalds of Brooklyn fought their way into the semi-final round yesterday. The two teams were well matched in the first half, at the end of which each side had scored once, but throughout the rest of the game the clansmen displayed a distinct superiority. By their victory the Clan MacDonalds joined the Brooklyn Celtics in the semi-final round, in which will also play the winners of the third-round games between Babcock & Wilcox and West Hudsons and New York and Bethlehem.

The Brooklyn Celtics, New York State champions, and the New York Football Club team met at Harlem Field, despite the snowfall, yesterday, and the Celtics won out by 3 goals to 0.

Winning their eleventh game in succession at the expense of the White Rose eleven by the score of 6 goals to 2 at Astoria yesterday, the Overseas Wanderers kept in the van in the second divison of the New York State League.

After a fiercely contested soccer match in a steady snowfall at Drive Park, Newburg yesterday, the Bay Ridge Football Club of Brooklyn defeated the Newburg Football Club by the score of 3 goals to 2 in the long-delayed match from the first round of the Southern New York Association's Cup tie series.

### Clean Sweep for Clarke at Traps.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Jan. 21.—Howard F. Clarke won all the events at the traps of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, this afternoon. He was high scratch gun in the 100-clay bird shoot, and won the handicap with a full score, on his allowance of 16. He won a leg on the Monthly Cup with a full score of 25, on his handicap of 4, and also won a leg on the Yearly Cup, after a tie with J. G. Bowers and R. Howland.

### Squash Title Play at Yale Club.

The national amateur squash tennis championship tournament will be held at the Yale Club, beginning Feb. 3. While the tournament is held under the auspices of the National Squash Tennis Association, the event is open to all amateur players, whether or not they are affiliated with a member club of the association. The courts at the Yale Club will be open for practice on and after Jan. 27. Entries close with Livingston Platt at 1 P. M. on that day.

### Coe Skips Curlers to Victory.

Perfect ice called forth the curlers of the St. Andrew's Golf Club yesterday morning. One rink was played and the team of which F. Coe was skip defeated the team of which A. Halliday was skip by 16 to 12. On Coe's team were F. Holbrook, L. Candford, and A. G. Fox. In addition to Halliday, the defeated team was made up of G. Clapperton, J. R. Mix, and W. McDougall.

## BLIZZARD BOTHERS GUNNERS

### Webb Is High Man in Day of Low Scores at Travers Island.

In the face of a moderate blizzard that came sweeping down Long Island Sound nine sturdy gunners of the New York Athletic Club carried out the usual weekly program at the Travers Island traps yesterday. Not a single straight string was made during the afternoon. N. Webb was the high scratch gunner, taking the event with a card of 93 out of 100 targets. The scores:

| | T. I. Ha'n. Cup. | Tour. Cup. | Accum. Cup. | Ser. and Cup. | H'p. Cups. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C. Stein | 23 | 24 | 24 | 23 | 23 |
| H. D. Kni'k | 23 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| D.S.M'Cut'n | 25 | 25 | 24 | 25 | 25 |
| N. Webb | 24 | 25 | 24 | 25 | 24 |
| S.J. Ham,Jr. | 21 | 22 | 21 | 23 | 23 |
| W. J. Smith | 25 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 25 |
| R. B. Cole | 23 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 22 |
| N. Murphy | 24 | 24 | 25 | 23 | 24 |
| R. R. Owen | 20 | 23 | 23 | 25 | 25 |

| | Sc. | H'p. | Tot. |
|---|---|---|---|
| C. Stein | 88—10— | 99 | |
| H. D. Kni'k | 98—25— | 100 | |
| D.S.M'Cut'n | 97—25— | 100 | |
| N. Webb | 93—16— | 100 | |
| S.J. Ham,Jr. | 87— 9— | 96 | |
| W. J. Smith | 83—19— | 100 | |
| R. B. Cole | 78—10— | 88 | |
| N. Murphy | 73—25— | 98 | |
| R. R. Owen | 70—85— | 100 | |

WINNERS.

Travers Island Cup—Won by N. Webb.

Haslin Cup—Legs won by all with twenty-five targets.

Tournament Cup—Legs won by all with twenty-five targets.

Accumulation Cup—Legs won by all with twenty-five targets.

Scratch Prize—Won by N. Webb.

Handicap Prize—Won by D. S. McCutcheon.

## BURNS HIGH MAN AT TRAPS.

### Snowstorm No Obstacle to Nimrods at New Rochelle.

Despite a blinding snowstorm, full scores were the rule at the New Rochelle traps yesterday. Of the thirteen nimrods who competed, A. L. Burns proved high scratch man. He broke 92 blue rocks out of his possible 100, and he also captured the 15-bird scratch prize with a straight score. George S. McCutcheon won the high handicap prize with a full score of 100, and in the 25-bird match for the take-home trophy he tied Webb on the second shoot off.

The scores follow:

| | 25. Jan. | C. Ac'm. | H.H'p.T'l. |
|---|---|---|---|
| G. S. McCutcheon | 25 | 5 25 | 5 25 | 83—17—100 |
| J. Rehtz | 25 | 5 25 | 5 25 | 82—18—100 |
| A. W. Stanbery | 23 | 5 25 | 5 25 | 83—17— 97 |
| A. L. Burns | 24 | 1 24 | 1 24 | 92— 4— 96 |
| J. P. Donovan | 25 | 5 22 | 4 21 | 78—16— 94 |
| F. R. Adams | 21 | 1 25 | 1 23 | 88— 6— 94 |
| A. W. Lowber | 24 | 2 25 | 2 24 | 86— 8— 94 |
| A. P. Bennett | 22 | 3 20 | 1 25 | 86— 6— 92 |
| F. T. Church | 23 | 5 24 | 5 25 | 77—15— 92 |
| C. A. Marsland | 24 | 6 22 | 6 22 | 67—22— 89 |
| A. Woodard | 22 | 5 23 | 5 23 | 75—12— 87 |
| G. Gedney | 0 | 19 | 0 16 | 16 | 16 |
| C. C. Moore | 23 | 22 | 3 24 | 2 25 | ..... |

## VANDERBILT SENDS A CALL.

### Invites Horse Show Men to Attend Conference Here.

Acting as Chairman of the committee recently appointed to bring about a better understanding among horse show associations of the country, Reginald C. Vanderbilt has sent out invitations to all the big and little organizations in the United States to a convention which will be held at the Biltmore on Jan. 30. Delegates representing fully fifty shows are expected to attend the conference.

In addition to arranging harmonious dates, the matter of forming a central organization of horse show associations will probably come up for consideration at the meeting. The interest has grown to be a big one, and it is almost the only one of its kind which has no semblance of a union or federation. Racing, trotting, polo, dog shows, and other similar sports have their parent governing bodies, through which matters of interest and importance to all are handled for the general welfare, but each horse show is a law unto itself, looking out for its own interests in the absence of any understanding with its neighbors, and getting on as best it can without co-operation.

One of the stumbling blocks in the way of such an organization as the horsemen are now talking about has always been the reluctance of local associations to surrender to any central body authority to run their own shows. And it is a pretty safe conclusion that any attempt to take away such authority to any material extent would now defeat the proposed central organization at the outset by alienating the important associations without which it could hardly succeed. To attempt, for example, to dictate the amount of prizes, terms of entry, selection of judges, or other details which concern only the association giving the show would meet, doubtless, with opposition fatal to the whole project. But to provide the necessary machinery for arranging convenient circuits of horse shows, collecting entrance fees and unpaid prizes from delinquent exhibitors and associations, punishing fraud and preventing objectionable practices now all too common, and disciplining those who violate the rules would, it is believed, please all horse show associations and strengthen the whole horse show interest.

## NOTED SKATERS IN RACES.

### Fast Ones to Compete at St. Nicholas Rink Tonight.

The entries for the skating races at the St. Nicholas Ice Rink tonight will include many of the best known speedsters in the East. Irving Reiner of the Riverside Skating Club, who won the half-mile handicap on Dec. 27, and Stanley Gershel, who led the field in the mile handicap the same night, will compete in both events. There will also be a half-mile novice race and several other events.

Entries in the principal races are as follows:

Half-Mile Handicap—Donald Baker, Walter Kuehne, Billy Taylor, Richard Distler, Woodward Sutphin, J. Werner Bjork, Irving Reiner, Stanley Gershel, R. G. Adams, and Joe Moore.

One-Mile Handicap—Donald Baker, Walter Kuehne, Billy Taylor, Richard Distler, Woodward Sutphin, J. Werner Bjork, Irving Reiner, Stanley Gershel, R. G. Adams, and Joe Moore.

### Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Olympic A. C.—Jim Healy vs. Ed Kinley. Ten rounds.

Yorkville S. C.—Willie Adams vs. Johnny Duff; Mike Smith vs. Dummy Burns. Both ten-round bouts.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn—Sailor Grande vs. Jamaica Kid. Ten rounds.

### NEW ORLEANS ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; claiming; three furlongs. Water Wave, 109 pounds; Vanessa Welles, 109; Copy Cat, 104; Madolyn C., 109; Paula V., 105; Shade, 100.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds; six furlongs. Nepotism, 114 pounds; Monomoy, 111; Beaver Kill, 111; Dahlia, 109; Plunger, 106; Miss Shot, 106; Marshland, 114; Dan, 111; Sir Oliver, 111; Pasha, 108; Miss Represent, 106.

THIRD RACE.—Claiming; for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Noynim, 110 pounds; York Lad, 105; Lucky George, 108; Progressive, 101; Lady Powers, 101; Anthony Lass, 99; Costumer, 107; Tantivy, 107; Anxiety, 106; Leialoha, 104; Joe D., 101; Narmar, 99; Ophelia W., 97.

FOURTH RACE.—Claiming; for three-year-olds; handicap; one mile. Baby Lynch, 110 pounds; Mikifula, 107; No Manager, 106; Lucille P., 98; Jessie Louise, 108; Yodeles, 107; Fairly, 109.

FIFTH RACE.—Claiming; six furlongs. The Duke, 112 pounds; Valas, 111; Pontefract, 106; Miss Kruter, 105; King Mart, 112; Tom Caro, 107; El Pato, 106; Perseus, 104.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; mile and a sixteenth. Impression, 113 pounds; Brian Boru, 108; Kilday, 104; Irrawaddy, 92; Abara, 109; Reno, 105; Carlton G., 104.

SEVENTH RACE.—Claiming; for three-year-olds and upward; handicap; one mile. Handful, 102 pounds; Fuzzy Wuzzy, 102; Menlo Park, 104; Perugino, 106; Paymaster, 105; Thanksgiving, 102; Meddling Miss, 98; Flag Day, 106; Petlar, 102.


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## RICHMAN IS PILOT IN BIG ROAD RACE

### Heads Field of 153 Runners in First Inter-League Contest —Other Races.

Despite the unfavorable weather and course conditions which prevailed yesterday, the biggest field of road runners of the season, 153 men, answered the call for the interleague road race, held under the auspices of the Hungarian-American Athletic Club over the Lenox Hill Settlement's five-mile course. One hundred and fifty-three finished the journey without serious mishap. The day was more suited to skiing than to the arduous sport of racing through the city's streets, but this fact proved no obstacle to the large field of athletes, who stuck to their task and made good times over the distance. Several of the runners fell on the slippery streets, but none sustained serious injury, and all continued to the finish line.

It was the first interleague road race this city has had, and with the four leagues scattered throughout the city suspending their weekly events so that the athletes from various parts of Greater New York could participate, the majority of the clubs in the metropolitan district were represented. The winner turned up in B. Richman of the Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., after an interesting struggle with E. W. Weiman of the Morningside A. C. and C. Erlenbach of the St. John's A. C. As soon as the half-way mark of the journey was passed the honors of the event rested among these three athletes, but they battled nip-and-tuck until the finishing point was negotiated. Richman started with a handicap allowance of 3:30, and his actual time for the distance was 31:55.

With about 100 yards still to be covered, Weiman, who had judged his pace excellently while occupying third position, came through with a spurt which carried him across the finish mark inches ahead of Erlenbach.

The fast time prize was won by Jim Plant, the Long Island A. C. runner. Starting from the honor mark, he finished in thirty-ninth position. His time was 30:00.

Team honors of the race went to the athletes representing the Morningside A. C. with 48 points. Brooklyn A. A. runners finished second in the team score with 98. St. Anselm's A. C. representatives were third with a total of 110 points. Harlem Athletic League harriers piled up enough points to give them the honors in the league standing at the close of the event, their total being 34.

The first fifty finished as follows:

| | Name and Club. | Hdcp. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | B. Richman, 92d St. Y.M.H.A. | 3:30 | 31:55 |
| 2 | E. Weiman, Morningside A. C. | 2:30 | 31:01 |
| 3 | C. Erlenbach, St. John's A. C. | 4:00 | 32:32 |
| 4 | L. Lahman, Morningside A. C. | 2:30 | 31:14 |
| 5 | H. Greenberg, Home News A.A. | 4:00 | 32:47 |
| 6 | E. McLoughlin, St. Jerome's C. C. | 4:30 | 33:24 |
| 7 | J. Daly, Macomb's A. C. | 5:00 | 31:54 |
| 8 | C. Johnson, Brooklyn A. A. | 4:30 | 33:29 |
| 9 | R. Christ, Brooklyn A. A. | 3:00 | 32:04 |
| 10 | J. Magee, Morningside A. C. | 3:30 | 32:34 |
| 11 | C. T. Mullane, Glencoe A. C. | 3:15 | 32:20 |
| 12 | C. Haber, St. Anselm's A. C. | 4:30 | 33:40 |
| 13 | W. Burke, Union Settlement A. C. | 4:00 | 33:11 |
| 14 | J. Brooks, Mohawk A. C. | 1:45 | 30:37 |
| 15 | H. Davey, Macomb's A. C. | 2:30 | 31:45 |
| F. | Miller, St. Anselm's A. C., (4:30,) 33:46; L. Finkelman, Kings County A. A., (4:30,) 33:47; H. Voterman, Morningside A. C. (scratch,) 29:20; J. W. McGuiness, Mohawk A. C., (2:00,) 31:21; M. Russo, Ozanam A. A., (2:15,) 31:37; F. Schultz, Long Island A. C., (4:00,) 33:23; J. Bracelo, Maplewood A. C., (3:00,) 32:24; J. Fay, Maplewood A. C., (4:00,) 34:00; A. Fabacenelli, Ozanam A. A., (4:00,) 34:01; J. Bridgford, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., (3:30,) 33:02; T. O'Connor, St. Anselm's A. C., (2:45,) 32:15; H. Spiess, Morningside A. C., (3:30,) 33:05; J. Donohue, Mohawk A. C., (3:00,) 32:07; F. Farrell, Morningside A. C., (3:30,) 33:10; E. Norem, Long Island A. C., (3:45,) 33:26; J. McCabe, Pastime A. C., (4:00,) 33:42; S. Mankmarol, Ozanam A. A., (4:30,) 34:15; P. Ruddy, Brooklyn A. A., (3:00,) 32:44; J. O'Brien, Brooklyn A. A., (3:00,) 32:45; J. Horn, Bronx Church House, (4:00,) 33:16; J. Hearn, St. Jerome's C. C., (4:30,) 34:17; S. Zelesky, Hungarian-American A. C., (3:30,) 33:23; A. Rosander, Bronx Church House, (0:30,) 30:25; J. W. Plant, Long Island A. C., (scratch,) 30:00; W. Deegan, St. Vincent Ferrer A. C., (3:30,) 32:31; S. Neeley, Morningside A. C., (2:30,) 32:32; J. Bascomb, St. Thomas's A. A., (4:30,) 34:43; P. McLoughlin, Pastime A. C., (3:45,) 33:49; T. Harris, St. Christopher's Club, (2:30,) 32:35; W. Rompainen, Glencoe A. C., (2:15,) 32:21; J. Galburt, Home News A. A., (3:45,) 33:55; J. F. O'Sullivan, St. Vincent Ferrer A. C., (3:30,) 33:45; T. Dwyer, St. Jerome's C. C., (4:30,) 34:46; E. Lehman, Morningside A. C., (1:15,) 31:33; L. Heydet, Morningside A. C., (0:30,) 30:49.

TEAM SCORES.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Morningside A. C. | 2 | 8 | 7 | 14 | 22— | 48 |
| Brooklyn A. A. | 5 | 6 | 25 | 26 | 36— | 98 |
| St. Anselm's A. C. | 9 | 12 | 21 | 28 | 40— | 110 |
| Mohawk A. C. | 11 | 15 | 23 | 33 | 34— | 116 |
| Ozanam A. A. | 1 | 10 | 43 | 44 | 46— | 149 |
| Glencoe A. C. | 8 | 29 | 32 | 51 | 55— | 175 |
| Union Settlement A. C. | 10 | 31 | 39 | 45 | 50— | 175 |
| 92d St. Y. M. H. A. | 1 | 38 | 41 | 42 | 53— | 175 |
| Home News A. A. | 30 | 40 | 44 | 45 | 45— | 196 |
| St. Joseph's Y. M. A. | 20 | 43 | 47 | 52 | 56— | 218 |
| Maplewood A. C. | 17 | 18 | 62 | 63 | 64— | 224 |
| Hungarian-Amer. A. C. | 27 | 35 | 54 | 58 | 60— | 234 |
| Kings County A. A. | 13 | 36 | 67 | 68 | 70— | 277 |
| Bellewood A. C. | 37 | 57 | 61 | 66 | 69— | 290 |

LEAGUE STANDING.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Harlem A. L. | 2 | 4 | 7 | 10 | 11—34 |
| Yorkville A. L. | 1 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 20—42 |
| Bronx A. L. | 6 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 17—64 |
| Long Island A. L. | 8 | 9 | 16 | 18 | 19—70 |

Forty-four enthusiastic road runners competed in the Catholic Young Men's Diocesan Union road race over the St. Joseph's Young Men's Association course of three and one-half miles yesterday, and all except twelve completed the journey. S. Mullery of the Annunciation Club, starting with a handicap allowance of 4:30, was the winner, his actual time being 21:00. Of the four teams that entered the race only two finished with enough runners to qualify for the point honors, which went to the representatives of St. Joseph's Y. M. A., with a low score of 24.

Harry McGinn, the veteran Paulist A. C. runner, annexed his seventh consecutive fast-time prize, when he covered the distance in 17:47, actual time. He started from the scratch mark and finished in ninth position.

The order of finish of the first ten follows:

S. Mullery, Annunciation Club, (4:30,) 20:30; L. Brown, Annunciation Club, (4:30,) 20:40; G. Rowan, St. Anselm's A. C., (4:30,) 21:00; A. J. Hulsebosch, Paulist A. C., (1:30,) 18:10; Vincent Hand, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., (3:00,) 19:45; J. Hand, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., (3:00,) 19:50; C. Lauth, St. Anselm's A. C., (3:00,) 19:52; J. Cenbey, St. Anselm's A. C., (4:30,) 21:25; Harry McGinn, Paulist A. C., (scratch,) 17:47; T. Cassidy, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., (3:00,) 21:38.

TEAM SCORES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Joseph's Y. M. A. | 2 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 24 |
| Paulist A. C. | 1 | 4 | 7 | 10 | 31 |

## RENNERMANN FIRST HOME.

### Youth Heads Field in Invitation Walk of Pastime A. C.

A sixteen-year-old lad, A. Rennermann of the Bronx Y. M. C. A., annexed premier honors in the invitation walk staged by the Pastime A. C. yesterday over the Elks' course in the Bronx. His handicap was the limit, eight minutes, and his actual time 38:42.

The order of finish was as follows:

A. Rennermann, Bronx Y. M. C. A., (8:00,) 38:42; G. Gregory, Pennant A. C., (8:00,) 39:00; F. Keiser, Morningside A. C., (scratch,) 31:30; J. J. Farrell, Bronx Church House, (2:30,) 34:00; H. K. Storms, Pennant A. C., (8:00,) 41:05; S. Loban, Glencoe A. C., (4:00,) 37:12; S. Sammler, Pennant A. C., (7:30,) 40:12; J. McSorley, Glencoe A. C., (2:30,) 38:14; J. J. Hoty, Pennant A. C., (2:00,) 39:20; E. McKiernan, Glencoe A. C., (8:00,) 45:15; W. Martin, Pennant A. C., (3:00,) 43:44; S. Schoenfeld, Morningside A. C., (8:00,) 48:06.

## CORNELL TRACK SCHEDULE.

### Moakley's Team Enters Two-Year Agreement with Michigan.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 21.—The Cornell University track schedule for the indoor and outdoor seasons has been approved. The indoor schedule contains fewer meets than in the past, the main addition being a dual indoor meet with the University of Michigan to be held at Ann Arbor this year and at Ithaca in the Spring of 1918. The completion of the new armory at Ithaca makes possible the holding of indoor meets, which will be a big addition to the Cornell track schedule.

The indoor schedule follows:

Feb. 3, Boston A. A., at Boston; March 3, indoor intercollegiate A. A. A., at Philadelphia; 10, Meadow Brook Club, at Philadelphia; 17, Michigan dual meet, at Ann Arbor.

The outdoor schedule:

April 27 and 28, University of Pennsylvania relays, at Philadelphia; May 5, Harvard, at Cambridge; 12, Pennsylvania, at Ithaca; 25 and 26, intercollegiates, place undecided.

## NAVAL TONE TO EXHIBIT.

### Motor Boat Show at Palace Will Open on Saturday.

There will be a pronounced naval tone to the thirteenth annual Motor Boat Show which will open at Grand Central Palace Saturday afternoon. This is in large part due to the enthusiasm with which yachtsmen are greeting the preparedness campaign, patrol boats and scout cruisers being in big demand. The boats are designed to conform to the types suggested by the Navy Department. In keeping with the naval program, the palace will be decorated in the navy colors, blue and gold.

The largest boat listed in the show is the sixty-foot Chingachgook, which will be fully as formidable in appearance as in name. This craft is also known as Patrol Boat 10, and is of the same model as the boats built not long ago, by the Greenpoint Basin and Construction Company for the Russian Government. This yacht carries a three-pound rapid-fire gun and a machine gun, and, fitted with Van Blerck engines, is rated at a speed of 22 nautical miles an hour. This is one of the largest craft that has ever been housed in the annual show.

It is, however, not the only exhibit of large boats. There are to be three fifty-foot boats in the show. One of these is a military type cruiser sent East by the Great Lakes Corporation of Milwaukee, and another, a patrol boat built by the Gas Engine and Power Company. The first is a commodious craft for its size, accommodations being provided for from eight to ten persons. It also will be equipped with small calibre guns and a wireless outfit. The Elco Company, too, will exhibit a fifty-foot cruiser.

Many small boats will vie for attention with their more imposing sisters. Among these will be the express cruisers, small launches, power dories, and a few small sailing craft. The boats will begin arriving today and owing to the many large boats, an order of precedence will have to be maintained, all of the larger craft being placed first. On the mezzanine floor will be the accessories.

The educational department of the show, under the direction of Frank E. Mee, of the West Side Young Men Christian Association, will have a large representation from the associations allied with motor boating. Lectures will not be given this year, but each organization will undertake a plan of promotion, and information will not be lacking for those who seek enlightenment.

Peter Henderson defines pruning as "a cutting for the benefit of that which remains."

It applies to men's Winter suits just as much as it does to shrubs and trees.

For instance, at $25 now are lots of suits which wouldn't be there unless their higher prices had been generously clipped.

Youths' suits and boys' Norfolks have had their share of the pruner's attention too.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St. |
| Broadway at Warren | | Fifth Ave. at 41st St. |

## Comment on Current Events in Sports

### David Fults and the Goliaths.

From Olympian heights or from Avernian depths peer Hercules, Samson, Sisyphus and other shades to whom tremendous tasks were assigned, and their eyes are fixed with wonder and pity upon one David L. Fultz who, although of sound mind, has deliberately imposed upon himself a burden which makes the heaviest of theirs seem as a child's toy balloon. He is engaged, heart and doubtless soul, in the effort to arouse sympathy—sympathy, mark you—for ball players. Barbs of envy, shafts of glory, wreaths of adulation, javelins of sarcasm—the knights of the diamond are normally targets for all these. But anybody offering one of them sympathy, as recently as one short season past, would have aroused ire instead of gratitude, and would have had to be alert of movement to escape mangling. For, in general, the professional baseball player, even in a minor league, has regarded himself as a peculiarly cherished child of fortune. He plays his favorite game through the golden days of Summer and Autumn, and draws therefor a goodly income, often a large one. Crowds gather each afternoon to watch him at his sport and if he is agile, artful and able, he receives plenty of his pet pabulum in the way of cheers and "oh, boys!" As he tips his cap to the grandstand howls, he wouldn't exchange places with the President of Brazil or Switzerland.

But now he is told—and seems quite ready to believe it—that in Toledo, Newark, Sioux City, Terre Haute, and other minor league cities he is down-trodden, ground under the capitalistic heel. The necessity is impressed upon him of insisting that baseball never means financial loss to him and that a Pullman chariot shall convey him at his employer's expense from wherever he chooses to live to the home city of his team before the training season opens.

This may be so. Perhaps justice requires a modification of the rules governing the relations of employer and employe in the minor leagues. But few of the general public's many cheeks are furrowed with tears over the woes of the baseball players, even though there are tender spots in many hearts for these athletes. The general feeling has been and is that the players are pretty fortunate in being able to exchange their Summer afternoons for a year's income, with the surplus months for recreation or money-winning in other channels. Therefore, under existing conditions, the spectacle of the wizards of bat and ball lining up with the ranks of organized labor in a campaign to enforce acquiescence in their desires is not likely to arouse a passionate wave of public sympathy.

Nevertheless, the helmet must be doffed to Mr. Fultz, as he stands too to toe with the overlords of the national game and returns stinging slap for slap. He is the hornet in their 1917 nosegays, and a peculiarly persistent hornet.

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### Why the Shield for Golf Writers?

The changes made in the wording of Section 7 of the by-laws of the United States Golf Association, at the annual meeting, at the Hotel Astor, make the writing of books, articles, or magazine stories on golf the only method by which an amateur can derive any direct or indirect income from his connection with the game without coming under the ban of the association as a professional. The section defining an amateur now reads: "An amateur golfer is one who has not accepted, directly or indirectly, any fee, gratuity, money, or its equivalent, as a consideration for the performance of any act or service arising in connection with the game of golf, and who is not, or has not been, a professional in any other branch of athletics. Provided, however, that the above shall not apply to writing, editing, or publishing articles, magazines, or books on golf."

Having gone so far, why does the U. S. G. A. hesitate just at the moment when it seemed about to carry the rule to its logical conclusion? There should be no proviso excepting golf writers, if every other proviso is to be swept by the board. It has been publicly stated by the members of the Executive Committee that each case under Section 7 will be treated on its particular merits. It is not the intention of the U. S. G. A. to debar players as amateurs unless they actually make capital of their skill, prominence, or connections in golf. Since all bona fide writers are protected under this general interpretation, why is there a special proviso in their case? To descend from principles to particulars—more than ninety per cent. of the writers and editors of golf literature could hardly be accused of making capital of what they never possessed, skill or prominence in the game of golf. Of the golf magazine editors, Walter J. Travis is the only one who might be affected, and he already stands debarred as a golf architect. Max Behr, editor of Golf Illustrated, was a former New Jersey State champion and a semi-finalist in the national amateur championship, but it was long after he had ceased to be a factor in tournaments that he took up the work of editing a golf magazine. As for the golf writers on the daily papers, little havoc would be created in their ranks, for even the keenest student of the game would be put to it to name a single one of them who became a newspaper writer after he had become a good golfer.

It seems rather odd that such a sweeping rule should be handicapped with such a weak proviso. If Section 7 were carried out to the full letter of the law, it would undoubtedly create terrible carnage in the amateur ranks. The owners and employes in all sporting goods houses, the manufacturers and salesmen of gasolene lawn mowers "or golf links," the makers of accessories, and their heirs, executors and assigns would be unceremoniously ushered into the ranks of the professionals. But it evidently is not the wish or the intention of either the delegates as a whole or the Executive Committee in particular to carry the rule to extremes. Writers on golf topics should receive no less, and no more, protection as amateurs than any other players of the game. If a man capitalizes his connection with the game through the medium of writing, he should be given the treatment that is meted to those who attain the same end through other channels.

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### College Crews and Boat Clubs.

In adducing facts which show the interlocking relationship that has heretofore, and even now, existed between college crews and boat club oarsmen, Thomas Hill Low has added an interesting page to the history of American rowing, and has provided data which are well worth considering before condemnation is pronounced in any instance. It appears as a result of his investigation that the practice of recruiting college crews from the ranks of boat club oarsmen has long been prevalent, and that no special significance has been attached to the presence of such men on 'Varsity eights. It is only recently that the question became an object of controversy, mainly because of the presence of three Duluth Boat Club men on the 1916 Syracuse crew. If precedent means anything, it seems as if too much were now being made of this situation.

Mr. Low shows that practically every college prominently identified with rowing has greeted boat club oarsmen with open arms; that these have been hailed as an addition to the rowing material, and were particularly valuable in view of their experience in watermanship. The same situation, he points out, is true in every field of college athletics, the track team recruiting from the athletic clubs and all teams from the preparatory school. He therefore holds that to discriminate against boat club oarsmen now is not only unfair, but that it tends to stifle interest in rowing. If a ban should be laid against boat club oarsmen it would, Mr. Low finds out, work against two Captains of 'Varsity eights of this year—Cord Meyer of Yale and A. Woll of Pennsylvania—as well as against the three men who are members of the Syracuse crew.

Of course, no ban has as yet been instituted, except as to freshmen, but the undercurrent of talk has recently been against the practice. To many it has no doubt appeared that the discussion was prompted by a new condition which was arising in the sport of college rowing. This idea has now been exploded by Mr. Low's facts, and those who are agitating the question will have to take into consideration his data. Certainly it appears as if a false alarm had been raised. The only excuse for discrimination against the boat club men would be that the sport was in some way endangered by their presence, but as a custom has prevailed for a dozen years or even more without noticeable detrimental consequences, it seems fair to assume that no serious peril is involved. On the other hand, it appears to the casual observer as if the boat club men had raised the standard of college rowing, and that their continued presence would move the plane still higher.

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### Fine Class C Billiards.

Whether it be due to studious application, to excellent conditions, or both, the national amateur Class C billiard tournament, just completed at Maurice Daly's billiard academy, developed such meritorious play as never before graced Class C competition. A standard was set which future players in this division will find difficulty in reaching. Prior to the title event even the most enthusiastic billiardist would have considered it almost impossible that a Class C player could average 15 5-15 at 18.2 balk line. Yet this is just what Julian Rice, a student at Columbia University, did. And, more, he raised the high run record of Class C from 68 to 78. These are performances which stand far above the normal play in this division. The average is one of which even a Class A billiardist might be proud.

But it is not alone the work of Rice—remarkable as that is—which makes the tournament noteworthy. The standard of every contestant mounted far above that which has been set in tournaments gone by. Too frequently in the past the event has been marked by games that were poorly played—games in which the element of real balk line was conspicuously absent. It speaks well for the future of the sport that the men in the lower divisions are now developing their game along sound lines—in other words, that they are attempting the science of balk line and not endeavoring to count for the sake of the count alone.

Safety play may be advantageous at times during a contest, but repeated attempts do not constitute the best that there is in billiards. Many of the players in the present tournament heeded this, and the result was that nearly every game was interesting and the averages were high. Only one or two fell below 3, and many went well over 5. As a result, two of the contestants—C. B. Terry, the winner of the championship, and Rice—will probably be graduated into the Class B division, where they will be welcomed as being worthy successors to the vacancies left in this class by the graduation of the Appleby brothers to Class A competition.

## ASKS CLUBS ABOUT NATIONAL DOUBLES

### Secretary Torrey of Tennis Association Getting Data for New Tourney Plan.

The United States National Lawn Tennis Association is now giving special attention to the plan suggested that the national doubles championship be held as a separate tournament. At the annual meeting of the Executive Committee last December the appointment of a committee to consider this proposal was authorized. This committee has been appointed as follows: Edwin F. Torrey of Clinton, N. Y., Secretary of the National Association, Chairman; Paul Sheldon of Hartford, A. Y. Leach of Washington, C. Drummond Jones of St. Louis, and T. W. Hendrick of Buffalo.

In order to have suggestions ready for the annual meeting Mr. Torrey has written to various clubs which might be interested in holding the tournament, asking whether they wish to put in a bid for the event, and also inquiring as to their facilities for staging the championship. Information is sought as to the number of turf courts, accommodations for players and spectators, and other data which would be of importance in awarding the tournament.

The inquiries have been forwarded to representatives of sections, to associations in the U. S. N. L. T. A., and to a number of clubs which are presumed to be eligible for the tournament. The majority of these are located in the East, and no club west of the Mississippi is included. The clubs are:

Wilmington Country Club, Wilmington, Del.; West Side Tennis Club, New York; Staten Island Cricket Club; Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club, Seabright, N. J.; Rockaway Hunting Club, Cedarhurst, L. I.; point Judith Country Club, Narragansett Pier, R. I.; Pittsburgh Golf Club; Philadelphia Cricket Club, Orange Lawn Tennis Club, Orange, N. J.; Niagara Lawn Tennis Club, Niagara-on-the-Lake; Newport Lawn Tennis Club, Newport, R. I.; Nass

# NUDE FIGURE BARRED FROM MOVIE SCREEN

### National Board of Review Announces the Adoption of New Standards for Films.

### WARNS STUDIO DIRECTORS

### Sex Problems and Pictures Depicting Life as It Is, with All Its Dangers, Receive Sanction.

The National Board of Review, which censors motion pictures, has announced the adoption of new standards to which films must conform hereafter before they receive the approval of the board. The most radical change is the banning of undraped figures, heretofore allowed in some artistic films. The board is acting in conjunction with the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry in its effort to raise the standard of the movies, and the Secretary of the latter association is sending copies of the new standards to all directors working in studios throughout the country. The Board of Review yesterday issued a statement outlining its position, which said in part:

"During the last year, 1916, in the course of motion picture developments, themes and scenes were occasionally presented on the screen regarding the moral effect of which opposing opinions are held by persons of refinement and of serious interest in public welfare. Similar divergences of views have, of course, often arisen in connection with notable productions in the fields of literary, dramatic, and prastic arts. For the National Board of Review to assume the wisdom to settle fundamental social problems in advance of public discussion would be to display a dogmatic ignorance of the limits of human ability.

"In the absence of adverse action by the National Board a few artistic motion pictures in which the nude female figure was used were exhibited to the public. At once a nation-wide investigation was inaugurated to determine whether public opinion sanctions the use of the undraped figure on the motion picture screen. The results gathered from cities from Maine to California indicated widespread disapproval.

"At its annual conference with the producers of motion pictures the board announced as its present policy its decision not to pass any pictures in which the female nude is displayed. All producing companies, members of the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry, have accordingly agreed not to permit in their studios the production of any photoplays using such a figure. Instructions to this effect have been sent to motion picture directors and scenario writers. This decision dates from January, 1917, and applies to all future productions in the motion picture field.

"The danger of the overproduction of the problem play was pointed out. The producers emphasized that the motion picture should be in no sense an art pandering to lasciviousness and passion. It must not deliberately or even unintentionally cater to sensuality. The Producers' Branch of the National Association voted that any attempt on the part of any unscrupulous manufacturer to use the motion picture for indecent or immoral purposes must be dealt with summarily and effectively, and offered every support to the law-enforcing authorities in the suppression of any immoral picture.

"Discussions of sex problems, which are being conducted throughout the nation, belong to a distinctly different category, and deserve dramatic treatment on the screen as well as on the stage. The motion picture aims to present dramatically and seriously life even in its dangerous relationships. It must be permitted to portray life as it is lived in various strata of society. It must, therefore, not be condemned when it shows the bad in order to emphasize the good."

The board has 700 correspondents throughout the country, and it was through these that the sentiment of the movie public in regard to the reforms was obtained. The National Association of the Motion Picture Industry has instituted a movement for better pictures among its members, and has appointed a special committee to take charge of the campaign.

## COMMERCIAL FILM ARRIVES.

### Spectators Find Pictures of Locomotives Better Than Melodrama.

"The Mysterious Mrs. M.," this week's new photoplay at the Rialto, is a better picture than its title and the attempt to surround it with mystery before it was exhibited would indicate. It presents a variation of the theme, previously used in various forms to good effect, of the person who changes his mode of living when he thinks his days are numbered.

A rich, blasé young man is the protagonist of this story. He gets the idea that he is about to die from a psychic, and thereupon life becomes sweet to him. His faith in her prophecy takes root when certain other predictions come to pass, and he puts his house in order. When the appointed midnight comes and he is not snuffed out he begins to hope that perhaps the fortune teller was wrong, and this hope is changed to certainty when, a few moments later, his pals swoop in on him, and he realizes that he has been the victim of a plot invented to make him appreciate his opportunities. Harrison Ford and Mary MacLaren were the agreeable young persons in the principal rôles. Unusually pretty landscapes and interiors indicative of refinement made the picture attractive to the eye.

E. Alexander Powell, the war correspondent, who returned recently from the Somme battle front, is lecturing at the Rialto this week as a feature of the program. Mr. Powell yesterday gave some impressions of modern warfare gained at first hand and showed motion pictures of the front he brought back with him. Among the other interesting pictures on the bill were some showing the training of Bavarian troops in the use of skis for mountain fighting.

The commercial film has apparently arrived. On the new program at the Strand is a film setting forth the development of means of transportation from the first steam train to the huge electric locomotives used by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul in the West. The building of these powerful engines in the plants of the General Electric Company is presented in great detail, and from the subtitles and the trademark of the company with which the film is branded it is apparent that it was made to advance the general use of electric locomotives. This particular film, proved the most interesting, and not the least taking feature of its exhibition was the vista of possibilities it opened up—the screen of the future from which the vampires and virgins alike shall be banished to make way for those thrilling commercial photoplays, "57 Perils of a Pickle," as presented by a famous canner, or that other thriller, "A Pig's Life from His First to His Ultimate Squeal," a domestic packing house melodrama.

At that, these would be more complimentary to the movie-goers' intellect than "Lost and Won," the photoplay exhibited yesterday. It told a Cinderella tale of a newsgirl who was made into a fine lady and fell in love with her benefactor. An adventuress, a $5,000 wager, the theft of a bag of money from a bank, the hero wrongly jailed, the telltale receipted bill for the necklace reclaimed by chewing gum on the end of an umbrella—these were a few of the lurid melodramatic touches with which the story was loaded down. Not even Marie Doro's eyes could atone for so much piffle.

### New Swan Play Named "If."

A new play by Mark Swan, entitled "If," will be presented at the Fulton Theatre on Monday night, Feb. 5. The first performance of the play will be given Thursday night in Atlantic City. Holbrook Blinn, who is producing the piece in association with James Shesgreen, is staging it with these players in the cast: Forrest Robinson, George Probert, Ben Johnson, Bert Lytell, Charles Mackay, Reggie Sheffield, and Sydney Shields.

## SYMPHONY MATINEES AGAIN.

### Engelbert Roentgen Plays Solo Number Composed by His Father.

There was a large audience in Aeolian Hall yesterday when the Symphony Society resumed its matinée series after a two weeks' interval. The program was unusual as setting forth in music some national aspirations that interest Europe keenly just now. On the personal side it presented a double coincidence. Mr. Damrosch, after the "Fingal's Cave" of Mendelssohn, which wears like the channel rocks of Iona and Staffa that it portrays, gave a timely revival of Stanford's "Irish" symphony, a work surcharged with thrilling echoes of familiar "memory songs" of its people, and one that Damrosch's father first played here before the London premiére.

Engelbert Roentgen, the society's new first 'cellist, had for solo number a concerto in G minor by his father, Julius Roentgen of Amsterdam, wherein the Hollander borrowed again a folksong of Hibernian origin. The concerto opened with a "Hamlet's Soliloquy" of sombre hue for the solo instrument, and while giving prominence to the orchestra later, it was expressive rather of individual feeling, often quixotically enmeshed in difficulties and never merely showy, though it was admirably played.

Mr. Damrosch's selections carried a hint to American composers in the use of national airs, for instance, Mr. Herbert, whose "American Fantasie" was simultaneously played in another hall. There was a momentary surprise in Elgar's "Polonia," once or twice heard before, when the spirit of Chopin flashed into high relief with a reminiscence of the G-minor piano nocturne, coupled with a quotation from the "Polish Fantasie" of Mr. Paderewski, for whose war relief charity Elgar's "symphonic prelude" was composed. A piece of "occasional" music, it was not the less striking in yesterday's patriotic company.

The Elki Trio, of which the two Hungarians, Sandor Harmati, violin, and Erno Rapee, piano, were members last year, gave a concert in the Princess Theatre yesterday, newly reinforced by the 'cellist, Paul Gruppe, who is well known here. The ensemble was nervous in an opening trio, Opus 2, No. 4, of Beethoven. Mr. Gruppe and Mr. Rapee proved more at home in Saint-Saëns's sonata in C minor, while all three gave a glowing account of Tschaikowsky's elegiac theme and twelve variations, Opus 50, most frankly enjoyed by an audience that filled the theatre.

Though the audience at last night's Metropolitan concert was flanked by a thin red line of empty seats, the attendance was surprising on a night when Broadway was drowned in slush. The tenor, Carpi, did not sing, and one man left the theatre in consequence. Leon Rothier stirred enthusiasm with "Luther's Hymn" in the French air of Marcel in "The Huguenots," and he encored other songs with Schumann's "Two Grenadiers," echoing the "Marseillaise." Marie Rappold sang the "Ave Maria" from Bruch's "Feuer-Kreuz." Victoria Boshko, a young pianist, took the place of the usual added star, and was applauded for her vigorous performance of Liszt's "Hungarian Fantasy," with other pieces, including one of the same composer's Hungarian rhapsodies. The orchestra under Adolf Rothmeyer ended with Richard Strauss's "Military March."

## THE LAST JUBILEE CONCERT.

### Philharmonic Plays Music of Slav, French, and American Composers.

The last of the Philharmonic Society's anniversary jubilee concerts was given yesterday afternoon before one of their largest audiences. The program was devoted to Slavic, French, and American music. The Slavic was represented by Dvorak's "New World" symphony, one of the most familiar numbers of the Philharmonic's programs, and the variations and polonaise from Tschaikowsky's third suite. These have not been so much played lately as they used to be. They were among the pieces that the composer himself conducted at the opening of Carnegie Hall, nearly twenty-six years ago. The French music was Debussy's two nocturnes for orchestra, "Nuages" and "Fêtes." The first of these was rather unfortunately placed on the program, with its delicate and iridescent colors and florid rhythms in juxtaposition with Tschaikowsky's brilliant variations and crashing polonaise. American music was represented by Victor Herbert's "American Fantasy," whose themes are American enough, ingeniously put together by an Irish musician trained in Germany.

The performance of this music showed the sympathy and appreciation of Mr. Stransky and the best powers of the orchestra. The audience was very enthusiastic, and applauded so generously that Mr. Stransky more than once had his men rise to share it with him.

### Rehearsing Columbia Play.

Rehearsals of the annual offering of the Columbia University Players have begun under the direction of Kenneth S. Webb. The club will present a musical comedy called "Home, James," and among the principals will be Bill Hanneman, Jock Beals, Percy Cowan, L. S. Sowar, Oscar Hammerstein, 2d, Ormon Gould, and L. K. Frankel. A. Reinhardt has been chosen to succeed E. Sperling, resigned, as Secretary of the club.

### Biggest Coffee Cargo Arrives.

The American steamship Santa Cecilia arrived yesterday from Rio de Janeiro and Santos, Brazil, with 114,750 sacks of coffee, which the captain declared to be the largest individual cargo of coffee ever brought into New York.

## THEATRICAL NOTES.

During the engagement of "The Lodger" at the Bandbox Lionel Atwill, who is a member of the cast, is planning special matinee performances of two other plays to determine their possibilities for regular presentation. He has acquired the American rights to "The Shadow," a drama by Eden Phillpotts, and "Whimsies," a satire on the modern drama, by Winifred Blair, and will give trial performances of these. Mr. Atwill gave a special performance of the latter play for Miss Horniman at her Manchester repertory theatre.

Gertrude Kingston has invited the leading players appearing in New York to attend her performance of Shaw and Dansany playlets Wednesday afternoon at the Maxine Elliott. Other professionals can obtain seats by communicating with Miss Kingston's manager.

Klaw & Erlanger have contracted with Earl Carroll for a musical comedy from his pen next season. The name of the libretist will be announced later.

In addition to the Annette Kellermann aquatic novelty twelve other new numbers will be introduced in "The Big Show," at the Hippodrome, today. The tanks in which Miss Kellermann will perform were tested out yesterday. When filled with water they weigh twelve tons and are moved into place by hydraulic devices.

Gilda Darthy will recite Miguel Zamacois's poem, "The Battle of the Marne," after the performance of "Le Feu du Voisin," at the Garrick, tonight.

A new play called "The Pawn" will be placed in rehearsal this week under the direction of Frank Keenan. Mr. Keenan will not act in it himself.

Charles Hammond and Jeffries Lewis are the latest additions to the cast that will appear in support of Blanche Bates in Paul M. Potter's new play.

Marjorie Patterson, the Pierrot of the pantomime at the Little Theatre, will recite poems by Kipling, Hugo, and of her own composition before members of the Colony Club tomorrow afternoon at the clubhouse.

Bertha Mann, who has been playing all season in "Justice," is en route to Los Angeles to join Oliver Morosco's company at the Morosco Theatre. Miss Mann will appear in several new plays that will be tried out with the idea of subsequent New York hearings.

Margaret Vale, a niece of President Wilson, and Myles O'Brien have been added to the cast that will interpret Harris Dickson's new Southern comedy, "A Nigger in the Woodpile."

Negotiations for the London production of "Seremonda," the romantic drama in which Julia Arthur is appearing at the Criterion, are being carried on with an important English star through O. P. Heggie.

Smith Edwards and Eva Francis have been engaged for parts in the new Stammers-Orlob musical comedy, "Some Girl."

J. C. Williamson, Ltd., has acquired the Australian and New Zealand rights to "You're in Love," the new musical comedy announced for the Casino in two weeks.

Thomas A. Wise's engagement at the Park in "The Merry Wives of Windsor" will end Saturday night. The next offering there will be a motion picture called "Enlighten Thy Daughter." Among those who acted for the film were Katherine Kaelred, Frank Sheridan, James Morrison, Zena Keefe, Marie Shotwell, and Violet Heming.

# PHILHARMONIC GETS A GIFT OF $100,000

### Arthur Curtiss James Starts the Fund for a Second $1,000,000.

### GEO. F. BAKER GIVES $10,000

### Society's Festivities in Honor of Its 75 Years Ends With Dinner at the Waldorf.

By gift of $100,000 from Arthur Curtiss James, conditional on raising a second million, the Philharmonic Society of New York has the first big nestegg toward duplicating the Pulitzer endowment and ultimately building a hall of its own. Five hundred members, musicians, and others cheered President Villard's announcement of Mr. James's offer at the dinner of the society in the Waldorf-Astoria ballroom last night, which wound up a week's festivities in honor of the Philharmonic's seventy-five years. A gift of $10,000 without conditions was announced at the same time from George F. Baker.

Mayor Mitchel, who was the first of several guests called on to speak, told the diners that just as the Philharmonic was founded in the year that brought the Croton water to New York, so now its jubilee had fallen in a year that was to see the opening of the city's new Ashokan water supply from the Catskills. "And I have suggested to the Citizens' Committee in charge of preparations for that event," added the Mayor, "that music, with the help of your membership, should be a part of our civic celebration, just as music figured in public events in Europe before civilization was shattered by the war."

Major Henry L. Higginson, the Boston Symphony's founder, was unable to be present, but among the late arriving guests was Charles M. Schwab, through whose generosity the Bach Choir of Bethlehem, Penn., was brought over to assist in one of the jubilee concerts the previous evening in Carnegie Hall. Judge Gary was also at the guests' table, sitting next to Senator Depew, whom the Philharmonic's President introduced as "a citizen of New York who is older than we are."

The Pilgrim Fathers, Mr. Depew said, learned to sing hymns in Holland on their way to America, but the "heavy Puritan immigration" which came after them had smashed organs and driven out choirs and church music. Dr. Lowell Mason brought it back, and so did the women, opposing a famous injunction of St. Paul. It was Henry Ward Beecher who thought "the devil shouldn't have all the good tunes."

Senator Depew mentioned how, 170 years after the Pilgrims, they had the first oratorio in Boston at a visit of President Washington. Philadelphia had greeted the Father of his Country with an opera, and New York "with classic music." Mr. Depew remembered when singing societies sprang up all over the land. The Philharmonic, he said, had started with a funeral, when U. C. Hill gathered musicians to give a concert in memory of one of their fellows, and the success was so great that they "adjourned to a tavern" and made their association permanent.

Miss Gulnac Noyes was among the guests who, between the speeches, gave last night's diners a musical program as well. In the list of those later appearing were Messrs. Schulz and Pilzer of the Philharmonic, and Elena Gerhardt, the singer, while other speakers were Rubin Goldmark, Howard Taylor, and Josef Stransky.

H. H. Flagler, patron of the Symphony Society, was among other guests, with Walter Bogert of the National Arts Club, Ernest Peixotto of the MacDowell Club, Arthur L. Doremus and Albert Hallgarten, sons of former Philharmonic Presidents; George A. Plympton, Adolph Lewisohn, James Speyer, George R. Sheldon, Rudolf E. P. Flinsch, James deW. Cutting, George W. Wickersham, and Ralph Pulitzer.

Others were Park Commissioner Cabot Ward, Isaac Seligman, J. G. Schmidlapp of Cincinnati, Mrs. Paul Morton, Mrs. Hugo Reisinger, Charles D. Norton, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Louis Koemmenich, Mrs. William Jay, Henry Hadley, Otto M. Eidlitz, F. N. Doubleday, and Walter Damrosch.

## SIR GILBERT PARKER HERE.

### Author Says the War Will End Only When German Machine Is Crushed.

The American liner Philadelphia arrived yesterday from Liverpool with her decks covered with snow from the northwest gale and snowstorm she encountered last Friday when the wind blew at eighty miles an hour.

She did not bring any mails, but carried a quantity of specie in her strong room consigned to J. P. Morgan & Co. Among her passengers was Sir Gilbert Parker, the novelist, who has been visiting the Canadian troops at the front. He said:

"The English people are slow to move and slow to grasp, and it has been so during the war, but when they get their teeth clenched they do not let go. The end of the war will come when the military machine of Germany has been crushed."

Jacques Seligmann, the Fifth Avenue art dealer, arrived from Paris with a large proportion of his collection of objects of art and paintings. He said that he had been advised by the French Government to do this to offset the drain of gold from which France is suffering. Mr. Seligmann added that it would not be long before the United States would become the art centre of the world, and in future students would travel from Europe to this country as they do now to Italy and France. A great deal of interest in art in this country is due to the late J. Pierpont Morgan, he said.

The White Star liner Baltic, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, brought 2,000 sacks of mail, the greater part of which was from Germany.

## KAHN AIDS OPERA PLAN.

### Aim to Build Organization Like the Opera Comique.

With assurance from Otto H. Kahn that he "will bear a generous part of any possible deficit" growing out of their plan, the artists who, with Albert Reiss and David Bispham, sang two little operas, Mozart's "Impresario" and "Bastien," at the Empire and Garrick Theatres last Fall, announced yesterday that they will repeat these operas in the Spring, adding two more from the Italian and one from the French, all unknown to the stage here, and all to be sung in English.

The company will be augmented principally by young American singers, and if the performances meet with the same success as those of last Autumn an additional season will be given next October. It is hoped by gradual development to build up a permanent organization, filling a place in New York like that occupied in Paris by the Opera Comique. It is also understood that Mr. Kahn's example will be followed by other patrons in sympathy with the enterprise.

## PAUL BJORNKJOLD ARRIVES.

### Norwegian Tenor to Make a Tour of the United States.

Paul Bjornkjold, a Norwegian operatic tenor, arrived yesterday from Christiania on the liner Bergenstjord to make a tour of the United States. He is a fair-haired man six feet four inches tall, weighs 280 pounds, and is about 34 years old.

In relating incidents in his career to the reporters at the pier in South Brooklyn, the tenor said he was discharged from a tank steamship at Bayonne 18 years ago during his seafaring career with $1 in his pocket, and made his way to Australia, where he went on the wallaby for two years and worked as a cowboy on the cattle ranges. He returned to a seafaring life, and had risen to the position of a junior officer in the navy when Countess Hegeman-Lindencrone heard him singing at Copenhagen and persuaded him to go in for a musical career.

## THIS CITY BIGGER BY 200,000

### Tenement Commissioner Says War Did Not Cut Growth in 1916.

Tenement House Commissioner J. J. Murphy said last night at a meeting at the Washington Irving High School that, notwithstanding the reduction of immigration, New York City had grown more rapidly in 1916 than in normal years.

"From figures prepared by the Tenement House Department," he said, "it appears that New York City grew in population in 1916 by about 200,000, while the average yearly growth is about 150,000."

At the same time, he said, there had been more vacant apartments in New York than usual last year, so that building of apartment houses was keeping up with the growth of population. A survey by his department showed in 1914, he said, that 4½ per cent. of the apartments were vacant, and that in 1916 a total of 5½ per cent. were vacant. Money is now being invested in building new apartment houses at the rate of $2,000,000 a year, he said.

Commissioner Murphy said that a careful study of the rent rolls of different varieties of apartment houses had convinced him that there had been practically no rise in rents in this city in fifteen years, and that a New Yorker could get today for the same money as good an apartment as he could fifteen years ago. The Commissioner added that there had not been a life lost in a tenement house conflagration in any of the houses built under the tenement house law of 1901.

His talk was accompanied by a playlet showing the changes for the better wrought by the visit of an Inspector to a tenement where bad housekeeping had kept out the light and cluttered the fire escape. This was the first of a series of stage presentations of municipal activities by the Committee of Recreation of the Board of Estimate. The next will show a Gary school in operation.

## MEMBERS OF Y. M. H. A. DINE.

### Arthur Brisbane, Their Guest, Talks of Newspaper Opportunities.

The annual meeting of the Lexington Avenue and Ninety-second Street Branch of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, held last night, was preceded by a dinner attended by several hundred members of the association. Arthur Brisbane, who was the guest of honor, talked on the newspaper business, which, he said, afforded good opportunities for young men.

Dr. I. E. Goldwasser, President of the Federation of Jewish Charities, discussed the work of the Young Men's Hebrew Associations of the country and the camp maintained at Surprise Lake, on the Hudson, by the local organization. It has been kept open all Winter this year for the benefit of anaemic city boys. Other speakers were Felix M. Warburg, and Justice Irving Lehman of the Supreme Court, both of whom commended the work of the Association.

### Dinner for Samuel S. Koenig.

Prominent Republicans of the city met at the Republican Club yesterday and completed arrangements for a dinner to be given to Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, at the Hotel Astor on Feb. 8. William Bond is Chairman of the committee, which includes Otto T. Bannard, Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Nicholas Murray Butler, Chauncey M. Depew, Lloyd C. Garrison, Marcus M. Marks, James R. Sheffield, George R. Sheldon, William R. Willcox, George W. Wickersham, Frederick C. Tanner, Oscar S. Straus and Henry L. Stimson. Ogden L. Mills is Treasurer of the committee.

### Hebrew Technical School Praised.

At the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Hebrew Technical School, Second Avenue and Fifteenth Street, Adolph Lewisohn praised the institution yesterday, and said there ought to be more like it in New York City. Mrs. Alfred S. Rossin, the President, read her annual report, Felix M. Warburg and Nathaniel Myers, former President of the school, also spoke. The following officers were re-elected: President—Mrs. Rossin; Vice President—Adolph Lewisohn; Secretary—Mrs. J. M. Bloom; Treasurer—Myron I. Borg.


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Fri. at 8, Marta. Hempel, Perini; Caruso, De Luca, Malatesta. Cond., Papi.
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 22, 1917.


## DAYBREAK IN GERMANY.

More than most Germans MAXIMILIAN HARDEN has the habit of seeing straight and far. He is not afraid to face present truth or look the inevitable future in the face. It is not surprising, therefore, that in the reply of the Allied Powers to President WILSON he sees the basis of a possible understanding, though we may marvel not a little that he is permitted to publish in his paper, the Zukunft, views directly opposed to the general German opinion and to the imperial policy as officially proclaimed. Of the Entente note in which the objects of the war were set forth HARDEN says:

> An understanding seems possible on the general principles of the note. Freedom, justice, civilization, peace—that is what all who return from the trenches are willing to develop, as well as the reduction of militarism. Rude words do not ring long.
>
> A greater obstacle is the territorial question, and our enemies rightly consider their claims small as compared with those of the people who want to eat up Belgium, Southern France, Belfort, Poland, Courland, Serbia, Rumania, even Venetia and Egypt.
>
> The great difficulty will be Alsace, but I have reason to believe that the peace possibilities will not be smashed on the walls of Strassburg. Nine-tenths of the French nation do not wish to challenge Germany's revengefulness and would be satisfied with a beau geste on Germany's part.
>
> It is a pity that the heads of the Central Powers failed to say on what reasonable terms they were ready to end the war and arrange to live at peace with the rest of humanity. Now we see impossible terms stated and the people gnashing their teeth. Remember this: the great FREDERICK also signed a peace treaty which at the time was considered unsatisfactory, but which his grandson regarded as a work of courageous wisdom.

This is not the way the Generals and Admirals talk. The military writers, the newspapers, all the voices we are accustomed to hear coming out of Germany reject the terms of the Entente note as insolent, as putting impossible humiliations upon Germany. We will make answer with our sword is the text of most of the comment. HARDEN actually puts himself in the enemy's place and points out that the remaking of the map as proposed by the Allies cannot seem to them so very extreme when they consider that they deal with Powers that want to "eat up" Belgium, a good deal of France and Russia, besides Serbia and Rumania. Peace parleys are begun in that spirit.

He is obviously mistaken about France. She will not be put off with suave gestures or fine words. Her lost provinces must be restored. But when the other terms of the Allies are held to be not impossible, as worth considering if freedom, justice, civilization, and peace are the ends sought, it will not be long before Alsace and Lorraine are brought within the field of discussion. There are compelling reasons for a change of opinion and purpose in Germany. HARDEN does not speak of them, but he speaks because of them. No German would seek to discover a possible basis of understanding in the Entente terms if Germany were not conscious of defeat, for the terms themselves proclaim her defeat. They dispel her dreams, put an end to her ambition to be the master of Europe, they demand the relinquishment of all she has won by arms after forty years of intense preparation. Accepting such terms she will rattle the sabre no more.

There is another reason. "It is true "that the people must do without "food," says the German paper Die Woche, "but what are our deeds of "abstinence and renunciation as "against the deeds and sacrifices of "our heroes?" The municipal authorities of Düsseldorf admonish the people that they must not increase the anxiety of the officials by complaining about food. "Food scarcity undoubtedly exists," said Herr VON BATOCKI, the food director, at a public meeting in Berlin, "but a very great scarcity "cannot be overcome by abuse and "scolding, nor by any such disagreeable incidents as have repeatedly "hampered the local authorities." Food riots, evidently. The health insurance authorities at Berlin report that "considerable injuries to health "are due to underfeeding, and the "power of resistance of sick persons is "diminishing." The Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger, trying to speak words of comfort, says that "emaciation has be-"come pretty general, especially in "towns, but this emaciation is seldom "accompanied by weakness or the loss "of physical capacity." Potatoes in this third year of the war have become "a first-class dainty, like caviar or oysters." A starving people cannot long carry on war.

The light of these unwelcome truths must make its way into countless German minds. HARDEN is one of the first to admit it. He sees pretty clearly, when others have hardly begun to see, what the future has in store for Germany. He is frank enough, even, to remind the Imperial Government of its blunders. It is a pity, he says, that the Central Powers "failed to say on what reasonable "terms they were ready to end the "war and live at peace with the rest "of humanity." They let the Allies gain the important advantage of putting before the world terms of peace which have been held to be sound and reasonable. Yet the German Government has been at pains to put in the hands of neutral Governments an elaborate defense of its treatment of the Belgians. It was to relieve their sufferings, to give them work, to remedy the evils due to the prostration of their industries, it explains, that it deported so many Belgian men to Germany. If we forbear to inquire who brought these miseries on the Belgian people the explanation may be considered. But why court the good opinion of the neutral world about Belgian deportations and refuse to submit to its judgment Germany's objects in carrying on the war and her terms of peace?

## PUTTING THE QUESTION SQUARELY TO THE PEOPLE.

There is a strong feeling in both the great parties of the State that State Conventions be restored and the direct primary law be amended to that effect. In the Legislature the question is personal, so to speak. Some of the Republican leaders, no friends of the direct primary, are likewise not too tenderly attached to Governor WHITMAN, who naturally speaks well of the bridge that he crossed so happily. And he is hospitable to progressivism at present, and the direct primary was an engine of direct government when Progressivism had not yet lower-cased its initial letter. Suspicions, stratagems, jealousies, the amiable indirections of politics, attend any proposals of direct primary law change at Albany.

Mr. FREDERICK C. TANNER, formerly Chairman of the Republican State Committee, suggests a referendum to the voters next Fall. Many persons are satisfied with the direct primary, he thinks, and many long for the State Convention. Let the people decide which they want. The referendum is directer than the primary. If the people don't "rule" under the latter, at least they can rule at the former, provided enough of them turn out at the polls.

There will be no general State or national matters to confuse the judgment or distract the attention next Fall. It will be a favorable time, as Mr. TANNER says, "to put the ques-"tion squarely to the people by what "method they wish to nominate their "candidates."

Why not put the question squarely to the people?

## HISTORY WHILE YOU WAIT.

Many years from now such books as Sir CONAN DOYLE'S "History of the Great War," a notice of the first volume of which was given yesterday in THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, will be hunted up eagerly as curiosities. All wars bring them forth. When real histories come to be written, and the actual history of the time emerges with their aid, such books become of interest, not in the least as histories, but as part of the psychology of the time, a psychology which men have a burning curiosity to reconstruct.

Of course the writers are not aware of this, or they would not write, or at least would not call their books "histories." If they did not take their work seriously it would be of no value to the future. ORVILLE J. VICTOR certainly thought he was a historian when, long before the war of secession closed, book agents were busy the whole North over expounding the merits of his authoritative history, "sold only by subscription." The indefatigable JOHN S. C. ABBOTT was promptly in the field with "The History of the Civil War in America," and it was not given to ABBOTT to suspect himself of doing anything that was not complete and final in a historical way. Everything was plain to his eyes, and there was nothing of moment in the great struggle then just ending that would ever modify materially his account of its history. HORACE GREELEY was right on his heels with "The American Conflict," and GREELEY was no money-maker, anxious to coin a few dollars out of an immature history; he valued his fame, and would not have written anything less than a real history.

BENSON J. LOSSING had some misgivings, apparently. "I entitle my work 'A History of the Civil War,'" he wrote in his preface, "but I ask for it no higher consideration than that of a faithful *chronicle*, having the form of history." Still, this modesty was only by way of disarming criticism. He saw in the war "clearly the fruit of a conspiracy," he invariably described the Southern leaders as "the conspirators," and when obliged to give JEFFERSON DAVIS his title he put the word "President" invariably in quotation marks. Even an appearance of modesty was absent from Parson BROWNLOW, who was out as early as 1862 with his "Rise, Progress, and Decline of Secession." JAMES PARTON, the biographer of ANDREW JACKSON, was content to record the history of a mere fragment of the war, "General BUTLER in New Orleans," but had no doubt that he was a historian and not a mere annalist. DRAPER, who was so conservative as not to break into print until 1867, was actually the most grandly certain of them all, and every line of his work shows that he believed he was writing the definitive history of the war; he began it with the history of the world, accounted for the conflict by climatic influences, and was as gravely scientific as if he had been writing about the fall of Rome.

We would not be understood as undervaluing such books. POLLARD, the Confederate historian, for instance, wrote much that is of value today, and of value not merely to the student of civil war psychology. If ABBOTT'S book is nearly worthless, and J. T. HEADLEY'S "Great Rebellion" of psychological value only, LOSSING was too painstaking to be dismissed so abruptly. Nevertheless, such books in future years add to what value they have a new value, which the booksellers estimate by such labels as "Curious" and "Quaint." Sir CONAN DOYLE'S first volume, according to our reviewer, "says, even in the story of those first months, very little" of the part played by any nation but Great Britain. He assuredly believes he is a historian; it was he who wrote "The History of the Great Boer War," who used that title in honest simplicity, never dreaming that in a dozen years such a title would have any element of the comic about it. He is as painstaking as LOSSING, perhaps not as observant as POLLARD, certainly not so self-confident as ABBOTT. Everybody likes him, and will hope that, in those years to come when his history will certainly be listed as "Quaint" or "Curious," his place will be nearer POLLARD'S than HEADLEY'S. The chances are that it will be closer to LOSSING'S than any other. He will have countless companions before two years are out, of whom not so much is to be hoped.

## "BUSINESS" GETTING ANGRY.

The Joint Committee of Philadelphia Business Organizations issues a statement that "if Mr. BURLESON refuses "to spend the appropriation (for "pneumatic postal tubes) the matter "is up to President WILSON. He "should not and cannot tolerate any "member of his Cabinet who delib-"erately and for reasons yet unknown "opposes the will of the people ex-"pressed through the majority of "their representatives in Congress. "Failing action by the President, "there would appear to be ample "grounds for the Postmaster Gen-"eral's impeachment."

The Philadelphia gun is loaded. In Philadelphia and other cities there have been published authentic statements of falsifications by the department in its campaign against the tubes. The passage of the increased appropriation was followed by statements in the House debate that the bill as passed merely authorizes the renewal of the tube contracts, and that, in the lack of a direction to that effect, the Postmaster would use his discretion in the matter. That is what pulled the trigger of the Philadelphia explosion. Business has been pursued so long that there is significance in its turning upon the pursuer with the definite declaration that the Administration cannot afford to leave power in the hands of an official whom business interests regard with apprehension because of his lack of national vision.

This appears even more clearly in the department's attitude toward the railways. They have just lost some scores of millions which they claimed from the Government as an underpayment in what is called the "divisor" case. The railways need the money, but that is no reason for the Government's paying it. The railways earned the money according to the Government's own calculation of the accounts through many years. Suddenly the Government changed its method of calculation without reaching an agreement with the railways. That is the manner of Congress also with the railways. The Government's payments for the railways' services to the Post Office are matter neither of regulation nor of agreement. They are fixed by statute over the railways' protest. Requests of the railways for arbitration regarding the value of the service, or for the imposition of a price by disinterested authority, are rejected as they were in the days when the country believed it had too many railways and thought it safe, therefore, to persecute them because they had no alternative but to continue their service.

Conditions have changed. The country now needs more railways and can get them only by allowing them a fair profit. Those having business with the railways know this best. Voters know it well enough, as is shown by the fact that measures enacted by some Legislatures have been rejected at the polls. The Interstate Commerce Commission has shown signs of a softer heart. But Congress and the Post Office Department persist in prejudice against the common carriers. The people want good service from both the Post Office and the railways. They do not want "profits" made by the Post Office at the expense of the railways. Efficiency is obnoxious when it takes the form of nonpayment of bills and reduction of service. The note struck in Philadelphia will find many echoes. The Administration will be prudent to note that neither business nor the railways will longer silently endure the mistreatment they both have suffered without finding a remedy.

## CAUSED BY THE WAR.

One effect of the war has been a notable stimulation of scientific and industrial research in Great Britain, Canada, Australia, and Japan. This is due both to a lack of certain products formerly supplied by Germany and to the determination of the people in these countries that they shall not be dependent industrially upon Germany in the coming days of peace. In Great Britain the Government's new department for research has a large fund, to which contributions from associations of manufacturers and traders will be added. Experts and teachers are employed, and there are to be research scholarships at the universities. Canada's Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, recently formed by the Government, will take a similar course, employing competent men, establishing scholarships, and seeking the co-operation of all the laboratories in the country. Its Chairman a few weeks ago publicly deplored Great Britain's failure to promote research during the last thirty years, while Germany was making large annual expenditures in this field. Before this Council was organized much had been done in Canada by scientific societies, commercial associations, and railway companies. A part of their work was the exhibition in industrial centres of many articles made in Germany or Austria which Canada could, but did not, produce. Australia is employing experts and aiding in the formation of companies that will take up new industries. Japan's Premier has assured that country's Chambers of Commerce that the Government will assist in the development of resources and the production of articles formerly received from Germany. It is noticeable that in this movement, which has for its purpose not only industrial independence, but the utilization of what has heretofore been wasted, Governments are closely co-operating with manufacturers. Probably this co-operation will not be discontinued in the days of peace.

In our own country research has been encouraged and much progress has been made, especially by new chemical industries, in which millions are invested. We have been forced by the war to manufacture articles formerly imported from Germany, and incidentally have utilized much that in past years was thrown away. An example is seen in the acids saved from refuse at the smelting plants. Assistance has been given by the experiments and investigations of the Department of Agriculture and other Government agencies. The greater part of what has thus been gained will be kept as a national asset. Here and in several other countries the war has compelled development of neglected natural resources and a saving of valuable material which had been wasted. Germany will realize hereafter that she has been killing an important part of her peace export trade that was built up by economical processes of manufacture and years of carefully fostered scientific research.

## CAPITAL AND RAILROADS.

Texas has an area of 265,896 square miles. Its estimated population in 1917 is 4,472,494. It is sparsely populated for its size. It is still in the infancy of its development. Its immense stretch of land, still cheap, offers unbounded opportunities of agriculture. Its industrial prosperity has but begun. In this gigantic State in 1916, its Railroad Commission tells us, 19.35 miles of railroad were built. The Galveston News says:

> If, then, Texas needs more railroad mileage, and if the supply of idle investment capital is abundant beyond all precedent, what is the explanation of the fact that last year only nineteen miles of railroad were built in Texas? It seems to us it can be explained upon only one hypothesis, and that is that railroad building in Texas is not an inviting form of investment, and this at a time when capital is busily looking for investment opportunities.

That is respectfully submitted to the Texas Railroad Commission, to all other State Railroad Commissions, to the Interstate Commerce Commission, to Congress, and all citizens of sober mind.

### Germany's Ability to Pay.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

There is one serious result any material prolongation of the war will have which will defeat the object of those who wish to "punish Germany." This arises from the fact that the war is costing Germany so heavily. One German economist has stated that, even if the war ends the first of next April, the interest on the German debt, added to the necessary Governmental expenditure, will consume one-third of the gross income of the German people. Such figures as are available to me indicate that this estimate is well founded. This would involve an income tax of over 50 per cent. on the well to do, to offset the impossibility of collecting taxes from those whose family income is much less than $400 a year. Municipal and other local expenses must be met by taxes in addition to the Government taxes. If the Germans pay any larger taxes than these, they can have little left for reparation in Belgium, Northern France, and elsewhere.

In a word, if Germany is to do any material rebuilding of the desolated countries she must stop spending money on war at once, because she cannot spend money unless she receives it from her own people in the form of taxes. EDWARD THOMAS.
New York, Jan. 7, 1917.

## ELECTORAL COLLEGE FLAWS

### M. Z. Haven Suggests Changes to Avoid Present Dangers.

New York, Jan. 16, 1917.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Agitation concerning the Electoral College will, it is hoped, be continued until the inconsistencies and dangers of the present system are removed and the possibility of defeating the will of the people in a Presidential election be made as remote as possible.

Abolition of the college and election by direct vote are favored by some, but just how this can be brought about, even if desirable, has not been demonstrated. The required number of States to amend the Constitution are not likely to surrender their rights under its present provisions, and in so doing curtail their voice in the selection of a President. There is no reason why they should, and it would doubtless be futile to submit the proposition for their consideration.

There are objections to the direct vote plan, the uncertainty of life being one, the death of a successful candidate under this plan between election and inauguration would result in election by Congress, always to be avoided, if possible, as there can be little chance that Congress, made up as it always is of members of various parties, could reflect the will of the party successful at the polls.

Presidents, of course, are chosen by States, the voice of each State being based on its representation in Congress and not on the size of its majority. The reason is apparent and logical. Candidates are chosen by parties and voted for through electors. The plan is wise and fair, and not likely to be changed, but it can be, and should be, perfected. Objection is not so much to the plan as to the dangers existing by reason of uncertainties and inconsistencies which can easily be eliminated without radical change in the fundamental law or abandonment of the present system.

The Constitution provides that each State shall appoint in such manner as its Legislature may direct electors equal in number to its representation in Congress. That the word elect should replace the word appoint seems desirable and the proposition to so amend could not possibly meet with opposition in any State. Regardless of court decisions—past or future—concerning the meaning of "appoint," the Constitution in plain terms should assure to the people of each State the right of popular vote for Presidential Electors.

The Constitution also provides that Congress may determine the time of choosing Electors and the day on which they shall give their votes. This, of course, Congress has done. If the Constitution also provided that the allotted number of Electors in a State should be elected in groups only, voted for as a whole, no State could nullify or curtail its voice in the election of a President, inadvertently or otherwise, by electing a part of two or more sets of Electors.

If it provided that, in case of a vacancy before or after election, in any group or set of Electors in any State, its remaining members should fill the vacancy, no State could fail in the election of its allotted number of Electors, or in casting its allotted number of votes in the Electoral College.

If it provided in plain terms that in the event of the death of a candidate between the day of election by the Electoral College and the day of inauguration, the Electors should reconvene and fill the vacancy, there would be no danger of failure under the present system, no danger of reversing the will of the people, no danger of the triumph of a party defeated at the polls.

A few slight changes in the fundamental law to which no State could possibly object would eliminiate wholly the inconsistencies and dangers of the present system. M. Z. HAVEN.

### Beverley Robinson on Prohibition.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

While it is yet time, I wish to be on record as opposed to prohibition. First, because I do not believe men are made virtuous by prohibitory laws, and particularly is this true when any law is opposed to the well considered sentiment of a large number of thoughtful people.

Apart from this general sentiment I am radically opposed to prohibition because, as a physician, I know that many people, especially the old, are dependent for their continued health and strength upon their taking with one or more meals every day a small or moderate amount of brandy, whisky, wine, or beer. Further, I know that in many instances of disease, such as pneumonia, diphtheria, typhoid fever, recovery will not take place unless alcoholic stimulants are given at regular intervals.

During convalescence from acute disease, or during long periods with those who suffer from chronic ailments, a suitable amount of stimulant is frequently required. Whenever there is a call for urgent action in shock, heart failure, syncope from any cause, life often hangs on a thread, as it were, and alcoholic stimulant is not seldom our main reliance. It should be emphasized also that the purest spirits, or wine, is essential to recovery in all these cases.

This is not procurable, in many instances, where prohibition prevails, whether it be town, city, or State. I shall trust, therefore, that this ill-judged tendency to prohibition may be very soon arrested. Living and practicing, as I do, in New York City, I hope it may never get the indorsement of the State or city authorities. I deplore deeply the vote which has lately occurred in the United States Senate favoring prohibition. BEVERLEY ROBINSON, M. D.
New York, Jan. 19, 1917.

### A Canadian View.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In your issue of Jan. 17 John F. Oliver, late of Nebraska, blames both sides in Europe. He says that "the Allies and the Central Powers have both been guilty of inhuman warfare." As example of England's "brutalities," he cites "her treatment of the Irish, her seizure and search of neutral shipping, her attempted starvation blockade."

May I ask Mr. Oliver whether the Federals were waging "inhuman warfare" when they fought to put down the so-called "rebellion," when they searched neutral shipping bound for Confederate ports, and when they attempted to starve the Confederate States by blockade?

I have no doubt that the priest and the Levite excused themselves on the ground that the unfortunate man was well dressed and thus tempted the thieves and that, anyway, he had no business to be there at the same time as the thieves.
JAMES WHITE.
Ottawa, Jan. 19, 1917.

### Pro-German Alsatians.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In a wireless from Berlin to Sayville it is stated that the Alsatians need no liberator. A great deal is made by the Berlin news agency that such is the opinion of Burgomaster North of Dettweiler and of former Under Secretary of State Petri, "both born Alsatians of old Alsatian families." It is also stated that Burgomaster North is "President by seniority" of the District Parliament of Lower Alsace and that former Secretary Petri "was elected President" of that Assembly.

The fact is that neither of these men represents Alsace. Burgomasters or Mayors are not elected in Alsace, but are Federal officers; Mr. Petri is equally a Federal officer, appointed by the Kaiser's Government. What members of "old Alsatian families" think of these two men had better be left unsaid.
DANIEL JORDAN,
(Born in Alsace.)
New York, Jan. 19, 1917.

## 'BREAD-AND-BUTTER' STUDY

### Tested in Business by a Man Who Concentrated on the Classics.

New York, Jan. 21, 1917.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I think that I can throw a little light on the effect of the General Education Board's proposed "bread-and-butter" education for revenue only, from my own experience. In college I studied nothing but Latin and Greek, literary courses and courses from which I apparently could not derive one penny of income.

Since I was graduated at Yale in 1902 I have been able to make a satisfactory living acting as interpreter between the men who had studied only "practical" courses for revenue only, and the general public. The technical magazines are filled with laments that the technical man is totally unable to make himself understood except to another man with technical training.

At one time I was employed as advertising manager of a large electrical manufacturing concern. I was supposed to put into "popular" language the meaning, use, and capabilities of the machines which it manufactured. I encountered constantly the objection: "What you have written means something entirely different to the technical man." They apparently classed themselves as a race apart with a different language from the public which they were trying to reach and to which they were endeavoring to sell their machines.

When I asked them pointed questions: "What can this machine do?" "How does it do it?" "Why does it do it?" they immediately seized a pad and pencil and began to draw diagrams. When I explained that I did not want it diagrammatically but in words they gave up in despair.

The same trouble prevailed among railroad and mining men with whom I have had much to do. With few exceptions, they lacked the means of communicating with the public. Considering the great proportion of our literature which is founded on Shakespeare, the Bible, and especially the poets, it seems to me that the study of all three, as well as of grammar and rhetoric, should be compulsory for every technical man.

Latin and Greek are the formulation of most modern languages. One of the most valuable hints I ever received as a newspaper man was: "If you want to write anything in condensed form, write it in words of Latin derivation. How would you express 'circumvent' or 'concentrate' in Anglo-Saxon?"

The lucid expression of a common thought is one of the great feats of literature, and when it is accomplished that form of expressing the thought is used again and again, and conveys the same idea to every one. Eliminate the teaching of Latin, Greek, grammar, and literature, and you destroy our means of intercommunication and produce a Tower of Babel effect.

Let us strive to retain a common language and a few common ideals. Education is a means to material success, but surely that is not its only object. If no one but art students were interested in art, how would they live? If musicians alone would listen to music, they would fall on hard times. There is a vast distinction between specialization and narrowness, and I trust that the plea in your editorial this morning will not remain unheard, and that the classics in every tongue will continue to be taught. For him who would truly comprehend there is no such thing as an "adequate translation." ROY MASON.

### "American West Indies."

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

With all due respect for Admiral Dewey, (for whose fine character I have a warm admiration,) it would, I think, be a great mistake to change the name of three islands in the Caribbean Sea which our Government has bought.

Columbus discovered and named the islands—Santa Cruz, (St. Croix, Island of the Cross,) St. Thomas, and St. John, and for hundreds of years the group has been known successively as the Spanish West Indies, the French, the Dutch, the English, and the Danish West Indies. Why not retain the old custom and call our new possessions the American West Indies? It is a much more distinctive name than that of Dewey Islands. And it will mean more to the islanders, who are proud to be under the beneficent protection of the United States of America.
BARBARA FECHTON.
Princeton, N. J., Jan. 19, 1917.

### E. V. Lucas Asks for Abbey Letters.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Having been invited by Mrs. Abbey to write a memoir of the late E. A. Abbey, R. A., may I ask such of your readers as have letters from that artist, and are willing to lend them for possible publication, to send them to me at Chelsea Lodge, 42 Tite Street, London, S. W., where they will be carefully handled, copied, and quickly returned?
London, Jan. 6, 1917. E. V. LUCAS.

### The Deutschland Album.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In today's issue you have an article entitled "To Commemorate the Deutschland." All very well. Let the Germans and their friends do so if they wish, only the album must not be presented to the Germans as a "tribute of appreciation from the people of America." REAL AMERICAN.
Brooklyn, Jan. 17, 1917.

### THE PARK BENCHES IN WINTER

They wait, deserted, in the snow,
While Arctic winds around them blow.
Perchance a sparrow's chilly feet
May light upon a vacant seat,
Or one lone squirrel shivering stand
Where lovers once sat hand in hand;
But nothing human lingers near—
The benches wait, aloof and drear.

Now, when the mercury is low,
They sigh for joys they used to know—
Times when their wooden laps were filled,
Times when their wooden bosoms thrilled
To be so near to Life and Joy,
To rosy girl and laughing boy;
When often paused the strolling feet
Weary from walking in the heat.

Ah, we may have our choice today—
In shadowed spot or sunshine's ray;
Yes, even when the moon is high
The passing couples hurry by;
For who could breathe a lover's tale
When sitting in a howling gale?
Yet, spite of this, their Winter trance,
Each bench has had its own Romance!

Here sat awhile, to think and plan
His future out, a Coming Man;
A Writer, in that shady nook,
Visioned a chapter for his book;
There, dreaming of "Another Try,"
A Has-been watched the world go by,
And, to some subtle kinship stirred,
Shared his last sandwich with a bird.

*They are gone!—each one his way!*
*On some future Summer day*
*Other feet will pause and rest—*
*Other love tales be confessed—*
*Youth and Age sit side by side,*
*Dregs of Life and Fashion's pride;*
*But today the North winds blow—*
*Empty benches in the snow!*

FLORENCE VAN CLEVE.

## PSYCHOLOGY OF NEUTRALITY.

### A Neurologist Finds in Our Official State of Mind an Injury to the National Character.

By DR. STEWART PATON,
Lecturer in Neuro-biology, Princeton University.

Princeton, N. J., Jan. 20, 1917.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Several months ago, in a letter to THE TIMES, the writer called attention to the rapid disorganization of character induced when action in any great crisis is restricted to lip-service to virtue. As a consequence of these restrictions the mental repressions formed by many Americans during the last two years have already become a serious menace to the successful settlement of their own personal problems and to their representatives in attempting to carry on the peaceful negotiation of international questions.

It would, indeed, be fortunate if the present Administration could be brought to realize the dangers to the American temperament and character attending the formation of the neutrality-habit. Occasionally there are signs of the rude awakening that will come some day, when we shall see ourselves as others see us. We may succeed temporarily in stifling our emotions, and even profess to be surprised that the country is nearer to war than it was, but the day of reckoning cannot be indefinitely postponed.

Persons who are not familiar with the principles of statecraft, but are cognizant of some of the elementary laws governing emotional and intellectual activities, long ago recognized the strength and direction of the currents by which we are being swept along. They appreciated the fact that sooner or later the Government would drift into a position when it would be obliged to confess "that which I do I allow not; for what I would that do I not; but what I hate that do I."

The attempt to neutralize feeling and thought has already had serious consequences. Hamlet appreciated the dangers of the neutrality-habit when he expressed the fear that "The native hue of resolution is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought." In our attempts to be neutral we have drifted rapidly nearer to war without making adequate preparation for defense, and we have formed mental habits strangely inimical to peace. While trying hard to keep up a good appearance we have lost confidence in our own judgment, a defect we conceal by an exaggerated egotism. One of the logical consequences of our theoretic neutrality has been the development of extravagances and eccentricities of thought and action.

The present Government may succeed in keeping us out of the present conflict, but it will do this by sacrificing for at least a generation to come many of the elements essential for clear vision, honesty of purpose and the strength of mind necessary to face critical situations successfully. As the result of trying to occupy an untenable position the nation has been thrown upon the defensive, a condition calling for repeated explanations. An exaggerated egotism and an abnormal desire to be considered defenders of a special faith have made us oversolicitous about the formal appearance we have made before the world; and so much time has been spent standing before the looking-glass that we have lost the capacity to distinguish the main points at issue in the European conflict.

The neutrality-habit puts a very large premium upon appearances, but no account is taken of the whirlpools stirring beneath the surface. The duty of preaching is considered more urgent than the cultivation of the mental qualities essential for the establishment of peace. If this view were not entertained, then we should recognize that there is grave danger in trying to block strong emotional currents, such as have stirred the world since the outbreak of the war in Europe. The application of academic methods to restrain these forces will result eventually in an explosion that will sweep away all evidences of voluntary control. The official advice to the American people to block and then to conceal their emotional trends (a mental state described in diplomatic language as neutrality) has led to disastrous results in our national life.

The present attitude of the Government toward the problems of the war is similar to that of the neurasthenic who turns his face away from unpleasant questions, and having failed to solve successive concrete issues, becomes so absorbed in formulating a broad general interest in mankind that the memory of personal inadequacy is effaced. One result of our emotional neutralization has been an official recognition of the opinion expressed in Europe before the war that neurasthenia is the American disease.

If the forms of mental mechanisms commended by the Administration are not quickly changed, two lines of deterioration are presented to us. We may sink rapidly to a plane of adjustment where the strain upon our emotional and intellectual activities will be reduced so that the majority of people can then truthfully admit they have "no clear idea of what the nations in Europe are fighting for." In the second place, the alternative to this emotional obsolescence is to continue to repress our feelings until we are capable of making only impulsive and irrational efforts to meet actual conditions.

The war in Europe will leave wounds that will take years to heal, and we know the misery and suffering following in its wake. But do not let us forget some of the compensations. The survivors by and large will be masters of their own emotions, and to them undisciplined America may be compelled to turn to be shown the road to peace.
STEWART PATON.

## GOMPERS'S ANSWER.

### His Reply to the Attack of Typographical Union President.

Washington, Jan. 19, 1917.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Of course I read THE NEW YORK TIMES often, and am frequently interested in what its columns contain. And though its editorials and policies may be entirely fair and impartial, in any event concerning John Jones as against Bill Smith, THE TIMES attitude against labor in any controversy which the workers may have with employers is so well known that I would not even attempt to argue a question of this character with THE TIMES.

There is no doubt in my mind that there are many who are interested readers of THE TIMES who do not agree with its policies, and in order that they and others may not be entirely misled I want emphatically to repudiate the assertions and deny the alleged grounds upon which was based the editorial attacking me, published in THE TIMES Jan. 16. I know of no better way than to quote here a letter which, Jan. 17, I sent by registered mail to President Scott of the International Typographical Union:

> • • • I have before me the article in The Typographical Journal addressed to the officers and members of the subordinate unions of the I. T. U. and it caused me much astonishment as well as disappointment, for from no source other than newspapers always hostile to organized labor, and particularly hostile to me, can you find one word uttered by me upon which you were justified in making the attack. THE NEW YORK TIMES, The New York Sun, and newspapers of that ilk will, of course, place me in a false position whenever they can and they have not hesitated to do so in the instance of the New York Street Railway men's strike, as well as my position on the movement to call a general sympathetic strike. The press particularly hostile to our movement have come to realize that they cannot by attack, abuse, or vituperation swerve me from my well-known defense and advocacy of the rights to which the toilers are entitled, and they have lost no opportunity to impore upon the credulity of their readers in the effort to place me before them in a false position. That they should have made you believe what is untrue in regard to my conduct is the cause of my astonishment and disappointment.
>
> You are entirely in error when you say that the decision of the Central Federated Union to call upon the members of your unions or any other unions to suspend work in violation of the laws of the American Federation of Labor was "Promulgated with the knowledge and consent and without the disapproval of the executive officers of the federation." On Sunday morning, Sept. 10, I was in Boston in conference with a committee of the Tobacco Strippers' Union in regard to a movement for increased wages, and I saw in the newspapers in that city and in the New York papers of that date that the Central Federated Union of New York had decided to call a general sympathetic strike of the working people of that city in sympathy with the striking street railway men; that the entire railway strike and the sympathetic strike were to be turned over to me for direction and administration. It was also announced that a conference was to be held that Sunday afternoon at the Continental Hotel in New York, where the subject was to be fully presented to me, and I urged to take charge of the entire strike. I immediately boarded the train for New York and went to the conference, and there and then, after the entire subject was discussed, I emphatically declared that I would have nothing to do with a sympathetic strike; that it was contrary to the laws of the unions involved, in violation of the laws of the American Federation of Labor, and in antagonism to the declaration of the American Federation of Labor upon the subject. I spoke of the unions of the International Typographical Union, of the building trades, of other trades, including my own. I used as one of the illustrations for my position that when a strike was in progress, say, of the printers or the carpenters, and the street railway men's union had an agreement with the railway companies, whether it was likely that the latter would break their agreement and go on strike in support of either the printers or the carpenters; whether they would be expected to do so, and if so, whether it was not wrongful as well as against the interests of all labor. I declared that I would have nothing to do with it and repudiated the entire situation, and declared that it was violative of the fundamental principles of trade unionism and the laws of the American Federation of Labor.
>
> The conference before my utterance requested me to give my name to a declaration for a general sympathetic strike. I positively declined and made the statements which in essence I have accurately herein recorded. I dictated a statement to a stenographer who was present, and when I could not get the conferees to approve it, I issued it upon my own authority and gave it to the newspapers, which published it in issues of Monday morning, Sept. 11. It was my view of what the conference should have declared. After recounting those who participated in the conference, I urged that "the conference representing organized wage earners in Greater New York and vicinity pledge to the striking street railway men their undivided moral and financial support."
>
> You can readily observe that if I had advocated a general sympathetic strike the working people could not have rendered the striking street railway men any financial support. • • •
>
> Whether the position I took at the conference and in my letter resulted in preventing the general strike being inaugurated I am in no position to state. You may draw your own inference. One thing is sure, the general strike did not occur. • • •

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President American Federation of Labor.

### Mr. Moon as Censor.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Chairman Moon of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads in the House of Representatives, in recently defending his indefensible zone system of postage on second-class publications, is reported to have said that it would be a good thing if 99 per cent. of the magazines—meaning, apparently, all second-class periodicals, whether weeklies or monthlies—should go out of business entirely or be killed off by excessive postage, as Mr. Moon is trying to do.

Who is Mr. Moon, that he should decide for the American people what they ought to read and what they ought not to read?

The proposed increase in second-class postage would destroy hundreds of small, though worthy, publications and deprive possibly millions of people of the only literature that comes within their means. The strong periodicals would be the only ones to survive, and these would have to largely increase their subscription rates. The result would be to create a monopoly in the publishing business, directly antagonistic to the policy of the Government in all other lines of industry. The proposed legislation would be a measure in restraint of trade, which the Government frowns upon in all private affairs.
New York, Jan. 13, 1917. M. T. R.

### They Need $10 a Month.

Big Tom P. died a few years ago and little Tom and Kitty and his wife suddenly had to face problems that had never entered their lives before. Mrs. P. had far more courage than strength, and even work as a manicurist taxed her to the utmost. Then one day the bank closed its doors and the mother's strength seemed to give way entirely. Nevertheless she struggled along until little Tom became crippled and helpless from

# PRENDERGAST SAYS RIVERSIDE IS SECURE

### Replying to Women's League, He Asserts Public Should Be More Careful in Criticism.

### PLANS ARE NOT DECEPTIVE

### Controller Declares Charges Against Plans Shown at Grand Central Station Are Unfounded.

Miss Frances Peters, Corresponding Secretary of the Women's League for the Protection of Riverside Park, has written a letter to Controller Prendergast pointing out that the so-called west side improvement has already depreciated property in the vicinity of Riverside Drive, and stating that it will depreciate still more if the project goes through. In reply, the Controller said that if property has depreciated it is due entirely to the "absolutely unfounded statements that have been made regarding the effect of the proposed improvement." In her letter Miss Peters said:

There is no suggestion, as you know—though it would be the ideal thing—for the railroad to go elsewhere, or tunnel under the Drive to shut it out. But it can, without unreasonable expense, as expert engineers have shown, sink the tracks where they now are, leaving the park undisturbed, and the guardians of the city moneys and the people's rights ought to see to this, and if the New York Central—a very rich corporation—is not willing to do that now, let them wait until they feel willing to open their purse a little more, and do not make the names of this administration, which have hitherto stood in good repute, a future term of execration. The plans of the park at the Grand Central are deceptive as you know. Is that fair?

In his reply the Controller said that it seemed to him that people should be more careful in the public criticisms they make of the west side plan, or any other matter of public improvement, "because they ought to realize that they cannot decry, defame, or denounce without reflecting upon the material interests of the city." He added:

"The proposition to tunnel under the drive was fully considered. It was laid aside because of the great cost and of the possibility of serious damage that would occur to the foundations of some of the very elaborate structures that are along the drive. It was pointed out to us when the idea was being considered that it would be probably necessary to support these structures in very many places, imposing a very considerable expense, and one which, if possible, should be avoided. Furthermore, may I say that the tunnel under the drive would also have required an invasion of the park area at Ninety-sixth Street, and from Eighty-second Street to Seventy-second Street, and while I do not say it would be impossible to do it, I believe that it would not have been an easy matter to have satisfactorily landscaped the westerly wall of the tunnel from Eighty-second to Seventy-second Street.

"You say in your letter that 'the plans of the park at the Grand Central are deceptive, as you know. Is that fair?' No, I do not know anything of the kind. I have no reason to know anything of the kind. The charges made against the plans shown at the Grand Central Station have never been supported by any real facts. Do you know that certain persons—including Mr. Jensen of Chicago—say that they understand that the tunnel through which the railroad would go through Riverside Park would be a structure standing high above the present area of the park, and high enough to obscure a view of the river from the easterly section of the park. Of course a statement of this kind is absolutely untrue, but it has been made further. It has gained currency, and most regrettable of all, some people believe it. This is the kind of criticism and agitation that has been carried on against this proposed enterprise."

The Controller quoted the objections made in Mr. Jensen's report that the waterfront is to be encroached upon and that its usefulness as a breathing space for the public will be impaired, and continued:

"The foregoing statements made by Mr. Jensen are simply outrageous; they are outrageous for two reasons; first, because they are so untruthful, and second, because they are so stupid, how any man claiming to serve in a public professional capacity could come to this city, and, after an examination, make such statements about these plans, I cannot conceive. The fact is that the plan we have in mind means a reclamation of the waterfront for the city, for the parks and for its people. The commercial structures and business at Ninety-sixth Street will be removed to below Seventy-second Street, if this plan goes through. The Street cleaning plant at Seventy-ninth Street will also be removed to below Seventy-second Street. The Riverside Park waterfront will be cleared, and is to be kept clear for everything except pleasure craft, and possibly a naval landing, which, I believe, is among the plans that the Commissioner of Docks has in hand.

"All the way from Seventy-second Street to Spuyten Duyvil the New York Central is debarred from using the outshore of the Hudson River. That means that the railroad will not be permitted to build any wharves or piers, nor will it have access to wharves or piers. At the Manhattanville Yard the railroad will have the right to use the bulkhead for loading and unloading only, and if it were not for the purpose of meeting the demand for distribution of supplies for the great Harlem district even this use would not be made of that small section of the river front. This, you will see, is an explicit answer to Mr. Jensen and those whom his statements have deluded. The facts are in the proposed agreement, to which any inquirer may have access."

In conclusion Mr. Prendergast said:

"I finally, let me recall to your mind the fact that in all the $100,000,000 of expenditure for the improvement, the only money which the city is called upon to spend by this agreement, is for maintaining the beauty of the park system, for supplying top-soil fill in addition to the $300,000 which the railroad will spend for this purpose, and possibly for strengthening the roof structure where deeper fill may prove to be necessary."

### CALL PRENDERGAST UNFAIR.

### Women Offended Because He Gave Publicity to Letter.

The Women's League for the Protection of Riverside Park was angry and indignant at Mr. Prendergast for making public a reply to a letter criticising the plan favored by him and the Mayor for the disposal of the New York Central tracks, written to him by Miss Frances Peters, Secretary of the league.

In a statement issued by Mrs. Charles A. Bryan of 282 West End Avenue, President of the league which has been very active in fighting the administration's plan, it was implied that Mr. Prendergast's action in advance of permission from the writer of the letter was unchivalrous, and that his "trying to score on women by sharp practice" would alienate the support of other men.

Mrs. Bryan pointed out that Miss Peters's letter was a casual communication, not intended as an exhaustive public discussion of the subject. She cited other instances in which she said the Controller had been unfair to the women, and said he had never publicly denied false statements about the project advanced in the interest of the New York Central.

That Mr. Prendergast should publish the letter without our secretary's consent is not surprising," the statement said. "It is quite in line with his attitude toward us at the hearing on the invasion of the park by the New York Central, when he so untiringly tried to place us at a disadvantage.

"It is given to most men to have instincts which guide them in the niceties of life—instincts which make them involuntarily take sides with those taken advantage of.

"Mr. Prendergast's indignation was not very great when at the hearings he was accused of being responsible for the newspaper picture which misled so many people. As I recall it, he contented himself by saying it was impossible not to have a few errors creep in. Nor have we ever known that he has explained that the model at Grand Central represents not what is to be, but what might be, if the city at some near or distant time has the money to restore the park.

"His indignation about 'unfounded statements' is rather funny, but not so funny as the adjectives he uses in connection with Jens Jensen, the landscape architect. To a man of his standing one does not use such words as 'outrageous,' 'untruthful,' 'stupid.' They are too easily refuted to be considered save as the expressions of a prejudiced mind. What you have done, Mr. Prendergast, is scarcely in accord with the dignity of your office."

Mrs. Bryan defended Mr. Jensen's report, and denied that he had seen no one in authority about the plans.

## FINE TAPESTRIES ON VIEW.

### Rare Collection, Worth $200,000, Lent to Metropolitan Museum.

A set of rare Flemish tapestries of the seventeenth century, which once hung in the collection of Pope Urban VIII. and in the Barberini Palace, Rome, has been lent to the Metropolitan Museum and hung now in the large entrance hall, where they will be on view indefinitely. The tapestries, which have been lent by an anonymous private collector, are brilliant in color and in a fine state of preservation. The weavers were P. Leyniers and H. Rydmans, two of the most celebrated weavers of their time. Leyniers received the gold medal at a competition in Brussels in 1640.

The collection, which is a series of eight scenes in the story of Holofernes, Chief Captain of the army of Nebuchadnezzar, is said to be valued at $200,000. The tapestries are decorated with borders of fruit and flower designs. Their titles by number follow:

1. King Nebuchadnezzar sends Holofernes, the Chief Captain of his army, against Israel.

2. Archior, the leader of the Ammonites, while pounding the powder of the God of Israel, is arrested by order of Holofernes.

3. The widow, Judith, weighs the virtues and the vices of the people; when the latter are the heavier Israel is punished.

4. The most beautiful Judith arrays herself in garments of gladness in order that the people may be rebuilt from destruction.

5. Judith, in the guise of a fugitive, cunningly deceives Holofernes and promises him a specious victory.

6. Holofernes, while drunken, is deprived of his head by Judith, who thus saves Israel.

7. Judith, victress, displays the head of Holofernes to the people, who praise the God of Israel.

8. The God of Israel routs the army of Holofernes and treasures are given to Judith.

Authorities who have seen the collection say they are unique and of rare value.

### Miss Hellen Weds J. A. Moffitt.

John Adams Moffitt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Moffitt, and Miss Virginia Marriott Hellen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edmund Hellen, were married at noon on Saturday in the St. Saviour Chapel of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, by the Rev. Dr. W. W. Bellinger, vicar of St. Agnes's Chapel. The bride's sister, Miss Shirley Remmes Hellen, was her only attendant. H. Wellington Wilde, Jr., was the best man and W. Roosevelt Thompson and George A. Wells were the ushers. A wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's parents, 39 Claremont Avenue.

### Army Engagement Announced.

Captain George B. Sharon, Fourth United States Infantry, stationed at Brownsville, Texas, and Mrs. Sharon, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Jean, to Lieutenant Edward Campbell McGuire, Thirty-second Infantry, stationed at Bronxville. Lieutenant McGuire was graduated from West Point in 1915. He is a son of Edward J. McGuire of New York, one of the Corporation Counsel under George L. Rives and an Assistant District Attorney under Whitman. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

### Obituary Notes.

HARRY MEYER, clothing manufacturer, is dead at his home, 1,147 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 40 years.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE H. DUNCAN, wife of Charles H. C. Duncan, who was for many years superintendent of Best & Co., died on Friday at her home, 254 State Street, Flushing, L. I. She was born in Canada forty-nine years ago, and was active in church work. She was Vice President of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist Church.

Mrs. CATHERINE HARMON, widow of Alderman Henry Harmon, is dead at her home, 324 New York Avenue, Brooklyn, in her eighty-eighth year.

ANDREW STOCKHOLN, a retired farmer, died on Friday at the home of his sister, Mrs. Mariah Van Sicklen, at Hollis, L. I. He was stricken with heart failure while visiting his sister, and died before a physician arrived.

Mrs. JERSEY ANNA BANCKER, widow of William D. Bancker, general superintendent of the American News Company, died on Friday at her home, 490 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, in her seventy-sixth year. She was active in charity work, and is survived by five children.

WILLIAM H. VON DREELE, a retired business man, died on Saturday at his home, 500 Grant Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in that borough fifty-five years ago and had lived there all his life. He is survived by his widow and one son.

Mrs. MARGARET J. BUNCE, widow of Captain Elliphalet Bunce, died on Saturday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Edgar A. Sammis, in East Main Street, Huntington, L. I. She was born at Cold Spring Harbor on May 6, 1838.

CAROLINE L. DIKEMAN, an old resident of Fort Jefferson, L. I., died on Friday at the home of her niece, Mrs. John H. Tooker, on Barnum Avenue. She was born in this city on Jan. 7, 1836, and was a direct descendant of Johannes Dikeman, who was identified with the Dutch West India Company and came to America in 1651.

HEINRICH VON DEILEN, a veteran of the civil war and formerly in the wholesale grocery business, died on Saturday at his home in Morristown, N. J.

REUBEN JOHNSON, formerly a pressman on New York newspapers, who went to England with Hoe in 1856, when he introduced the American perfecting press there, died on Saturday at his home in Newburg, N. Y., after a short illness.

GEORGE CRAPPLE, the first Italian resident of Chicago, died on Saturday at his home there, 849 West Taylor Street, in his seventy-eighth year. He went to Chicago before its great fire, and when he retired was the owner of a chain of grocery stores.

Mrs. ELIZABETH M. LAWRENCE, wife of Richard Lawrence of Allenville, N. J., died on Saturday while visiting her son, W. F. Melville, in Glen Ridge, N. J.

Mrs. SOPHRONIA WOODWARD BATCHELOR, widow of Horace Batchelor, died on Saturday at her home in Plainfield, N. J., in her ninety-third year.

EDWARD C. BODMAN, known as the "Dean of the American Grain Industry," and for fifty-seven years a member of the firm of Milmine, Bodman & Co., members of the New York Produce Exchange, died yesterday at his home, 895 Madison Avenue, in his seventy-eighth year.

Mrs. ELIZABETH P. VAN ZANDT, widow of Milton Burns Van Zandt, formerly Treasurer of the Chicago Northwestern Railway Company, died at her home, 140 West Ninety-fifth Street, in her eighty-second year. She was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and leaves one son.

WILLIAM F. KEELY, one of the oldest City Weighers and for years a member of the firm of Keely & Ghert, 211 Front Street, died at his home, 213 Spruce Street, Morris Park, in his fifty-eighth year, leaving three sons and five daughters.

General EDWARD E. BRADLEY, active for fifty years as a manufacturer and Guardsman, died at his home in New Haven, Conn., yesterday in his seventy-second year. General Bradley was formerly Adjutant General of the State of Connecticut, head of the Connecticut Forestry Commission, and was President of several New Haven and Connecticut patriotic societies. His wife and one daughter survive him.

WILLIAM J. McVAY, Postmaster of Far Rockaway for the last four years, died yesterday at his home in Cane Avenue, Rockaway Beach, in his fifty-seventh year.

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NOW OPEN

## AID TO WAR ZONE CHURCHES

### Appeal for Episcopal Houses of Worship Abroad.

A call from Chicago to all Episcopal churches was acted upon by some New York churches yesterday. It is in behalf of Episcopal churches in countries at war in Europe. These churches are for the exclusive use of Americans resident in European capitals and Americans traveling in Europe. They are in Paris and Nice, France; in Florence and Rome, Italy, and in Dresden and Munich, Germany. When the war came their 400 to 500 members each, besides floating worshippers, disappeared, most Americans being compelled to quit these countries. With revenues cut off, calls for relief piled up.

Bishop Williams of Marquette, Mich., is nominally at the head of these Episcopal churches, and through his efforts and others about 40,000 has thus far been raised and sent.

### Dr. John W. Chambers.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 21.—Dr. John W. Chambers, for many years Professor of Surgery of the College of Physicians and Surgeons here, died today in Dubois, Iowa, where he was visiting friends. He was in his sixty-first year and his death was the result of an attack of apoplexy. He was prominent in his profession here, and was considered a daring operator, having been one of the first surgeons to operate for appendicitis. Several years ago a sister of one of his patients who had died tried to stab him. His wife, one son, and three daughters survive him.

### "Father" of French Autos Dead.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—Amedee Bollee, Sr., the inventor, known in France as "the father of automobilism," is dead. M. Bollee was the builder of a steam car which he first operated in 1875.

*Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.*

### Born.

ASINOF.—To Mr. and Mrs. Max Asinof, a son, Jan. 21, 1917.

ADLER.—Jan. 17, 391 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Adler, a son.

BARRATT.—Jan. 18, Newark, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Barratt, twin sons.

GREENBERG.—1,001 St. Nicholas Av., Jan. 14, to Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Greenberg, a daughter.

MEYERS.—Jan. 16, 70 East 94th St., to Mr. and Mrs. C. Meyers, a daughter.

ROTH.—Jan. 17, 187 2d Av., to Mr. and Mrs. T. Roth, a daughter.

SANDAK.—Jan. 19, Muncie Sanatorium, to Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Sandak, a son.

### Engaged.

AUFSES—OPPENHEIMER.—Corinne Oppenheimer to Mortimer A. Aufses.

BRODY—JAY.—Ruth Jay to Benjamin Brody.

BROWN—STRAUSS.—Lulu Strauss to Julius Brown.

BUCHMAN—TUCK.—Tillie Tuck to Isidore L. Buchman.

DAFT—ROSENGARTEN, — Madeline Rosengarten to Max Daft.

DE COIN—DESPAUX.—Andree Despaux to Maxim De Coin.

FEDER—RUDOLF.—Selma Rudolf to William Feder.

FIRMAN—WOLFSKEHL.—Selma Wolfskehl to Joseph Firman.

FIRST—GROSS.—Edmund S. Gross to Lew First.

GLADSTONE—ADELSON.—Betty Adelson to Harry Gladstone.

GOLDSMITH—OSTERWELL.—Freda G. Osterwell to Ralph C. Goldsmith.

HARPER—LEVY.—Bertha Levy to Samuel Harper.

HART—ROSENSTRAUCH. — Sarah Rosenstrauch to Abraham H. Hart.

HEMMENDINGER — BLOCH.—Minna Bloch to Lafayette Hemmendinger.

JAFFA — LANDAU.—Frances Landau to Arthur S. Jaffa.

KANTROR—HALPERN.—Pearl Halpern to Samuel R. Kantror.

LE SAVOY — ALEXANDER.—Dorothy B. Alexander to Samuel Le Savoy.

LEVY—LEVY.—Juliette R. Levy to Aaron W. Levin.

NESBITT—HARRIS.—Estelle Harris to Raymond T. Nesbitt.

PLAUT—WEILL.—Gertrude Weill to Ralph Plaut.

RICH—ALEXANDER.—Hattie Alexander to Harold Rich.

ROSENBAUM — MAYBAUM.—Tessie Maybaum to John Rosenbaum.

ROSENBERG—REMER.—Libbie Remer to A. H. Rosenberg.

SINGER—KODZIESEN.—Myrtle Kodziesen to Walter J. Singheimer.

SLIFKA—ROTHSTADT.—Belle Rothstadt to Irving Slifka.

SPECTOR — KELLER.—Lucille Keller to Harold H. Spector.

SPERLING—COHN.—Harriet Cohn to Harold R. Sperling.

TAYLOR—HORNSAND.—Selma Kornsand to Maurice W. Taylor.

WALLMAN — ROZINSKY.—Anna Rosinsky to Harry Wallman.

WOLFF—BAAR.—Jeannette Baar to Edward E. Wolff.

### Married.

FRISCH—BAAR.—Walter Frisch to Isabelle Baar, by Rev. Dr. S. R. Cohen, Sunday, Jan. 21. No cards.

PRATT—MUMFORD.—On Saturday, Jan. 20, 1917, at Memorial Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., the Rev. John Barlow and the Rev. Dr. L. Mason Clarke officiating, Catharine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Clinton Mumford to Charles Pratt.

COLEMAN—BASCH.—Jan. 16, Edith Basch to Abe Coleman.

SHELDON—CHASE.—Jan. 20, Marjorie S. Chase to James R. Sheldon, Jr.

SHERIDAN—HOLLOWAY.—Jan. 18, Edith M. Holloway to Dr. John J. Sheridan.

VAN GELDEREN—TRIBOURG.—Jan. 21, Sadie Tribourg to Sidney Van Gelderen. Brooklyn.

SCHWARTZ—LEHMAN.—Jan. 16, Alice Lehman to I. George Schwartz.

### Died.

ABELES.—William, beloved father of Henry, Jacob, Esther, and Elsie Wachtel, Samuel F., Paul, and Minnie Lerene; member of United Brothers, and Constellation Lodge, I. O. F. S. of I. No. 60. Funeral from his late residence, 610 West 150th St., at 10 o'clock Tuesday. Omit flowers.

ABELES. — William. Brethren of Truth Lodge, No. 881, F. and A. M., are requested to attend funeral of Brother Abeles, father of Brother Henry Abeles, Tuesday, Jan. 23, 10 A. M., 610 W. 150th St. Charles Marx, Master; Samuel A. Atlas, Secretary.

AUCAIGNE.—Eugenie Covary Aucaigne of Paris, France, wife of Eugene F. Aucaigne, Saturday, Jan. 20. Services at her late residence, White Plains Road and Gifford Avenue, Westchester County, at 10 A. M., Monday, Jan. 22. Interment private.

BANCKER.—Passed away on Friday, Jan. 19, 1917, Jersey Anna Bancker, widow of William D. Bancker, in her 76th year. Funeral services will be held at her home, 490 Clinton Av., Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 22d, at 8 P. M.

BARMORE.—At Paterson, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 20, 1917, at her late home, 517 East 28th St., Marion Kemp, wife of Charles Barmore and daughter of the late William H. and Martha Kemp. Funeral private, at the convenience of the family.

BATCHELOR.—At Plainfield N. J., on Saturday evening, Jan. 20, 1917, Sophronia Woodard, wife of the late Horace Batchelor of Grafton, Mass., aged 93 years. Services on Jan. 23, at Worcester, Mass. Interment in Millbury, Mass.

BERDAN.—In Paterson, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 21, 1917, William Berdan, in his 68th year. Funeral service on Tuesday, Jan. 23, from his late home, 104 Carroll St., Paterson, at 2 P. M. It is the urgent request of the family that no flowers be sent.

BERNARD.—On Jan. 19, Adele Bernard, daughter of the late Anthyme and Eleanor Bernard. Funeral services at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, West 23d St., Monday, at 10 o'clock.

BODMAN.—Sunday morning, Jan. 21, at Lakewood, N. J., Edward C. Bodman, in the 77th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 895 Madison Av., New York City, on Tuesday, 23d instant, at 10 A. M.

BRACKER.—Mrs. Dorothy D. Bracker, beloved wife of Maurice Bracker, mother of Milton Bracker, aged 30, Jan. 20, 12:45 P. M. Funeral Mt. Carmel Cemetery, Brooklyn. Services Monday, 2 P. M., at late residence, 3004 West 10ist St. Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Huntington, W. Va., papers please copy.

BROADBENT.—On Sunday, Jan. 21, 1917, at his residence, 20 West 89th St., Charles L. Broadbent. Notice of funeral hereafter.

COLEMAN.—George, on Jan. 21; beloved husband of Margaret McDonald, at his home, 878 East 54th St., Brooklyn. Service Tuesday, Jan. 23, 8 P. M. Interment Jan. 24, 10 A. M., Cypress Hills Cemetery. Please omit flowers.

COLLINS.—On Saturday, Jan. 20, 1917, at Seaford, Del., Gertrude, daughter of Stacy B. and Hannah W. Jenks Collins. Funeral at Friends' Meeting House, 144 East 20th St., Tuesday, Jan. 23, 2 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

CORNELL.—Jacob Bell Cornell, M. D., son of late Rev. Frederick Frelinghuysen Cornell, M. D., and Elizabeth Clock Bell, of Cropsey at his home, Northwood, Somerville, N. J. Jan. 20. Funeral from his late residence, 2180 P. M., Jan. 22. Carriages will meet train leaving Liberty St. Station Central Railroad of New Jersey, 1:10 P. M. Relatives and friends invited without further notice.

CREED.—Elrena Henderson, wife of Gilbert Creed, on Sunday, Jan. 21, in her 63d year. Funeral services on Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock, at her late residence, Creed Av., Queens, L. I. Interment private.

### Died.

CROPCUT.—George E., at Mount Vernon, on Sunday, Jan. 21. Funeral services will be held on Tuesday, Jan. 23, 3 P. M., at Burr Davis Chapel, South 4th Av., Mount Vernon. Interment private.

CURTIS.—Suddenly, on Jan. 21, at his residence, Mansfield Apartment, Philip Curtis, aged 46 years. Interment Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass.

DE WOLF.—Adel. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th. Time later. Auspices Actors' Fund.

EMMONS.—In Chelsea, Mass., Jan. 20, 1917, Henry Wale Emmons, formerly of Exeter, N. H., age 75 years, prayer at residence, 103 Clark Av., Tuesday, at 3 P. M. Church service and interment at Waterville, N. Y. He is survived by a widow and three sons, Mr. Walter R. of New York, Mr. Harry T. and Arthur W. Emmons of Boston, and a daughter, Mrs. William T. Arms of Worcester, Mass.

ENGELBREKT.—On Sunday, Jan. 21, 1917, Olof Engelbrekt in his 70th year. Funeral service at his home, 31 Elm St., New Rochelle, N. Y., on Tuesday, at 2:30 P. M.

FIERO.—Eliza Jane, Jan. 19, at Catskill, N. Y., in her 94th year. She was the granddaughter of Captain Stephen Fiero of Revolutionary fame. Funeral services at residence of her niece, Elisabeth Fiero, 58 William St., Catskill, N. Y., Tuesday, 2 P. M.

FOOT.—James Dwight, on Jan. 20, at Pinehurst, North Carolina, of gunshot wound, beloved husband of Louise E. Burgess of Rye, N. Y., and son of Homer and Della Foot of Springfield, Mass., aged 66. Notice of funeral later.

FRIEND.—On Jan. 21, at his residence, 321 West 92d St., Gustav Friend, beloved father of Carrie P. and Clarence G. Friend and Edith F. Ryttenberg. Funeral private.

GREEN.—Frank P., aged 65, at residence, 700 Sterling Place, Brooklyn. Services Monday, 2 P. M. Burial private. Kindly omit flowers.

HALL.—Sunday, suddenly at his home 202 W. 103d St., New York City, Harry Stewart Hall, son of N. Brigham Hall and the late Margaret Stewart Hall, in his 43d year. Funeral services at his late home Monday evening, Jan. 22, at 8 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers. Burial in Hartford, Conn.

HILDEBRANDT.—On Jan. 20, 1917, Barbara Hildebrandt, after a long illness, in her 76th year. Funeral Tuesday morning, Jan. 23, at 10:30 o'clock, from her late residence, 154 7th St.; thence to St. Nicholas Church, 2d St., between Avenue A and B, where a solemn requiem mass will be read. Relatives and friends are invited.

HOGG.—On Friday, Jan. 19, Annie Donald Hogg, wife of Robert Hogg, in the 64th year of her age. Funeral from her late residence, 143 Keap St., Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.

HUBBARD.—In New York City, on Jan. 21, Clements Miller Husbands. Interment Philadelphia, Penn.

JEFFCOATT.—On Sunday, Jan. 21, Henry Jeffcoatt, for many years a faithful and devoted friend and servant in the family of Walter M. Adams. Notice of funeral hereafter.

JOHNSON.—Laura Winthrop, daughter of the late Laura Winthrop and William Pennington Johnson, at her residence, 1525 Belmont Av., West New Brighton, S. I. Funeral private, 10 A. M., Tuesday. Kindly omit flowers.

JONES.—At Bexhill-on-Sea, Leamington, England, on Saturday, Jan. 20, 1917, Benjamin W. Jones, for more than 60 years a merchant in this city.

KELLER.—Henry K., in his 95th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 158 West 84th St., Tuesday, Jan. 23, at 11 A. M. Please omit flowers.

KENNEALLY.—On Sunday, Jan. 21, 1917, Thomas Kenneally, in the 54th year of his age. Funeral from his late residence, 15 West 65th St., on Wednesday, Jan. 24, at 9:30 A. M., thence to Church of Paulist Fathers, Columbus Av. and 59th St., where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment Calvary.

KURTZ.—On Saturday, Jan. 20, Charles W. Kurtz, in his 77th year. Services Thursday evening, 8 o'clock, at 524 10th St., Brooklyn.

LEHMANN.—On Jan. 20, after a short illness, Helen, daughter of the late Louis and Henrietta Lehmaier. Funeral service will be held at 153 East 44th St., on Monday afternoon, Jan. 22, at 2 o'clock.

LEVY.—Herman, aged 61, on Jan. 20, at his residence, beloved husband of Minnie and father of Leon, Elsie, Sophie, and Helen, and brother of Louis. Funeral services on Tuesday, Jan. 23, at 10 A. M., at 1,958 Madison Av. Members of National Lodge, No. 209 F. and A. M.; Sebulon Lodge, F. S. O. I.; East Side Branch, United Hebrew Charities of America, and Harlem Property Owners' Association are invited.

LEWIS.—On Sunday, Jan. 21, in her 73d year, Hannah, beloved wife of Jacob Lewis, devoted mother of Hella, Hannah, Lena, Jennie, and Mrs. Max H. Jeans. Funeral services at her late residence, 3,675 Broadway, Tuesday, Jan. 23, at 10 A. M.

LOCKWOOD.—At Newark, N. J., on Jan. 20, 1917, Theodore, husband of Rose J. Brundage, aged 69 years. Funeral service at his home, 270 North Sixth St., Tuesday evening, Jan. 23, at 8 o'clock. Arrive D. L. & W. Station, Hoboken, 6:45 P. M. Interment Rye, N. Y.

MacELHINNY.—On Thursday, Jan. 18, 1917, at his residence, 1,040 Washington Av., James A. MacElhinny, beloved husband of Rosemary Murray. Requiem mass will be celebrated at 10 A. M. on Monday, Jan. 22, at the Church of St. Peter of Alcantara, Fort Washington, L. I. Interment private.

MACKELLAR.—At East Orange, N. J., Jan. 21, 1917, Victor B., son of Cynthia and the late William B. Mackellar, in his 26th year. Private funeral services will be held at his late residence, 35 North Maple Av., near Grove St., East Orange, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 23, 1917, at 8:15 o'clock. Interment convenience of family.

MANGONE.—Francisco, Jan. 20, at his home, 42 Spring St., West Hoboken, N. J., at the age of 57 years. Funeral private, and at the convenience of family.

MARGULIES.—Yorkville Council, No. 24, L. A. Brethren, with regret we announce the death of Brother Max Margulies. Funeral from his late residence, 248 East 236th St., Bronx, Tuesday, Jan. 23, 10 A. M. Direction: Third Av. "L" to end of route, change Fordham and Woodlawn car. Gus Wilk, rector.

MENDELSOHN.—Suddenly, on Jan. 21, Morris, beloved father of Albert, Edward, and Barry, and husband of the late Lina Mendelsohn. Funeral from his late residence, 2,046 Morris Av., Bronx, near 183d St., Tuesday, Jan. 23, at 11 A. M. Washington Lodge, Free Sons of Israel, please note.

MENDELSOHN.—Morris, Members of Washington Lodge, No. 70, I. O. F. S. of I., are requested to attend the funeral services at 2,046 Morris Av., Bronx, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 23, at 11 o'clock. M. Schoenholtz, President; B. Asch, Secretary.

MOULD.—On Sunday, Jan. 21, 1917, George A. H. Mould, A. M. I. C. E. and A. M. A. S. C. E., beloved husband of Mary Morrison Mould. Funeral services at his late residence, 540 Fourth St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, Jan. 23, at 8 P. M.

NOONAN.—Suddenly on Jan. 20, 1917, Mary T. Noonan, (nee Gorman,) in her 64th year, beloved wife of Cornelius E. Noonan. Funeral from her late residence, 504 Henry St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 23, thence to St. Stephen's R. C. Church, Hicks and Summit Streets, where a solemn requiem will be celebrated; relatives and friends are invited to attend. Hartford papers copy.

OBERLIES.—William, 76 years of age, Jan. 21, 1917. Notice of funeral later.

OSBORN.—At Brookline, Mass., Sunday, Jan 21, 1917, Anna, daughter of the late William and Priscilla Osborn, in the 86th year of her age. Funeral private.

PALMER.—On Jan. 21, Thomas C. Palmer, in his 86th year. Funeral services at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mamaroneck, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 24, at 2:15 P. M. Carriages will meet 1:04 o'clock train from Grand Central Station.

PATTERSON.—Suddenly, on Jan. 21, 1917, Henry Stuart Patterson, Jr., son of Henry Stuart Patterson, and Charlotte Wise Patterson. Funeral private.

PECK.—Sunday, Jan. 21, Laura A., widow of Norman Peck, Sr., and daughter of the late John T. and Priscilla Martin. Funeral services at her late residence, 800 Madison Av., Wednesday morning, Jan. 24, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood.

PERRY.—Josephine Adams, widow of the late General Alexander James Perry, U. S. A., in the 83d year of her age, at her residence, 2,003 I St., Washington, D. C., Jan. 21, 1917. Notice of funeral hereafter.

PITCOMB.—At her home, 1,915 Westview St., Los Angeles, Cal., on Saturday, Jan. 20, Theodate Pike, of pneumonia, in her 79th year, widow of Charles H. Pitcomb and beloved mother of George H. and Edwin A. Pitcomb. Interment at Pike's Hills, Boston, Boston, Newark, (N. J.,) and Cleveland papers please copy.

POTAMIAN.—On Jan. 20, in his 70th year, Brother Potamian. Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 23, from Manhattan College. Solemn mass of requiem at Annunciation Church, 10 A. M. Interment Pocantico Hills, N. Y.

POTAMIAN.—Reverend Brother, The Manhattan College Alumni Society announces with deep regret, the death of Reverend Brother Potamian, D. Sc., (London,) well known as an eminent Catholic educator, Distinguished physicist, and a scientist of international reputation. It was our privilege to count him a teacher and a friend. Mass of requiem, Church of the Annunciation, Convent Av. and 131st St., Tuesday, Jan. 23, at 10 A. M.

JOHN FRANCIS BROSNAN, Secretary.

HON. PETER A. SHEILL, President.

REITLINGER.—On Jan. 19, at the Hotel Astoria, Alexander Reitlinger, father of Blanche R. Wolff and husband of the late Jennie Sternberger Reitlinger, in his 69th year. Funeral at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

RICE.—On Jan. 19, at 4:30, at her residence, 190 Puritan Av., Forest Hills Gardens, L. I., Ada Walter, beloved wife of the late Clinton Rice and dearly loved mother of Lilian Dynevor Rice and Beatrice D'Emo. Funeral Jan. 22 at 11 o'clock from the Church of Our Lady of Martyrs, Ascan Av., Forest Hills, L. I. Washington (D. C.) papers please copy.

SCHWARTZ.—On Jan. 21, at his residence, 309 West 99th St., Marcus L. Schwarts, beloved husband of Jeanette Kaiser. Interment at Buffalo, N. Y.

SCHWEIZER. — Jan. 19, 1917, in his 86th year, Albert Schweizer, formerly of Zurich, Switzerland. Funeral from Funeral Parlor, 244 Lexington Av., at 2 P. M., on Monday, Jan. 22, 1917.

### Died.

SPEERS.—Daughters of the Revolution, State of New York, announce, with deep regret, the death on Jan. 19, 1917, of Mrs. Abraham Speers, First Regent of the New York State society.

KATHERINE J. CLINTON CARVILLE, Regent.

MINNIE S. HELFER, Recording Sec'y.

STEERS.—Susan C., on Jan. 19, 1917, at the residence of Naval Constructor Henry Williams, Charleston, S. C., after a brief illness, widow of Abraham Steers, mother of Edward F. Steers, Mrs. Henry Williams, and Mrs. J. De Camp Hall. Burial at Woodlawn Cemetery, Monday, Jan. 22, at 11 A. M.

STEWART.—Suddenly, on Jan. 19, 1917, Annie Amelia, wife of Charles R. Stewart, aged 53 years. Funeral services at her late residence, 752 Kearny Av., Arlington, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M. Interment at Arlington Cemetery.

STOLZ.—Hildegarde Sabin, suddenly, Jan. 21, 1917, at 529 Prospect Av., Milwaukee, Wis., wife of Henry J. Stolz. Interment at Forest Home, Milwaukee at convenience of family.

STRONG.—At Stamford, Conn., on Sunday, Jan. 21, 1917, Hester Martin, wife of William B. Strong. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SULLIVAN.—Mrs. A. P. The Huguenot Society of America announce with sorrow the death of Mrs. A. P. Sullivan, a member of the society.

WILLIAM MITCHELL, President.

Mrs. JAMES M. LAWTON, Secretary.

SULLIVAN.—Isabel Place, widow of the late Arthur E. Sullivan and daughter of the late James K. Place, on Friday, Jan. 19, 1917. Funeral service from her residence, 80 East 52d St., on Monday, at 10:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

TAGGART.—On Friday, Jan. 19, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Frank J. Hardecker, Greenlawn, L. I., Hugh A. Taggart, in his 72d year. Funeral will take place on Monday, Jan. 22, from the funeral chapel, 153 East 44th St., thence to the Church of the Nativity, 2d Av. and 2d St., New York City, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated at 9:30 A. M. Interment at Holy Cross Cemetery, Flatbush. Kindly omit flowers.

THORNTON.—On Friday, Jan. 19, Rebecca, beloved mother of Rev. Thomas A. and Mary Thornton. Funeral from her late residence, 148 East 48th St., Monday, 22d inst., at 10 A. M. Solemn mass of requiem, Church of St. Columba, 25th St., between 8th and 9th Avs., 10:30 o'clock. Interment Calvary.

TIGAR.—In New York, Saturday afternoon, Jan. 20, 1917, Emma Rogers Tigar, wife of Walter Tigar and mother of Walter Tigar, Jr., and Mrs. Edward D. Rabus. Funeral services will be held at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Edward D. Rabus, 8 Seymour St., Montclair, Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

VAN ZANDT.—At her residence, 435 Central Park West, on Sunday, Jan. 21, 1917, Adelaide, wife of Eugene Van Zandt

$500,000

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# THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The stock market last week was given over to alternating and narrowing movements which left the general level of prices but little changed. Despite the apparently conflicting course which it took the market gave indication of two rather clearly defined tendencies. One of these was to work independently of war considerations and the other was to respond more readily to good news.

In some of the price changes, particularly in those made toward the close of the week, there was evidence that traders were picking out stocks only remotely, if at all, governed by way influences. That was part of the process by which the market has been gradually freeing itself of dependence upon considerations based on war-time demands. A collateral influence which worked to the same general effect was the sharp decline in Bethlehem Steel, one of the most highly favored of the war stocks. Reaction in that quarter had the effect of further decreasing the already greatly diminished interest in the stocks of those companies most intimately associated with war order business.

The time has not yet come when peace stocks will be spoken of much as war stocks were for a long time. But a change in that direction is clearly under way though it is not to be necessarily assumed that speculation will run as wild in stocks favored on peace considerations as it ran in stocks which were favored because of the profits which it was thought they would make out of the war. Nor is such speculation to be desired. A much more wholesome market can be built up with a view to long range influences, less active as a stimulant than war orders, but more dependable in the long run.

Only the over-optimistic believed that peace could come at a very early date, either as a result of Germany's proposal or of President Wilson's suggestion to the belligerents. It would not be true, therefore, to say unreservedly that the supplemental note of Great Britain in response to the President's note suggesting the declaration of the purposes of the belligerents put a new aspect on the outlook for peace. It might be said that that note seemed to make peace at any time short of a number of months to come a decided improbability, but that is precisely what it had seemed from the beginning of the present discussion of peace. What the leaders of financial opinion believe is that peace will come in the course of months and some of them feel certain that the time of its coming has been brought nearer by the efforts which have recently been made to bring about a discussion of the terms upon which peace can be made.

The English note gave no reason for changing this general view of the outlook. If it made it certain that the Allies would not make peace just at this time, that was something which was certain before the English note was sent. On the other hand, that note does not preclude the likelihood that after another Spring or Summer campaign the Allies will feel in a position to enter upon peace negotiations, nor the possibility that before that time Germany may be compelled to enter into peace negotiations upon terms which the Allies will accept. Important as the English note of last week was in itself it did not materially alter the financial aspect of the peace outlook.

The same may be said of the announcement of another $250,000,000 credit for Great Britain in the United States. Such a credit would be needed even if the war were to end within a very few months. If the war lasts into the Summer it is much more likely than not that Great Britain will again seek a credit in this market. It is making these appeals, however, not on its unsecured obligation but upon collateral much of which is of a sort which every day enters into the credit operations of American banks. The objection cannot be raised to these which might be raised to a large extension of unsecured advances to the belligerents, namely, that our banking system and our investors were placing too great a stake upon the after-war solvency of the countries engaged in the greatest of the world's wars. We are, in fact, making advances against securities to only a part of the amount at which the market would today absorb a large part of this collateral. This would be true of all of the collateral were the American market in international securities developed to anything like the extent to which its trade with other nations has been developed during the course of this war.

Great Britain is in need of the money which it is now borrowing, but it would not be borrowing it just at this time were it not that conditions are peculiarly favorable for an operation of this sort. Additions to bank credits absorb surplus reserves only to a fraction of the amount of the added credits. The $200,000,000 and more of excess reserves now reported by the banks of New York provide the foundation, therefore, for an enlargement of credits to an amount equal to several times the $250,000,000 credit to Great Britain. This loan might readily have been postponed if the money situation here had called for postponement. Actually it favored the flotation of the loan at this time, as it also favored other important financing which was announced last week.

In connection with the most important of these other items of financing, namely, the $50,000,000 United States Rubber bond issue, an announcement was made which suggests developments of far-reaching importance for American industry. It has been known, of course, that many of the country's factories have been dependent upon foreign-owned sources of raw material, but it took the war to bring this fact home to the bankers and business men of the country in a way to arouse them to the need of lessening this dependence upon supplies of raw material located abroad and also owned abroad. In connection with the financing just referred to plans have been laid to increase American ownership of crude rubber supplies, and while this will not bring the sources of supply within our own borders it will greatly increase the control which our own manufacturers can exercise over the supplies of material essential to the rubber manufacturing industry in the United States.

What is being done in this one instance is very apt to be done in others. It is a thing which has always been worth doing, but one which this country was never so well able to do as it is at present. If we are to establish financial independence of the rest of the world it is certainly equally important that we should establish industrial independence to the extent to which that is possible.

## LONDON MARKET NARROW.

### New War Loan the Dominant Influence in the Dealings.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The war loan dominated everything last week, although other developments during the week were of great interest. The loan was enthusiastically supported, and new money subscriptions, actual and promised, are large.

To obviate the risk of the principal applications being held back until near the close of the subscription lists the Government has decided to make a special interest allowance of 4 per cent. from Jan. 20 to Feb. 16 on all subscriptions received before the end of this month; also a concession will be made in regard to the use of the loan for the payment of death duties.

The prospectus said that the loan must be held for six months in order to get the privilege of using the loan for this purpose, but this has been modified in favor of the subscriber and will not operate against original applicants until the end of the period named. Conversions from the 4½ per cent. war loan and exchequer bonds promise to be extremely large, and the former were well supported at about par.

With the exception of these issues Government stocks fluctuated within narrow limits last week, with business moderate, but the trend of other high-grade issues was adverse, owing to realization for the purpose of investing in the war loan and adjustments necessitated by the existence of a Government security yielding 5¼ per cent.

British railway ordinary shares were firmer in anticipation of dividend announcements, which are about to begin, but Americans and Canadian railway issues were idle and interest in the more speculative issues is still slender. Shares of the William Cory Company, coal distributers, advanced sharply on the offer by a financial group to buy a large block at 30s 6d a share.

## BOURSE TRADING STEADY.

### Suez Canal Securities Advance Sharply in Price.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The Bourse continued extremely sensitive last week to external political events and to the influence of foreign markets. The close was steady. Early in the week there was activity in the Russian group in American copper stocks, French rentes, railway and shipping shares, and certain war industrials. This was followed by profit taking on Friday which extended to the Mexican group after a pronounced recovery in those issues. Rentes ended the week at 62.40, after having sold at 62.70. The 5 per cent. war loan closed at 88.60, being firm at that figure.

The bright spots in the market were Suez Canal, which rose 200 francs; rubber and diamond shares, French rails, which rose on the decision to increase rates, and Russian industrials. The market as a whole, however, maintained a certain degree of reserve. Columbian oils, after having lost 200 francs during the last month, recovered 50 francs yesterday.

Daylight saving regulations are expected to be put in effect earlier this year, possibly by the middle of February. Facilities for railway travel will be considerably curtailed beginning Jan. 25. The Senate is drafting further restrictive clauses in the naturalization laws.

The gold held in the vaults of the Bank of France amounts to 3,316,125,505 francs, and the amount held abroad is 1,794,122,312 francs. The Bank of France's war advances to the French Government increased 100,000,000 francs during the week, and the advances to foreign allied Governments increased 15,000,000 francs.

## FOREIGN BANK RATES.

| Bank of— | Rate. | When Fixed. |
|---|---|---|
| England | 5½ | Jan. 18, 1917 |
| France | 5 | Aug. 26, 1914 |
| Germany | 5 | Dec. 23, 1914 |
| Holland | 4½ | July 1, 1915 |
| Austria | 5 | Apr. 12, 1915 |
| Italy | 5½ | Nov. 9, 1914 |
| Russia | 6 | July 29, 1914 |
| Spain | 4½ | Oct. 27, 1914 |
| Switzerland | 4½ | Jan. 2, 1915 |
| Portugal | 5½ | July 30, 1914 |
| Sweden | 5½ | Jan. 5, 1915 |
| Norway | 5½ | Dec. 13, 1915 |
| Denmark | 5 | July 10, 1915 |


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|---|---|---|---|---|
| $50,000 | Erie Convertible "D" | 4 | 1953 | 5.00 |
| 100,000 | Ches. & O. Convertible | 5 | 1946 | 5.36 |
| 50,000 | Pennsylvania General | 4½ | 1965 | 4.30 |
| 25,000 | Oregon & California | 5 | 1927 | 4.70 |
| 50,000 | C.,C.,C.&St.L.,Cairo Div. | 4 | 1939 | 4.97 |
| 50,000 | Dominion of Canada | 5 | 1926 | 5.09 |
| 50,000 | French Municipal | 6 | 1919 | 7.15 |
| 25,000 | Lake Shore & Mich. So. | 4 | 1931 | 4.32 |
| 20,000 | Central Pacific Ref'ding. | 4 | 1949 | 4.35 |
| 25,000 | Atlantic Coast Line 1st. | 4 | 1952 | 4.20 |
| 25,000 | Reading General | 4 | 1997 | 4.15 |
| 8,000 | C., C., C. & St. Louis (Sp'gf'd & Col. 1st) | 4 | 1940 | 5.00 |
| 25,000 | Balt. & O. Convertible | 4½ | 1933 | 4.82 |
| 50,000 | Dela. & Hudson Refdg. | 4 | 1943 | 4.04 |
| 18,000 | Balt. & Ohio 1st | 4 | 1948 | 4.33 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| *$100,000 | Westchester County, N. Y. | 4% | 1950–55 | 3.75% |
| 70,000 | City of Norwich, Conn. | 4 | 1931 | 3.80 |
| * 300,000 | City of St. Paul, Minn. | 4¼ | 1931 | 3.80 |
| * 50,000 | City of Cincinnati, Ohio | 4¼ | 1936 | 3.80 |
| * 100,000 | City of Los Angeles, Cal. | 3¾ | 1933–41 | 3.95 |
| * 50,000 | City of Atlantic City, N. J. | 4½ | 1946 | 3.95 |
| 40,000 | City of Memphis, Tenn. | 4 | 1933 | 4.00 |
| * 75,000 | City of Jacksonville, Fla. | 4½ | 1937–43 | 4.00 |
| 50,000 | City of Ventnor City, N. J. | 5 | 1931–41 | 4.10 |
| 20,000 | City of Montgomery, Ala. | 4½ | 1946 | 4.20 |
| 350,000 | Sch. Dis. of San Antonio, Tex. | 5 | 1956–36 | 4.30 |
| 25,000 | Leon County, Fla. | 5 | 1945 Opt. | 4.50 |
| 200,000 | Jefferson Davis Parish, La. | 5 | 1932–46 | 4.60 |

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Pacific Light & Power 6s, 1917
Puget Sound Trac. Light & Pow. 6s, 1919
Cudahy Packing Company 5s, 1946
Knickerbocker Ice Co. 5s, 1941

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Un. King. of Gt. Brit. & Ire. 5½s, 1918
Un. King. of Gt. Brit. & Ire. 5½s, 1919

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# NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JAN. 20, 1917.

| | Last Week. | Year to Date. |
|---|---|---|
| Total sales | 3,385,677 | 12,034,104 |
| Same period a year ago | 3,062,043 | 11,607,244 |

| | Last Week. High. | Last Week. Low. | Year to Date. High. | Year to Date. Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average price 50 stocks | 88.77 | 86.49 | 90.46 | 85.99 |
| Same period a year ago | 90.80 | 87.97 | 91.83 | 86.75 |

| Sales. | Company. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Ch'ge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 330 | ACME TEA | 58 | 57 | 57 | + 1 |
| 184 | Acme Tea 1st pf | 96⅜ | 96⅜ | 96⅜ | — 1⅜ |
| 230 | Adams Express | 140 | 139 | 140 | .. |
| 2,198 | Advance Rumely | 18 | 17 | 17⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 800 | Advance Rumely pf | 35½ | 34⅞ | 35½ | — ⅜ |
| 500 | Ajax Rubber | 73⅛ | 72 | 72 | — 1 |
| 6,000 | Alaska Gold Mines | 9⅜ | 8⅝ | 9 | + ⅛ |
| 1,900 | Alaska Juneau | 7¼ | 7 | 7⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 1,400 | Allis-Chalmers Mfg. | 28⅞ | 27 | 28⅞ | + 1⅝ |
| 900 | Allis-Chalmers Mfg. pf. | 84⅝ | 84 | 84 | .. |
| 3,400 | Am. Agricul. Chem. | 92¼ | 87 | 92¼ | + 5¼ |
| 1,100 | Am. Agricul. Chem. pf. | 103¼ | 102¼ | 103¾ | + 1½ |
| 9,300 | Am. Beet Sugar | 95½ | 92¼ | 94⅝ | + 3⅝ |
| 40 | Am. Beet Sugar pf. | 99⅜ | 99⅛ | 99⅜ | .. |
| 100 | Am. Brake S. & F. pf. | 188 | 188 | 188 | + 1 |
| 14,600 | Am. Can | 48¼ | 44⅝ | 46⅞ | + 2¼ |
| 800 | Am. Can pf. | 110½ | 109 | 109⅞ | + ⅞ |
| 8,800 | Am. Car & Foundry | 69¼ | 63 | 68 | + 3 |
| 300 | Am. Car & Fdy. pf. | 118½ | 118 | 118½ | + ½ |
| 900 | Am. Cotton Oil | 49⅛ | 48½ | 49 | .. |
| 200 | Am. Cotton Oil pf. | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 900 | Am. Hide & Leather | 14 | 13½ | 14 | + ⅛ |
| 6,800 | Am. Hide & Leath. pf. | 72 | 68 | 71⅜ | + 3⅜ |
| 4,200 | Am. Ice Securities | 30½ | 29½ | 29½ | — ⅞ |
| 1,300 | Am. Linseed | 19¼ | 18½ | 19 | — ⅛ |
| 1,300 | Am. Linseed pf. | 52 | 50 | 52 | + 1½ |
| 37,450 | Am. Locomotive | 80 | 75 | 79 | + 3½ |
| 400 | Am. Loco. pf. | 106⅞ | 106 | 106⅞ | + ⅞ |
| 300 | Am. Malt | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | + ⅛ |
| 100 | Am. Malt pf. | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ | + ½ |
| 97,200 | Am. Smelting & Ref. | 110¼ | 106⅜ | 109½ | + 3¼ |
| 500 | Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf. | 117⅛ | 116½ | 117⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 1,200 | Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A. | 100 | 99 | 99⅜ | + 1¼ |
| 2,700 | Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. B. | 96 | 94½ | 95⅜ | + 1⅝ |
| 3,500 | Am. Steel Foundries | 62 | 60½ | 61⅞ | + 1⅜ |
| 1,800 | Am. Sugar Refining | 112½ | 111 | 112½ | + 1½ |
| 150 | Am. Sugar Ref. pf. | 121 | 121 | 121 | + ½ |
| 10,590 | Am. Tel. & Tel. | 124¼ | 123⅜ | 124¼ | + 1 |
| 49,500 | Am. Tel. & Tel. rights. | 2⅛ | 1⅜ | 2⅛ | .. |
| 900 | Am. Tobacco | 219⅜ | 218 | 219⅜ | + 2⅜ |
| 300 | Am. Tobacco pf., new. | 109⅜ | 109 | 109⅜ | + 1⅜ |
| 4,400 | Am. Woolen | 47⅞ | 45¼ | 47 | + 2½ |
| 210 | Am. Woolen pf. | 95⅞ | 95⅞ | 95⅞ | — ½ |
| 1,750 | Am. Writing Paper pf. | 47 | 44 | 47 | + 4 |
| 9,700 | Am. Z., L. & S. ex div. | 39⅜ | 35 | 38½ | + 3⅜ |
| 300 | Am. Z., L. & S. pf. ex div | 70⅜ | 70 | 70 | + 1⅜ |
| 105,100 | Anaconda Copper | 89⅝ | 82¼ | 84 | + 3⅜ |
| 2,000 | Associated Oil | 74⅞ | 71 | 74¼ | + 4¼ |
| 4,300 | Atch., Top. & S. Fe. | 103⅞ | 104½ | 105½ | + ⅞ |
| 4,660 | Atch., Top. & S. F. pf. | 99⅜ | 99 | 99 | .. |
| 300 | At., Birm. & At. | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | — ⅛ |
| 900 | Atlantic Coast Line | 117 | 116 | 116 | — 1 |
| 53,450 | Atl., Gulf & West I. | 120 | 108 | 119¾ | + 9¾ |
| 200 | Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf. | 65½ | 65½ | 65½ | + 1⅝ |
| 16,900 | BALDWIN LOCO. | 58¾ | 53 | 56⅜ | + 2¼ |
| 200 | Baldwin Locomotive pf | 102½ | 101¾ | 101¾ | — ⅞ |
| 5,200 | Baltimore & Ohio | 85 | *82¼ | 82⅝ | + 1⅜ |
| 600 | Baltimore & Ohio pf. | 76⅞ | 75⅞ | 76⅝ | .. |
| 500 | Barrett Co. | 130⅞ | 129 | 130⅞ | + 3⅞ |
| 5,187 | Barrett Co. rights | 3 | 2⅜ | 2⅞ | + ⅝ |
| 10 | Barrett Co. pf. | 118 | 118 | 118 | .. |
| 600 | Batopilas Mining | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | — ⅛ |
| 13,280 | Bethlehem Steel | 470 | 396 | 435 | —35 |
| 1,000 | Bethlehem Steel pf. | 135 | 125 | 130 | — 5 |
| 300 | Brooklyn Rapid Transit | 81⅜ | 81½ | 81½ | — ⅛ |
| 100 | Brown Shoe | 67 | 67 | 67 | — ⅛ |
| 200 | Brown Shoe pf. | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 200 | Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec. | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | + ⅛ |
| 43 | Buff., Roch. & Pitts. | 95 | 95 | 95 | .. |
| 2,200 | Burns Bros. | 92½ | 91 | 92½ | + 2 |
| 6,700 | Butte & Superior | 50 | 46 | 49½ | + 3½ |
| 12,400 | CALIFORNIA PET. | 28½ | 24½ | 27½ | + 3 |
| 4,900 | California Pet. pf. | 58⅞ | 54½ | 58⅞ | + 4⅝ |
| 12,100 | Canadian Pacific | 163¾ | 158½ | 163 | + 5⅞ |
| 105 | Case, (J. I.) Co. pf. ext. | 88 | 88 | 88 | — 1¼ |
| 105,900 | Central Leather Co. | 92 | 83¼ | 90⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 1,600 | Central Leather Co. pf | 115 | 114 | 114 | .. |
| 50 | Central & So. Am. Tel. | 150 | 150 | 150 | .. |
| 140 | Chandler Motor | 102⅜ | 97 | 102 | + 4⅜ |
| 4,900 | Chesapeake & Ohio | 65½ | 63¼ | 64¾ | + ¾ |
| 700 | Chi. & E. I. pf. eq. t. r | 12 | 12 | 12 | .. |
| 700 | Chicago Great West. | 13⅞ | 13 | 13⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 1,400 | Chicago Great West. pf | 40 | 38½ | 40 | + 1⅝ |
| 7,500 | Chicago, Mil. & St. P. | 91⅞ | 89⅞ | 90½ | + 1 |
| 4,900 | Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf. | 124¼ | 124¼ | 124¼ | — ¼ |
| 1,900 | Chicago & Northwest. | 124¼ | 121 | 124¼ | + 3¼ |
| 900 | Chi. & Northwest. pf. | 170 | 170 | 170 | + 1 |
| 2,810 | Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. | 33 | 30⅜ | 31 | + ⅜ |
| 14,500 | Chi. R. I. & P. c. dp. | 32¼ | 30¼ | 31½ | + ⅜ |
| 16,000 | Chile Copper | 26¼ | 25¼ | 25½ | + ⅜ |
| 15,550 | Chino Copper | 56½ | 54 | 55 | + ⅝ |
| 100 | Cleve., C., C. & St. L. | 51 | 51 | 51 | .. |
| 100 | C., C., C. & St. L. pf. | 78¾ | 78¾ | 78¾ | .. |
| 400 | Cluett, Peabody & Co. | 75 | 72¾ | 74½ | + 1⅜ |
| 200 | Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf. | 115 | 113 | 115 | + 1½ |
| 9,000 | Colorado Fuel & Iron | 48 | 45 | 47¼ | + 2¼ |
| 600 | Colorado Southern | 29 | 27 | 29 | — 1 |
| 41,000 | Columbia Gas | 47½ | 41¾ | 46¾ | — 4½ |
| 100 | Computing Tab Rec. | 46 | 46 | 46 | — 1 |
| 1,700 | Cons. Just. Col. Min. | 18 | 17⅜ | 18 | .. |
| 625 | Continental Ins. | 58 | 56½ | 56¼ | — ⅜ |
| 300 | Consolidated Coal | 112¾ | 110¼ | 110⅝ | + 1⅜ |
| 6,500 | Consolidated Gas | 134⅜ | 130 | 133⅜ | + 4 |
| 800 | Consolidated Gas, Balt. | 126½ | 124 | 125½ | + 1½ |
| 500 | Continental Can | 89¼ | 88 | 88 | — 1⅝ |
| 41,700 | Corn Products Ref. | 24½ | 21¼ | 24 | + 2⅞ |
| 4,000 | Corn Prod. Ref. pf. | 104¾ | 102¼ | 103¾ | + ½ |
| 100 | Cripple Creek Cent. | 34 | 34 | 34 | — 2 |
| 71,800 | Crucible Steel | 66⅜ | 62 | 65 | + 2⅜ |
| 200 | Crucible Steel pf. | 116 | 116 | 116 | + 1½ |
| 28,300 | Cuba Cane Sugar | 52½ | 49½ | 51 | + 1½ |
| 1,900 | Cuba Cane Sugar pf. | 94⅜ | 93⅝ | 94⅜ | + ¾ |
| 200 | Cuban-American Sugar | 185 | 185 | 185 | + 7 |
| 2,100 | DEERE & CO. pf. | 99¾ | 98½ | 99⅜ | + 1½ |
| 400 | Delaware & Hudson | 151⅞ | 151 | 151 | + 1½ |
| 600 | Denver & Rio Gr. pf. | 37½ | 37 | 37¼ | + ½ |
| 510 | Detroit Edison Co. | 143 | 140 | 140 | — 3½ |
| 100 | Diamond Match | 130 | 130 | 130 | + 8 |
| 3,500 | Distillers Securities | 28⅞ | 26 | 27⅜ | + 1⅝ |
| 2,300 | Dome Mines | 22½ | 21¾ | 21¾ | — 1⅛ |
| 600 | Driggs-Seabury | 53 | 49 | 53 | + 2 |
| 100 | Duluth, S. S. & Atl. | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | — ⅛ |
| 300 | Duluth, S. S. & Atl. pf. | 11 | 10 | 11 | + ½ |
| 11,500 | ERIE | 33¼ | 32⅜ | 32⅜ | + ¼ |
| 2,000 | Erie 1st pf. | 48¼ | 47 | 48 | + 1 |
| 1,500 | Erie 2d pf. | 38⅜ | 37¾ | 38 | + ½ |
| 100 | FEDERAL MING. & S. | 15 | 15 | 15 | + 1 |
| 200 | Federal Mining & S. pf. | 41 | 38¼ | 38¼ | + 1¼ |
| 2,000 | GASTON, W. & W. | 35½ | 35 | 35 | — ½ |
| 145 | General Chemical | 250 | 250 | 250 | + 1 |
| 2,350 | General Electric | 170½ | 168½ | 169 | + 1 |
| 32,300 | Gen. Motors temp. cfs. | 122 | 107¾ | *122½ | +14½ |
| 3,900 | Gen. Motors pf. temp. cfs. | 93 | 91 | *92 | + 2½ |
| 16,300 | Goodrich (B. F.) Co. | 61¼ | 54½ | 60 | + 5⅝ |
| 400 | Goodrich pf. | 111 | 110 | 111 | — ⅞ |
| 1,500 | Granby Consol. | 92⅜ | 88½ | *90¾ | + 3½ |
| 3,700 | Great Northern pf. | 117⅞ | 116 | 117 | + 1 |
| 7,200 | Gt. Nor. cts., ore prop. | 37¼ | 35⅝ | 35⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 700 | Greene-Cananea Copper | 46 | 43¼ | 45½ | + 2¾ |
| 900 | Gulf States Steel | 130 | 122 | 130 | + 4 |
| 275 | HARTMAN CORP. | 78 | 78 | 78 | + 1 |
| 100 | Helme (Geo. W.) Co. | 190 | 190 | 190 | +15 |
| 315 | Homestake Mining | 131½ | 127½ | 131½ | — ⅞ |
| 1,500 | ILLINOIS CENTRAL | 106⅜ | 105½ | 105¾ | — ⅝ |
| 58,350 | Inspiration Copper | 59⅞ | 55¾ | 58⅛ | + 2⅛ |
| 100 | Int.-Met. v. tr. cfs. | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 3,200 | Interboro Consolidated | 15¼ | 15 | 15⅛ | .. |
| 500 | Interboro Con. pf. | 70 | 69½ | 69½ | — ½ |
| 900 | Internat. Agricultural | 16⅜ | 15½ | 16¾ | + 1⅜ |
| 1,600 | Internat. Agri. pf. | 44 | 40¾ | 43 | + 1 |
| 600 | Internat. Harv., N. J. | 122 | 120 | 122 | + 2¼ |
| 600 | Internat. H., N. J., pf. | 121 | 120⅜ | 121 | + 3 |
| 1,500 | Internat. Harv. Corp. | 88 | 84 | 87 | + 3½ |
| 200 | Internat. H. Corp. pf. | 112¾ | 112⅜ | 112⅜ | .. |
| 117,800 | Internat. Mer. Marine | 84⅝ | 24½ | 84⅝ | +10⅜ |
| 174,100 | Internat. Mer. M. pf. | 90½ | 80⅜ | 90½ | +10½ |
| 11,100 | Internat. Nickel | 43 | 40⅜ | 42⅞ | + 2 |
| 300 | Internat. N. pf. ex div. | 106¼ | 106 | 106 | — ⅛ |
| 17,500 | Internat. Paper | 48 | 43½ | 47¼ | + 4 |
| 5,400 | Internat. Paper pf. | 103½ | 101 | 103½ | — ½ |
| 1,300 | JEWEL TEA | 77 | 75 | 77 | + 4 |
| 400 | Jewel Tea pf. | 112 | 111 | 112 | + 1 |
| 1,500 | KANSAS CITY SO. | 25⅞ | 24½ | 25⅞ | + 1⅞ |
| 200 | Kansas City South'n pf | 58 | 58 | 58 | — ⅜ |
| 200 | Kayser (Julius) & Co. | 128 | 125 | 125 | —10 |
| 700 | Kelly Spring Tire | 60 | 59¾ | 60 | + 1⅞ |
| 40,750 | Kennecott Copper | 47¼ | 45¼ | 46½ | + 1¼ |

| Sales. | Company. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Ch'ge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 785 | Kings Co. El. L. & P. | 120½ | 117 | 120½ | + ½ |
| 5,920 | Kings Co. El. L. & P. rts. | 2⅜ | 1⅞ | 2 | — ⅜ |
| 11,700 | LACK. STEEL | 87½ | 83¼ | 86 | + 2½ |
| 100 | Laclede Gas | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | + 1½ |
| 500 | Lake Erie & Western | 24 | 23 | 24 | + ½ |
| 600 | Lake Erie & Western pf | 49¼ | 48 | 48 | — 2 |
| 1,900 | Lee Rubber & Tire | 24¼ | 23 | 24 | + 1 |
| 5,150 | Lehigh Valley | 79½ | 77½ | 78 | + ⅞ |
| 100 | Liggett & Myers | 281 | 281 | 281 | + 3½ |
| 21,600 | Long Island | 41¼ | 37 | 41¼ | + 4¾ |
| 1,300 | Loose-Wiles Biscuit | 27⅜ | 24¾ | 26 | + 1 |
| 100 | Lorillard (P.) Co. | 232 | 232 | 232 | +10 |
| 100 | Lorillard, (P.) Co. pf. | 120 | 120 | 120 | + 1⅜ |
| 2,000 | Louisville & Nashville | 132½ | *130 | 130¾ | + 3 |
| 1,600 | MACKAY COS. | 89¼ | 88 | 89 | — ½ |
| 200 | Mackay Cos. pf. | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ | + ¼ |
| 200 | Manhattan Elevated | 129½ | 129 | 129 | — ½ |
| 500 | Manhattan Shirt | 77¼ | 77 | 77 | .. |
| 33,500 | Maxell Motors | 61⅝ | 52¼ | 59 | + 7¼ |
| 2,100 | Maxwell M. 1st pf. | 74⅛ | 71 | 73½ | + 2½ |
| 1,800 | Maxwell M. 2d pf. | 40 | 36⅞ | 40 | + 3⅝ |
| 1,000 | May Department Stores | 65 | 61¼ | 65 | + 4 |
| 45,100 | Mexican Petroleum | 105⅞ | 103 | 104¼ | + 1 |
| 10 | Mexican Petroleum pf. | 96 | 96 | 96 | .. |
| 9,600 | Miami Copper | 42¼ | 40¾ | 41⅞ | + 1⅜ |
| 100 | Minn. & St. L., new. | 26 | 26 | 26 | + 1 |
| 1,282 | Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. | 118 | 116 | 118 | + 1⅝ |
| 4,300 | Mo., Kan. & Texas | 9¼ | 8¾ | 9⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 1,100 | Mo., Kan. & Texas pf. | 20⅜ | 19 | 19¼ | + 1 |
| 400 | Missouri Pacific | 15⅝ | 13⅝ | 14 | + 1½ |
| 4,400 | Missouri Pacific t. r. | 16¼ | 14 | 16⅜ | + 2⅜ |
| 10,000 | Missouri Pacific, w. i. | 33½ | 31 | 33¼ | + 2¼ |
| 2,000 | Missouri Pac

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# BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JAN. 20, 1917.

| | Last Week. | Year to Date. |
|---|---|---|
| Total sales | $31,012,500 | $89,253,300 |
| Same period last year | 24,010,000 | 86,349,520 |

| | Last Week. High. | Last Week. Low. | Year to Date. High. | Year to Date. Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average price 40 bonds | 89.48 | 89.36 | 89.48 | 88.63 |
| Same period a year ago | 87.19 | 86.96 | 87.19 | 86.68 |

| | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ADAMS EXP. 4s | 84¾ | 83¼ | 84¼ | 5 |
| Alaska G. M. Co. 6s, Series A | 84 | 79 | 79 | 17 |
| Alaska G. M. Co. 6s, Sedies B | 83½ | 83¼ | 83¼ | 2 |
| Alabama Mid. 5s | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ | 1 |
| Albany & Susq. 3½s | 88½ | 88½ | 88½ | 41 |
| Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s | 104¼ | 103 | 104¼ | 44 |
| Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ | 1 |
| Am. Cotton Oil 5s | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ | 46 |
| Am. Hide & L. 6s | 104 | 104 | 104 | 10 |
| Am. Ice Sec. 6s | 100¼ | 100 | 100¼ | 107 |
| Am. T. & T. col. 4s | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ | 83 |
| Am. T. & T. col. tr. 5s, temp. ctfs | 101¼ | 100¾ | 101¼ | 1303½ |
| Am. T. & T. cv. 4s | 101 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 90 |
| Am. Thread 4s | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90¾ | 25 |
| Am. Writing P. 5s | 88 | 87¾ | 87¾ | 23 |
| Armour & Co. 6s | 94¾ | 94½ | 94¾ | 67 |
| A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s | 97 | 96¾ | 97 | 151 |
| A., T. & S.F.cv.4s | 105 | 105 | 105 | 1 |
| A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s | 88¾ | 88 | 88 | 3 |
| A., T.&S.F.adj.4s,sta | 89 | 88½ | 88¾ | 167 |
| A., T.&S.F., Tr. S. L. 4s | 93¾ | 93½ | 93¾ | 44 |
| A., T.& S.F., E. Ok. 4s | 98¾ | 98½ | 98½ | 18 |
| A., T. & S. F., Cal. & Ariz. 4½s | 99 | 98¼ | 99 | 9 |
| Atl. & Char. A. L. 4½s | 95¾ | 95¾ | 95¾ | 5 |
| Atl. & Char. A. L. 5s, Series B | 103¾ | 103½ | 103½ | 10 |
| At. Coast Line 1st 4s | 96¾ | 96 | 96¼ | 23 |
| A. Coast L. unif. 4½s | 95¼ | 94¾ | 95½ | 25 |
| At. C. L., L. & N. 4s | 88 | 87½ | 87½ | 3 |
| At. & Danville 4s | 84 | 83½ | 83½ | 3 |
| BALDWIN LOCO. 5s | 104 | 104 | 104 | 10 |
| B. & O. pr. lien 3½s | 96¾ | 95 | 95¾ | 89 |
| B. & O. pr. 1.3½s,reg. | 95 | 95 | 95 | 5 |
| Balt. & Ohio gold 4s | 94¾ | 93¾ | 94¾ | 235 |
| Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s | 96½ | 96 | 96¾ | 289½ |
| Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s | 101½ | 101¾ | 101¾ | 239 |
| Balt. & Ohio, P., L. E. & W. Va. 6s | 90 | 89¾ | 89¾ | 56 |
| B. & O. S. W. D. 5½s | 94½ | 93¾ | 94 | 57 |
| Beth. Steel ref. 5s | 101¾ | 100½ | 100¼ | 69 |
| Beth. Steel ext. 5s | 103¾ | 103¼ | 103¾ | 22 |
| Braden Copper 6s | 98 | 98 | 98 | 4 |
| B'way & 7th Av. 5s | 100 | 99½ | 100 | 22 |
| B'klyn R. T. 5s, '18 | 101 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 128 |
| B'klyn R. T. ref. 4s | 76½ | 76½ | 76½ | 3 |
| B'klyn Un. El. 5s | 100¾ | 100¼ | 100¾ | 26 |
| B'klyn Un.El. 5s, stp. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 1 |
| Bklyn City R. R. 5s | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ | 8 |
| Buf. & Sus. Iron d. 5s | 93¼ | 93¼ | 93¼ | 10 |
| Bush Term. Bldg. 5s | 90 | 89¾ | 89¾ | 16 |
| CAL. GAS & EL. 5s | 100¾ | 100½ | 100½ | 43 |
| Can. Southn. cons. 5s | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ | 1 |
| Car., Clinch. & O. 5s | 92 | 92 | 92 | 1 |
| Cent. of Ga. con. 5s | 102¾ | 102¼ | 102¾ | 29 |
| Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s | 110 | 110 | 110 | 1 |
| Cent. Leather 5s | 102¾ | 102½ | 102½ | 51 |
| Cent. of N. J. 6s | 120¾ | 119½ | 120½ | 7 |
| Cent. Pac. gtd. 3½s | 91¾ | 91½ | 91½ | 6 |
| Cent. Pac. gtd. 4s | 93¾ | 93 | 93¾ | 299½ |
| Cent. Pac., T. S. 4s | 86¾ | 86¼ | 86¾ | 7 |
| Cent. Vermont 4s | 79 | 79 | 79 | 5 |
| Ches. & O. cv. 5s | 94¾ | 94¼ | 94¾ | 466½ |
| Ches. & O. cv. 4½s | 86½ | 85¾ | 86¼ | 315 |
| Ches. & O. gen. 4½s | 93¾ | 93¼ | 93¾ | 26 |
| Ches. & O. con. 5s | 107 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 3 |
| C. & O. Big Sandy 4s | 87 | 87 | 87 | 2 |
| Chicago & Alton 3s | 61½ | 61 | 61¼ | 19 |
| Chicago & Alton 3½s | 53 | 53 | 53 | 1 |
| C., B. & Q. gen. 4s | 96¾ | 96 | 96¼ | 134 |
| C., B. & Q. Il. 4s | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99½ | 392 |
| C., B. & Q. Jt. 4s, reg. | 99 | 98½ | 99 | 37 |
| C., B. & Q., I. Div. 4s | 98 | 97¾ | 98 | 7 |
| C., B.& Q., Den. Div. 4s | 99¾ | 99¼ | 99¾ | 1 |
| C., B. & Q., I. Div. 3½s | 89 | 88¾ | 89 | 3 |
| C., B.& Q., Neb. ext. 4s | 99 | 99 | 99 | 3 |
| Chi. & E. Ill. ref. 4s | 83 | 81½ | 83 | 130 |
| Chi. & Erie 1st 5s | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ | 2 |
| Chi. Gt. West. 4s | 73½ | 73 | 73½ | 90 |
| Chi. & Ind. Coal 5s | 41 | 40 | 40 | 18 |
| Chi. Ind. & L. R. 4s | 85¼ | 85¼ | 85¼ | 1 |
| C., M. & St. P. g. 4s | 96 | 94¾ | 96 | 48 |
| C., M. & St.P. ref. 4½s | 98¼ | 97¾ | 98 | 106 |
| C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34 | 95 | 93¾ | 94¾ | 56 |
| C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s, Series B | 82 | 81¼ | 82 | 19 |
| C., M. & St.P.gn.4½s | 105¼ | 104¾ | 105 | 42 |
| C., M. & St. P. conv. 5s, Series B | 107¾ | 106¼ | 107½ | 152½ |
| C., M. & St. P. 4s, '25 | 96¼ | 95¾ | 96¼ | 475 |
| C., M. & St.P.cv.4½s | 102¾ | 100¾ | 102¾ | 427½ |
| C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s, tr. stfs. & W. 5s | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ | 3 |
| C., M. & St. P. W. & M. 5s | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ | * |
| C., M. & Puget S. 4s | 95 | 95 | 95 | 71 |
| Chi. & N. W. gen 4s | 98¼ | 97¼ | 97¾ | 18 |
| Chi. & N. W. gen. 5s | 117½ | 117½ | 117½ | 36 |
| C.&N.W.deb. 5s, 1921 | 102¾ | 102¼ | 102¾ | 2 |
| C.&N.W. ex.h.4s, reg. | 97¼ | 97¼ | 97¼ | 3 |
| C.&N.W.deb. 5s, 1933 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ | 1 |
| C. & N. W. gen. 3½s | 85¼ | 84¾ | 85¼ | 46 |
| Chicago Rys. 5s | 97¾ | 96¾ | 97¼ | 161 |
| C., R. I. & P. gn. 4s | 90 | 89 | 89½ | 69 |
| C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s | 74 | 74 | 74 | 10 |
| C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s trust rcts., stamped | 74 | 73 | 73¾ | 90 |
| C., R. I. & P. col. 4s, Series F | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ | 1 |
| C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s | 78¼ | 77¼ | 77¼ | 416 |
| C.,St.P.,M. & O. deb.5s | 103 | 102¾ | 103 | 3 |
| C., T. H. & S. E. 5s | 82 | 82 | 82 | 1 |
| Chi. Union Sta 4½s | 101¼ | 101 | 101¼ | 25 |
| Chi. & W. Ind. con 4s | 77 | 77 | 77 | 3 |
| Chile Copper 7s | 131½ | 120¼ | 129¾ | 150 |
| C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 5s | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¼ | 17 |
| C., C., C. & St. L. deb. 4½s | 86¾ | 86 | 86½ | 11 |
| C., C., C. & St. L. gen 4s | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ | 3 |
| C., C., C. & St. L. cv. 6s | 91 | 79¾ | 81 | 27 |
| Cleve., C. & Mar. 4s | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ | 9 |
| Cleve. St. L. 4½s | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ | 5 |
| Col. Industrial 5s | 80 | 78¼ | 80 | 8 |
| Col. F. & I. gen. 5s | 97½ | 96¾ | 97½ | 3 |
| Col. & So. 1st 4s | 96 | 96 | 96 | 2 |
| Col. & So. ref. 4½s | 87¾ | 86½ | 87 | 112 |
| Col. & H. Val. 4s | 88¾ | 88¾ | 88¾ | 5 |
| Comp. Tab. Rec. 6s | 87 | 87 | 87 | 1 |
| Con. Coal rec. ref. 5s | 94 | 94 | 94 | 7 |
| Con. Gas conv. 6s | 124½ | 124¼ | 124½ | 41 |
| Con. Gas. Bal. Co. 5s | 107¼ | 107 | 107¼ | 13 |
| Corn Prod. ref. 5s | 94 | 93¼ | 93¾ | 193 |
| Cuba Am. Sug. col. 6s | 102 | 101¾ | 102 | 22 |
| Cumberland Tel. 5s | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ | 14 |
| DEL. & HUD. con. 5s | 106¾ | 106¼ | 106¾ | 35 |
| D. & H. lien eq. 4½s | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ | 2 |
| Del. & Hud. ref. 4s | 90½ | 90¼ | 90¼ | 17 |
| D. & R. G. Imp. 5s | 90 | 89¾ | 89¾ | 6 |
| D. & R. G. con. 4s | 85 | 84½ | 84¾ | 171 |
| D. & R. G. ref. 5s | 64¾ | 63¾ | 64½ | 355 |
| D. & R. G. con. 4½s | 91 | 89¾ | 91 | 8 |
| Det. Riv. Tun. 4½s | 85 | 85 | 85 | 22 |
| Det. United 4½s | 84¼ | 84¼ | 84¼ | 43 |
| Dist. Securities 5s | 68¼ | 67¾ | 68¼ | 65 |
| Dul. & Ir. R. 1st 5s | 103 | 102¾ | 103 | 8 |
| Du Pont Pwd. 4½s | 104 | 104 | 104 | 1 |
| ERIE cv. 4s, Ser. B | 68¼ | 68 | 68 | 38 |
| Erie conv. 4s, Ser. D | 83¼ | 83 | 83 | 22 |
| Erie consol. 4s | 87¼ | 87 | 87 | 47 |
| Erie, Penn. col. 4s | 90 | 90 | 90 | 13 |
| Erie gen. 4s | 73¾ | 73¼ | 73¾ | 42 |
| FLA. E. C. 4½s | 95¾ | 95¾ | 95¾ | 32 |
| F. W. & R. G. 4s | 69¾ | 69¼ | 69¼ | 2 |
| GAL., H. & S. A., M. & P. ext. 5s | 102 | 102 | 102 | 3 |
| Gen. Elec. 3½s | 81¼ | 80½ | 80½ | 20 |
| Gen. Elec. deb. 5s | 106 | 103¾ | 106 | 42 |
| Granby Cons. cv. 6s, Ser. A, stamped | 107 | 106 | 107 | 3 |
| Gt. Falls Power 5s | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ | 15 |
| Ga., Car. & N. 5s | 102¾ | 102¼ | 102¾ | 3 |
| Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s | 101¾ | 101¼ | 101¾ | 33 |
| Green Bay deb. B | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | 1 |
| Gulf & Ship Isl. 5s | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ | 1 |
| HAVANA EL. RY. 5s | 94 | 94 | 94 | 10 |
| Hocking Valley 4½s | 93½ | 93 | 93 | 25 |
| Hous. E. & W. T. 5s | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102½ | 1 |
| Houston, B. & T. 5s | 90 | 90 | 90 | 1 |
| Hud. & Man. ref 5s | 68¾ | 68¾ | 68¾ | 16 |
| Hud. & Man. adj. 5s | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25¼ | 14 |
| ILL. CENT. ref. 4s | 95 | 93¾ | 94½ | 93 |
| Ill. Cent. 4s, '53 | 89¾ | 88¼ | 89¾ | 297 |
| Ill. C., Omaha Div. 3s | 72½ | 72½ | 72¼ | 1 |
| Ill. Cent. & C. St. L. & N. O. joint 5s | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ | 44 |
| Ill. C., St. L. Div. 3½s | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ | 5 |
| Ill. Cent., L. Div. 3½s | 82 | 80½ | 82 | 5 |
| Illinois Steel 4½s | 93¾ | 93 | 93¾ | 98 |
| Indiana Steel 5s | 103¾ | 102¾ | 103¼ | 14 |
| Ind. Nat. Gas 5s | 92 | 92 | 92 | 12 |
| Interboro R. T. 5s | 99¾ | 99 | 99½ | 675 |
| Int.-Met. 4½s | 72¼ | 71½ | 72 | 72 |
| Int. Agri. col. tr. 5s | 75 | 74¾ | 74¾ | 6 |
| Int. M. M. s. f. 6s | 95¼ | 94 | 95½ | 290 |
| Int. Paper cv. 5s | 99¼ | 99 | 99¼ | 7 |
| Int. Paper 6s | 101½ | 101¼ | 101½ | 20 |
| Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s | 99¾ | 99¼ | 99¾ | 7 |
| Iowa Central 1st 5s | 95 | 91 | 94 | 70 |
| JAMES. F. & C. 4s | 93 | 92¾ | 92¾ | 10 |
| K.C., FT. S. & M. 6s | 111¾ | 111¾ | 111¾ | 5 |
| K.C., Ft. S. & M. 4s | 79½ | 78¼ | 78¼ | 235 |
| Kansas City So. 5s | 90½ | 89¾ | 90 | 41 |
| Kan. City, Term. 4s | 90¼ | 88¾ | 90 | 225 |
| Kings Co. El. 4s | 83¾ | 80½ | 80¾ | 7 |
| K. Co. El. 4s, sta | 87 | 86 | 86 | 12 |
| K.Co.E.L.&P.p.m. 6s | 116 | 116 | 116 | 1 |
| K. Co. E. L.&P. 5s | 105¾ | 105¼ | 105¼ | 1 |
| Knox. & Ohio 6s | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ | 3 |
| LACK. STEEL 5s, '23 | 101½ | 101¼ | 101½ | 3 |
| Lack. Steel 5s, 1950 | 99 | 98½ | 99 | 50 |
| Laclede Gas ref. 5s | 102¾ | 101¾ | 102¼ | 4 |
| Laclede Gas 1st 5s | 102¼ | 101¾ | 101¾ | 12 |
| L. Erie & W. 1st 5s | 100 | 100 | 100 | 1 |
| Lake Shore 3½s | 87¾ | 87¾ | 87¾ | 1 |
| Lake Shore 3½s, reg. | 87 | 87 | 87 | 15 |
| Lake Shore 4s, 1928 | 97¼ | 97 | 97 | 42 |
| Lake Shore 4s, 1931 | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ | 67 |
| L. V. of N.Y. gtd. 4½s | 102 | 102 | 102 | 8 |
| L. V. of Pa. con. 4s | 91¼ | 91¼ | 91¼ | 6 |
| Lex. & East. 5s | 103¾ | 102¼ | 103¾ | 36 |
| Liggett & Myers 7s | 127¾ | 127¾ | 127¾ | 1 |
| Liggett & Myers 5s | 104¼ | 103¾ | 104 | 24 |
| Liggett & M. 5s, reg. | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ | ½ |
| Long Island ref. 4s | 90¼ | 89¾ | 90¼ | 4 |
| Long Island unif. 4s | 87½ | 85½ | 87 | 12 |
| Lorl. 7s | 125¾ | 125¼ | 125½ | 1 |
| Lorl. 5s | 103 | 102¾ | 103 | 11 |
| Louis. & Arkansas 5s | 94¼ | 94¾ | 94¾ | 6 |
| L. & N. unif. 4s | 97¾ | 97¼ | 97¾ | 20 |
| Louis. & N. genl. 6s | 113¾ | 113¼ | 113¼ | 1 |
| L. & N., S. & N. Ala. 5s, 1936 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 1 |
| L. & N., S. & N. Ala. 5s, 1963 | 103¾ | 102¾ | 103½ | 21 |
| L. & N., So.Ry.jt. 4s | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ | 10 |
| L. & N., K. & C. 4s | 90¾ | 90¼ | 90¾ | 1 |
| MAN. CONSOL. 4s | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ | 20 |
| Man. con. 4s, tax-ex. | 94¼ | 94¼ | 94¾ | 5 |
| Mex. Pet. cv.6s.Ser.C | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ | 5 |
| Mich. Cent. deb. 4s | 91¾ | 91 | 91½ | 58 |
| Mich. Central 3½s | 86 | 86 | 86 | 5 |
| Mich. State Tel. 5s | 101 | 101 | 101 | 1 |
| Mil., Sp. & N. W. 4s | 94¾ | 94½ | 94¼ | 31 |
| Minn. & St. L. cons. 5s | 90¾ | 89½ | 90¾ | 33 |
| M. & St. L. ref. 4s | 58 | 58 | 58 | 2 |
| M. St. P. & S. S. con. 4s | 97 | 96½ | 96⅞ | 67 |
| Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s | 78 | 77½ | 78 | 12½ |
| Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s | 62¼ | 62 | 62¼ | 19½ |
| M.,K.&T.1st & ref. 4s | 69½ | 69½ | 69½ | 16 |
| M., K. & T. s. f. 4½s | 45 | 45 | 45 | 4 |
| M., K. & T. of T. 5s | 79 | 79¼ | 79 | 7 |
| Mo. Pacific cons. 6s | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ | 20 |
| Mo. Pac. 5s, '17, Columbia t. r., 3 sta. | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99½ | 1 |
| Mo. Pac. 1st & ref. 5s, 1926, w. l. | 97½ | 97¼ | 97¼ | 7 |
| Mo. Pac. cv.5s,t.r.,sta. | 57 | 57 | 57 | 12 |
| Mo. Pac. 4s, t. r. | 59½ | 59½ | 59½ | 8 |
| Mo. Pac. 4s, t. r., sta. | 58 | 58 | 58 | 1 |
| Mo. Pac. gen. 4s, w.l. | 68¼ | 67¾ | 68 | 83 |
| Montreal T. 1st 5s | 99¼ | 96¼ | 96¼ | 19 |
| Morris & Essex 3½s | 88 | 88 | 88 | 1 |
| NASSAU ELEC. 4s | 74½ | 74½ | 74½ | 5 |
| Nash., C. & St. L. con. 5s | 108 | 108 | 108 | 10 |
| Nat. Enam. & S. 5s | 102 | 102 | 102 | 15 |
| Nat. Starch deb. 5s | 91 | 91 | 91 | 3 |
| National Tube 5s | 103 | 101½ | 103 | 51 |
| N. Y., B. & M.Bch.5s | 108 | 103 | 103 | 2 |
| N. Y. Air Brake 6s | 105¾ | 105½ | 105½ | 2 |
| N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s | 113 | 112¾ | 112¾ | 267 |
| N. Y. C. con. 4s, S.A. | 88¾ | 88 | 88¾ | 79 |
| N. Y. Cent. deb.4s,'42 | 92 | 91¼ | 91¾ | 10 |
| N. Y. Cent. deb.4s,'34 | 94¼ | 93¾ | 93¾ | 109 |
| N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s | 86¾ | 86¾ | 86¾ | 65 |
| N.Y.Cent.gen.3½s,reg. | 85¾ | 85¾ | 85½ | 19 |
| N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s | 98¾ | 98 | 98¾ | 223 |
| N. Y. Cent.eq.4½s,'23 | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ | 15 |
| N. Y. C., 12 S.co.3½s | 80¾ | 79¾ | 80¼ | 20 |
| N. Y. C., M.C.col.3½s | 80½ | 80 | 80¼ | 38 |
| N. Y. C., M.C.3½s,reg. | 80 | 80 | 80 | 2 |
| N. Y. C. & St.L.1st 4s | 95¼ | 94½ | 94½ | 5 |
| N. Y. C. & St.L. deb.4s | 82½ | 82 | 82½ | 12 |
| N. Y. Conn. R. R.4½s | 99½ | 99¾ | 99¾ | 71 |
| N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.& P.5s | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105½ | 5 |
| N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.& P.4s | 88 | 85¾ | 88 | 20 |
| N. Y. & Jer. 1st 5s | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | 1 |
| N. Y.,L.E.& W. 1st 4s | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ | 6 |
| N. Y. N.H.& H.cv.6s | 107½ | 105¼ | 106¼ | 105 |
| N. Y., N. H. & H. Con. Rys. 4s, '30 | 79 | 79 | 79 | 3 |
| N. Y. O. & W. ref. 4s | 82 | 81¾ | 82 | 15 |
| N. Y.& Putnam 1st 4s | 94 | 94 | 94 | 4 |
| N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s | 71 | 70 | 70 | 50 |
| N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s | 42¾ | 40½ | 40½ | 149 |
| N.Y. S. & W. term.5s | 108 | 108 | 108 | 4 |
| N. Y. Tel. 4½s | 100¾ | 100 | 100¼ | 91 |
| N. Y., W. & B. 4½s | 75 | 75 | 75 | 26 |
| Niagara F. P. 5s | 103 | 102 | 103 | 15 |
| Norf. & W. cen. 4s | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ | 61 |
| Norf. & W. gen. 6s | 120¾ | 120¼ | 120¾ | 5 |
| N. & W., P.C. & C. 4s | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 8 |
| Norf. & W. cv. 4½s | 135 | 135 | 135 | 5 |
| Norf. & W. div. 4s | 92¼ | 92¼ | 92¼ | 3 |
| Nor. Pacific 4s | 96¾ | 96 | 96½ | 104 |
| Nor. Pacific 3s | 69¼ | 68¾ | 69 | 111½ |
| Nor. States Pow.ref.5s | 99 | 97¾ | 99 | 64 |
| ONT. POW. n. f. 5s | 94¼ | 94¼ | 94¼ | 3 |
| Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s | 101¾ | 101¼ | 101¾ | 7 |
| Ore. R. R. & N.con.4s | 95 | 94 | 95 | 14 |
| Ore. Sh. Line ref. 4s | 94¾ | 93¼ | 94¼ | 46 |
| Ore. Sh. Line con. 5s | 108¾ | 108¼ | 108¾ | 1 |
| Ore. Sh. Line 1st 6s | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ | 6 |
| Ore.-W. 1st & ref. 4s | 87¾ | 87½ | 87¾ | 70 |
| PAC. COAST 1st 5s | 98 | 98 | 98 | 1 |
| Pac. Gas & El. 5s | 93¾ | 93½ | 93¾ | 221 |
| Pacific T. & T. 5s | 101¾ | 101¼ | 101¼ | 13 |
| Penn. 4s, 1948 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ | 24 |
| Penn. gtd. 4s | 97 | 96¾ | 97 | 5 |
| Penn. gtd. 4s, reg | 102 | 101¾ | 102 | 4 |
| Penn. gen. 4½s | 104¾ | 103¾ | 104 | 162 |
| Penn. con. 4½s | 107¾ | 107¼ | 107¼ | 66 |
| Peo. & East. 1st 4s | 74½ | 74½ | 74½ | 6 |
| Pere M. 1st 5s, w. i. | 94 | 93½ | 94 | 94 |
| Phila. Co. cv. 5s, '22 | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ | 10 |
| Port. Ry., L. & P. cv. 5s | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ | 9 |
| Poca. Con. C. s. f. 5s | 95¾ | 95½ | 95½ | 10 |
| Public Service 5s | 93 | 92½ | 92½ | 31 |
| RY. S. SPR., L.-O. 5s | 99¼ | 99¾ | 99¾ | 4 |
| Reading gen. 4s | 96½ | 95½ | 96¼ | 86 |
| Read., J. C. col. 4s | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | 2 |
| Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40 | 101¼ | 100¾ | 101 | 85 |
| Rio Gr. W. 1st 4s | 84½ | 82¾ | 83 | 44 |
| Rio Gr. W. col. tr. 4s | 74½ | 71 | 72 | 81 |
| R. I. A. & L. 4½s | 74¾ | 73½ | 73½ | 16 |
| ST. J. & G. I. 1st 4s | 81 | 79½ | 81 | 39 |
| St.L., I.M.&So.gen.5s | 103¾ | 103½ | 103½ | 29 |
| St.L., I. M. & S.un.4s | 86 | 85¾ | 86 | 38 |
| St. L., I. M. & So., R. G. 4s | 83¼ | 83 | 83 | 74 |
| St. L. & S. F. pr. lien 4s, Series A | 70¾ | 70¼ | 70¼ | 1,160 |
| St. L. & S. F. pr. lien 5s, Ser. B, w. i. | 87 | 86¼ | 87 | 511 |
| St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s | 74¾ | 73¾ | 73¾ | 517½ |
| St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s | 53½ | 52½ | 52¾ | 34 |
| St. L. S. W. 1st 4s | 78¾ | 78 | 79¼ | 50 |
| St. L. S. W. con. 4s | 70¾ | 70 | 70¾ | 21 |
| St.L. S.W. 1st term.5s | 71 | 70¼ | 70¾ | 89 |
| St. P., K. C. S. L. 4½s | 75 | 75 | 75 | 1 |
| St. Louis Transit 5s | 53 | 53 | 53 | 1 |
| St. P., M. & M. 4½s | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | 3 |
| St.P., M.&M., M.C.5s | 110½ | 110½ | 110¾ | 1 |
| St.P., M.&M., M.C.6s | 124¾ | 124¾ | 124¾ | 1 |
| San Ant. & Pass. 4s | 84 | 83¾ | 84 | 18 |
| Seaboard A. L. ref. 4s | 70½ | 70 | 70 | 24 |
| Seaboard A.L. gold 4s | 82 | 81¾ | 82 | 6 |
| Sea. A. L. g. 4s, sta. | 82¼ | 81¾ | 82¼ | 9 |
| Seaboard A. L. adj. 5s | 68 | 67 | 67¾ | 50 |
| So. Bell Tel. 5s | 103¾ | 101 | 101¾ | 25½ |
| So. Car. & Ga. 1st 5s | 101½ | 101 | 101 | 14 |
| So. Pac. conv. 4s | 88¾ | 88¼ | 88⅝ | 498 |
| So. Pac. conv. 5s | 104¾ | 104 | 104¼ | 1104½ |
| So. Pac. col. 4s | 88 | 87¾ | 87¾ | 22 |
| S. P., S. F. Term. 4s | 89¾ | 89½ | 89¾ | 96 |
| So. Pac. ref. 4s | 95 | 94¾ | 94¾ | 861 |
| So. Pac. Coast 4s | 96 | 96 | 96 | 15 |
| Southern Ry. 1st 5s | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102⅝ | 256 |
| Southern Ry. gen. 4s | 76¾ | 76 | 76½ | 290 |
| So. Ry. M. & O. col. 4s | 77½ | 77½ | 77¾ | 5 |
| Stand. G. & E. cv. 6s | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101⅝ | 25 |
| Stand. Mill. 1st 5s | 100½ | 100 | 100½ | 3 |
| TERM. OF ST.L. 4½s | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100⅝ | 3 |
| Texas Co. deb. 6s | 106 | 105½ | 105¾ | 35 |
| Texas & Okla. 1st 5s | 49 | 49 | 49 | 10 |
| Tex. & P. La. Div. 5s | 89¼ | 89¼ | 89¼ | 1 |
| Texas & Pac. 1st 5s | 102 | 101½ | 101½ | 10 |
| Third Av. ref. 4s | 80 | 79½ | 79½ | 18 |
| Third Av. 1st 5s | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ | 4 |
| Third Av. adj. 5s | 72½ | 72 | 72¼ | 14 |
| Tol. & O. gen. 5s | 90 | 87 | 90 | 35 |
| Tol., St.L.&W. pf.3½s | 83½ | 83½ | 83½ | 1 |
| Tol., St. L. & W. 4s | 60 | 59¾ | 60 | 41 |
| Tri-City 5s | 101 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 7 |
| ULSTER & DEL. 1st 5s | 100 | 100 | 100 | 1 |
| Union Pac. 1st 4s | 100 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 60 |
| Un. Pac. 1st 4s, reg. | 98¼ | 98½ | 98½ | 21 |
| Un. Pac. 2d & ref. 4s | 95¼ | 94 | 95¼ | 223 |
| Union Pacific cv. 4s | 95¾ | 94¾ | 95¼ | 188 |
| United Fuel Gas 6s | 101½ | 100½ | 101½ | 20 |
| Un. R. R. of S.F. 4s | 40 | 38 | 38½ | 370 |
| U. Rys. of St.L. 4s | 61 | 61 | 61 | 3 |
| U. S. Realty & I. 5s | 62 | 59¾ | 60 | 24 |
| U. S. Rubber 6s | 104¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ | 229 |
| U. S. Steel 5s | 107½ | 106¾ | 106¾ | 375 |
| U. S. Steel 5s, reg. | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ | 1½ |
| Utah Pow. & L. 5s | 96 | 95¾ | 95¾ | 31 |
| VA.-CAR. C. 1st 5s | 100¾ | 99¾ | 100¼ | 107 |
| Va.-Car. Ch. cv. 6s | 103 | 103 | 103 | 6 |
| Va. Ry. & Power 5s | 92 | 92 | 92 | 5 |
| Va. L. C. & C. 5s | 87½ | 85 | 87½ | 22 |
| Va. Ry. 1st 5s | 100½ | 99¾ | 99¾ | 81 |
| Va. S. W. con. 5s | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ | 10 |
| Va. S. W. 1st 5s | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ | 46 |
| WABASH 1st 5s | 106½ | 105¾ | 106⅝ | 62 |
| Wabash 2d 5s | 100¾ | 99¾ | 100 | 65 |
| Wab.-Pitts. T. 1st 4s Cent. Tr., full paid | 36¾ | 34½ | 36½ | 531 |
| W., P. T., 1st 4s, Col. Tr. for full paid | 36⅜ | 35 | 36¾ | 55 |
| W., P. T., 1st 4s, Col. T. r. for Cent. T. r. full paid | 35¾ | 35 | 35¾ | 54 |
| Wash. Term. 3½s | 86¼ | 86¼ | 86¼ | 2 |
| Western Electric 5s | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102½ | 23 |
| Western Md. 4s | 75¾ | 74¾ | 75¾ | 46 |
| W. N. Y. & P. 1st 5s | 100½ | 103½ | 103½ | 5 |
| W. U. Tel. col. tr. 5s | 102¾ | 102¼ | 102¼ | 5 |
| W. U. T. R. E. 4½s | 98¾ | 98 | 98¼ | 22 |
| West Shore 4s | 93¾ | 92¾ | 93⅞ | 25 |
| W. & L. E. 1st 5s | 101 | 101 | 101 | 10 |
| W. & L. E. con. 4s | 81½ | 80 | 81½ | 10 |
| W. & L.E. con. 4s, tr. | 81 | 79½ | 80½ | 214 |
| Wil. & East. 1st 5s | 79¾ | 79¾

# Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bimonthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

## PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

| SECURITIES. | Rate | When Payable. | Quotation Jan. 20, 1917. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany Southern, '39 | 5 | Mar. & Sep. | 90 | 95 |
| Anac. & Pot. R., '49 | 6 | Apr. & Oct. | 99 | 101 |
| Ariz. Power 1st, '33 | 6 | May & Nov. | 88 | 92½ |
| Asbury P. & L. 1st, '49 | 5 | Apr. & Oct. | 96 | 99 |
| Auburn & Syr. Elec. 1st, '42 | 5 | Apr. & Oct. | 60 | 98 |
| Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35 | 5 | June & Dec. | 66 | 70 |
| Balt. County Water & Elec., '46 | 5 | May & Nov. | 93½ | 96 |
| Binghamton R. 1st, '31 | 5 | May & Nov. | 94½ | 97½ |
| Birm. Ry., Lt & Pwr. gen., '54 | 5 | Apr. & Oct. | 90 | 91½ |
| Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39 | 4½ | Feb. & Aug. | 101½ | .. |
| Do 1st & ref., '31 | 5 | Jan. & July | 100 | 101 |
| Buf. Ry. cons., '39 | 5 | Jan. & July | 103 | 104 |
| Buf. & Niag. F. El. L. & Pwr. 1st, '42 | 5 | Feb. & Aug. | 96½ | .. |
| Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35 | 5 | Jan. & July | 101 | 98 |
| Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38 | 5 | Jan. & July | 98½ | 103 |
| Buf. & Sus. 1st, '32 | 5 | June & Dec. | 102½ | 107 |
| Buffalo Trac. 1st, '47 | 5 | June & Dec. | 100½ | 90½ |
| Capital Trac. 1st, '39 | 5 | May & Nov. | 97½ | .. |
| Cent. Me. Pwr. 1st, '39 | 5 | Mar. & Sep. | 98 | 100 |
| Charleston Con. R. G. & Elec., '99 | 5 | Jan. & July | 103 | 104 |
| Charleston Ry. 1st, '23 | 5 | Jan. & July | 100 | 101½ |
| Clt. Lt., H. & P., '25 | 5 | Jan. & July | 100 | 103 |
| Cleveland Ry. 1st, '31 | 5 | Apr. & Oct. | 102½ | .. |
| Columbia Ry. Gas & Elec. 1st, '36 | 5 | Jan. & July | 94 | 96 |
| Cons. Gas, (Balt.) '39 | 5 | Jan. & July | 105 | 107 |
| Do '54 | 5 | Jan. & July | 96 | 97 |
| Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35 | 4½ | Jan. & July | 93 | 93½ |
| Cons. G. of N. J., '36 | 5 | Jan. & July | 102 | .. |
| Do 1st, '65 | 5 | Apr. & Oct. | 96 | 98 |
| Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33 | 5 | June & Dec. | 102½ | .. |
| Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30 | 5 | Jan. & July | 102 | 105 |
| Do deb., '30 | 5 | Jan. & July | 95 | 98 |
| Consumers Pr. (Mich.) 1st, '36 | 5 | Jan. & July | 98 | 100 |
| Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32 | 5 | May & Nov. | 102½ | 103½ |
| Dayton Gas 1st, '30 | 5 | Mar. & Sep. | 98 | 100 |
| Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '44 | 5 | June & Dec. | 100 | 102 |
| Eliz. & Trenton 1st, '62 | 5 | Jan. & July | 93 | .. |
| Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32 | 6 | June & Dec. | 97½ | 100 |
| Fed. Lt. & Tr. 1st, '42 | 5 | Mar. & Sep. | 80 | 92 |
| Do deb., '22 | 5 | Mar. & Sep. | 92 | 100 |
| Ft. Worth P. & L. 1st, '36 | 5 | Feb. & Aug. | 98 | 100 |
| Frontier Tel. (Buffalo) 1st, '22 | 5 | Jan. & July | .. | 60 |
| Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49 | 5 | June & Dec. | 102 | 103 |
| Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32 | 5 | Jan. & July | 75 | 80 |
| Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '39 | 5 | Jan. & July | 90 | 91 |
| Harwood Elec. 1st, '46 | 5 | Jan. & July | 102½ | .. |
| Hob. Ferry cons., '36 | 5 | May & Nov. | 101 | .. |
| Houston Gas 1st, '20 | 5 | Mar. & Sep. | 99 | 100 |
| Houston Elec. 1st, '49 | 5 | Feb. & Aug. | 99½ | 100½ |
| Hudson Co. Gas., Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49 | 5 | May & Nov. | 103½ | 104½ |
| Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49 | 4 | May & Nov. | 60 | 61 |
| Joplin & Pitts. 1st, '30 | 5 | Mar. & Sep. | 75½ | 79 |
| Kan. City Home Tel. 1st, '23 | 5 | Jan. & July | 94 | 97 |
| Kan. C. L. & P. 1st, '44 | 5 | Jan. & July | 93¾ | 94¼ |
| Do 2d, '44 | 5 | Jan. & July | 97½ | 98½ |
| Kan. City Rys. 1st, '44 | 5 | Jan. & July | 96 | .. |
| Do 2d, '44 | 5 | Jan. & July | 96¼ | 98¼ |
| Kan. City Rys. 1st, '35 | 5 | Jan. & July | 94 | 89 |
| Do 2d, '44 | 5 | Jan. & July | .. | .. |
| Kings Co. Lighting, '54, tax exempt | 5 | Jan. & July | 105 | 95 |
| Knoxv. Trac. 1st, '38 | 5 | Apr. & Oct. | 103½ | 107½ |
| Little Rock Ry. & El. 1st, '33 | 5 | Apr. & Oct. | 96 | .. |
| Lock. & Oic. R. 1st, '20 | 5 | Jan. & July | .. | .. |
| Los Angeles G. & Elec. 1st, '39 | 5 | Mar. & Sep. | 97¼ | 100 |
| Met. Ry. (D.C.) 1st, '25 | 6 | Feb. & Aug. | 103¾ | .. |
| Middle West Util., '26 | 6 | Jan. & July | 97½ | 99 |
| Mobile Electric 1st, '26 | 5 | May & Nov. | 96 | 98 |
| Musk. G. & El. 1st, '53 | 5 | June & Dec. | 100½ | 102 |
| Nash. R. & L. cons., '58 | 5 | Jan. & July | 89 | 90½ |
| Do ref., '58 | 5 | June & Dec. | 105 | 106 |
| Newark Gas, '48 | 5 | .. | 78½ | 80 |
| Newark Pass. Ry., '30 | 4 | May & Nov. | .. | .. |
| N. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48 | 5 | June & Dec. | 99¼ | 97 |
| N. Y. & Hoboken F. gen., '46 | 5 | Mar. & Sep. | 94 | 97 |
| N. Y. & Q. Gas 1st, '34 | 5 | .. | .. | .. |
| N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004 | 5 | Jan. & July | 80½ | 82 |
| Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32 | 6 | Jan. & July | 102 | 103 |
| Do ref., '32 | 6 | Apr. & Oct. | 107¼ | 108¼ |
| Norf. & Ports. 1st, '36 | 5 | June & Dec. | 85 | 87 |
| Norf. Ry. & L. 1st, '49 | 5 | May & Nov. | 99 | 100 |
| N. Hudson Co. 1st, '28 | 5 | Jan. & July | 101½ | .. |
| Do improvement, '28 | 5 | May & Nov. | 99½ | .. |
| N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31 | 5 | Jan. & July | 84 | 88 |
| N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41 | 5 | Apr. & Oct. | 98¼ | 99 |
| Nor. Texas Tr. 1st, '33 | 5 | Jan. & July | 100 | 99 |
| Okla. Gas & Elec., '29 | 5 | Feb. & Aug. | 97 | 99 |
| Okla. Ry. 1st & ref., '41 | 5 | Jan. & July | 91 | 93½ |
| Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28 | 5 | Jan. & July | 95 | 98 |
| Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28 | 5 | Jan. & July | 93 | 94 |
| Ontario Power 1st, '43 | 5 | Feb. & Aug. | 96 | 98 |
| Oregon El. Ry. 1st, '33 | 5 | Jan. & July | .. | 95½ |
| Paterson Ry. 1st, '44 | 5 | May & Nov. | 102 | 98 |
| Portland G. & C., '40 | 5 | Apr. & Oct. | 96 | 98 |
| Portland Gen. El., '30 | 5 | Jan. & July | 100½ | 93 |
| Port'd (Ore.) Ry.1st, '30 | 5 | May & Nov. | 104½ | 101½ |
| Peto. El. Pwr. 1st, '29 | 5 | June & Dec. | 101¾ | 105½ |
| Do cons., '36 | 5 | Jan. & July | 93 | 102 |
| Riverside Traction, '60 | 5 | June & Dec. | .. | .. |
| Roch. Ry. & Lt. cons., '54 (tax exempt N.Y.) | 5 | Jan. & July | 100½ | 102 |
| Rutland R. & L. 1st, '49 | 5 | Mar. & Sep. | 78 | 85 |
| St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37 | 5 | May & Nov. | 99½ | 101¼ |
| Salmon Riv. Pwr., '52 | 5 | Feb. & Aug. | 90 | 92 |
| Sag. Valley Trac., '20 | 5 | Feb. & Aug. | 96¼ | 99½ |
| Salt L. & Ogden 1st, '34 | 5 | .. | 95 | 98 |
| San Diego Cons. Gas & Elec. 1st, '30 | 5 | Mar. & Sep. | 97 | 99 |
| Sierra & Santa Fe Pr. 1st, '49 | 5 | June & Dec. | 98 | 100 |
| So. Cal. Edison gen., '39 | 5 | Feb. & Aug. | 98½ | 98½ |
| Southern Power, '30 | 5 | Jan. & July | 98 | 101½ |
| So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53 | 5 | Mar. & Sep. | 85 | 90 |
| Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31 | 4 | May & Sep. | 100 | 101½ |
| Syracuse Gas 1st, '46 | 5 | Jan. & July | 88 | 89 |
| Syr. L. & P. col. tr., '54 | 5 | June & Dec. | 102 | 104 |
| Syracuse Light 1st, '51 | 5 | June & Dec. | 98 | 101 |
| Tampa Electric 1st, '37 | 5 | June & Dec. | 98 | 94 |
| Texas Traction 1st, '33 | 5 | Jan. & July | 92½ | .. |
| United Electric Light & Power, (Balt.) '29 | 4½ | May & Nov. | 94½ | 85½ |
| United El. of N. J., '49 | 4 | June & Dec. | 84½ | 85½ |
| Unit. R. & E. cons., '49 | 4 | Mar. & Sep. | 84½ | 67½ |
| Do income, '49 | 4 | June & Dec. | 66¾ | 95½ |
| Utica & M. V. Ry., '41 | 5 | June & Dec. | 93 | 93 |
| Wash., Balt. & A., '60 | 5 | Mar. & Sep. | 87½ | 88 |
| Washington Gas, '60 | 5 | May & Nov. | 106½ | 107 |

## PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

| SECURITIES. | Rate | When Payable. | Quotation Jan. 20, 1917. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wash. R. & E. con., '51 | 4 | Jan. & July | 81¼ | 82¼ |
| Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31 | 5 | Jan. & July | 98 | 101 |
| Wisc. Edison deb., '24 | 6 | Mar. & Sep. | 97 | 99 |

## INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Graphophone, '30 | 6 | June & Dec. | 102 | 102½ |
| Chesapeake & Pot. Tel. cons., '29 | 5 | Jan. & July | 103½ | 104½ |
| Kan. City (Mo.) Stock Yards deb., '20 | 5 | Feb. & Aug. | 100 | 102 |
| Lima Locomotive, '32 | 6 | May & Nov. | 97 | 100 |
| Monon Coal 1st, '36 | 5 | June & Dec. | 50 | 60 |
| New Jersey Zinc, '26 | 5 | Apr. & Oct. | 96½ | 98 |
| Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57 | 4 | July & July | 95 | 96 |
| Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40 | 5 | Jan. & July | 92½ | .. |

## PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

| SECURITIES. | Per C't. | Period | Date. | Quotation Jan. 20, 1917. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adirondack Elec. Pwr. | .. | .. | ..... | 91 | 28½ |
| Do pf. | .. | .. | ..... | 91 | 92 |
| Am. Gas & El. ($50) | 2½ | Q | Nov 1, 16 | 144 | 145 |
| Do pf. ($50) | 2½ | Q | Nov 1, 16 | 372 | 375 |
| Am. Light & Trac. | 1½ | Q | Nov 1, 16 | 112 | 114 |
| Do pf. | 1½ | Q | Dec 1, 16 | 83 | 84 |
| Am. Power & Light | 1 | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 92¼ | 93 |
| Do pf. | 1¼ | Q | Jan 1, 16 | 38 | 42 |
| Am. Public Utilities | ¾ | Q | Sep 30,16 | 72 | 73 |
| Do pf. | 1½ | Q | ..... | 12 | 12¾ |
| Am. W. Wks. & Elec. | .. | .. | ..... | 74 | 74½ |
| Do 1st pf. | .. | .. | ..... | 28 | 29 |
| Do participating pf. | .. | .. | ..... | 95 | 112 |
| Atlantic Pwr. & Lt. pf. | 1¾ | Q | Oct 2, 16 | 110 | 89 |
| Buffalo Gen. Electric. | 1½ | Q | Sep 30, 16 | 86 | 85 |
| Cal. Electric Gen. pf. | 1½ | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 84 | .. |
| Capital Traction | 1¼ | Q | Jan 1, 17 | 48 | 50 |
| Charleston Cons. Ry., Gas & Electric | .. | .. | ..... | 313 | 314 |
| Cities Service | ½ | M | Jan 1, 17 | 93½ | 94 |
| Do pf. | ½ | M | Jan 1, 17 | 31 | 32 |
| Colorado Power | ½ | Q | Jan 15,17 | 100 | 103 |
| Do pf. | 1¾ | Q | Sep 15, 16 | 40 | .. |
| Columbia Ry., G. & E. | .. | .. | ..... | 80 | 90 |
| Do pf. | 1½ | Q | Jan 1, 17 | 60 | 61 |
| Columbia Ry. & Nav. | .. | .. | Nov 1, 16 | 83½ | 84½ |
| Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt. | .. | .. | Nov 1, 16 | 72¼ | .. |
| Do pf. | .. | .. | Jul 15, 16 | 101 | 102 |
| Con. Trac. of N. J. | 4 | .. | Nov 1, 16 | 28 | .. |
| Elec. Bond & Share pf. | 1½ | Q | ..... | 95 | 93½ |
| Elizabeth & Trenton | .. | .. | ..... | 90 | 135 |
| Do pf. | .. | .. | ..... | 133 | 15½ |
| Empire Dist. Elec. pf. | 8 | A | ..... | 14½ | 92 |
| Essex & Hudson Gas. | .. | .. | ..... | 55 | 133 |
| Federal Light & Trac. | .. | .. | ..... | 90 | 52 |
| Do pf. | .. | .. | ..... | 131 | 90 |
| Gas & Elec. of Bergen | 4 | S | J. & D. | 50 | 41 |
| Hudson County Gas. | 1½ | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 39 | 98 |
| International Traction. | 1½ | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 65 | 106 |
| Do pf. | .. | .. | ..... | 58 | 20 |
| Kan. City Lt. & Pwr. | .. | .. | ..... | 18 | 61 |
| Do pf. | .. | .. | ..... | 58 | .. |
| Kan. City Home Tel. | .. | .. | ..... | 90 | 75 |
| Kan. City Railways | .. | .. | ..... | 95½ | 97 |
| Do pf. | 1¾ | Q | Sep 15, 16 | 72 | .. |
| Muskogee G. & El. pf. | 1¼ | Q | Oct 1, 16 | 167 | .. |
| Nashville Ry. & L. pf. | .. | .. | ..... | 14 | 16 |
| Newark Con. Gas. | .. | .. | ..... | 56 | 58 |
| Niagara Falls Power. | 3 | S | Jul 15, 16 | 104 | 106 |
| No. Ont. Light & Pwr. | 1¾ | Q | Jan 20,17 | 93 | 99½ |
| Do pf. | 1¾ | Q | Jan 15,17 | 52 | 65 |
| No. States Power | .. | .. | ..... | 64¾ | 65½ |
| Do pf. | .. | .. | Oct, 1916 | 95 | 95½ |
| Do warrants | .. | .. | Nov, 1916 | 48 | 48¼ |
| On.-ario Power | 1¼ | Q | ..... | 74½ | 75 |
| Pacific Gas & Electric | 1½ | Q | Oct 1, 16 | 17¼ | 20¼ |
| Do pf. | .. | .. | ..... | 84 | 94¼ |
| Republic Ry. & Light | 1½ | Q | Oct 1, 16 | 107 | 108 |
| Do pf. | .. | .. | ..... | 129 | 131 |
| Riverside Traction | 1¾ | Q | Nov 15,16 | 97½ | 100 |
| Do pf. | 1¾ | Q | Jan 15,17 | 114½ | 115¼ |
| Southern Cal. Edison | .. | .. | ..... | 42 | 42½ |
| Do pf. | 8 | A | Dec 1, 16 | 50 | 60 |
| Sup. W., Lt. & Power | 1½ | Q | Dec 15,16 | 73 | .. |
| Do pf. | 1½ | Q | Jan 1, 17 | 10 | 10¼ |
| Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr. | .. | .. | ..... | 45 | 46 |
| Do pf. | .. | .. | ..... | 49 | 49¾ |
| United Light & Rys. | .. | .. | Jan 2, 17 | 77½ | 78¼ |
| Do 1st pf. | 1 | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 33½ | 34½ |
| Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.) | 6 | Q | July 1, 16 | 70½ | 72½ |
| Washington Gas. | 1¾ | Q | Nov 1, 16 | 77 | 78 |
| Wash. Ry. & Electric. | 1¼ | Q | Dec 1, 16 | 82¼ | 82¾ |
| Do pf. | .. | .. | ..... | 18 | 19½ |
| Western Power | 1.20 | Q | Jan 15,17 | 30 | 69 |
| Do pf. | 1½ | Q | Aug 15,16 | 89 | 93 |
| West. States Gas & E. | 1¾ | Q | Jan 15,17 | | |
| Do pf. | .. | .. | ..... | | |

a—2% payable in common stock.

## TRUST COMPANIES.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Astor Trust | $1,250,000 | 4 | Q | Nov 1, 16 | 500 | 510 |
| Bankers Tr. | 10,000,000 | 5 | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 480 | 482 |
| B'way Trust | 1,500,000 | 1½ | Q | Nov 2, 16 | 155 | 160 |
| Brook.yn | 1,500,000 | *20 | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 600 | .. |
| Central | 3,000,000 | †22 | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 795 | 803 |
| Columbia | 5,000,000 | 3½ | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 313 | 317 |
| Commercial | 500,000 | *4 | Q | Jan, 1916 | 300 | 300 |
| Empire | 1,500,000 | †4½ | Q | Dec 30,16 | 290 | 203 |
| Equitable rts | 3,000,000 | a12 | Q | Dec 31,16 | 195 | 570 |
| Equitable Tr. | | | | | 565 | |
| Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25) | 1,000,000 | 12½ | Q | Nov 1, 16 | 1710 | 1800 |
| Do rights | 1,000,000 | †4 | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 275 | 280 |
| Fidelity | 1,000,000 | 3 | Q | Dec 30,16 | 250 | 257 |
| Franklin | 1,000,000 | †17 | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 270 | 285 |
| Fulton | 500,000 | b17½ | Q | Dec 30,16 | 472 | 476 |
| Guaranty | 20,000,000 | 8 | Q | Nov, 1916 | 265 | 275 |
| Hamilton | 500,000 | 3½ | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 140 | 150 |
| Hudson Tr. | 500,000 | 6 | Q | Nov 1, 16 | 640 | .. |
| Kings Co. | | | | | | |
| Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co. | 4,000,000 | 1¼ | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 132 | 135 |
| Lincoln | 1,000,000 | 3 | | Sep 30,07 | 108 | 113 |
| Manufact're. | 1,000,000 | 1½ | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 150 | .. |
| Metropolitan | 2,000,000 | 6 | Q | Dec 30,16 | 395 | 405 |
| New York | 3,000,000 | 8 | Q | Dec 30,16 | 608 | 980 |
| N.Y.L.I. & T. | 1,000,000 | 25 | Q | Jun 10,16 | 970 | .. |
| People's | 1,000,000 | 3½ | Q | Dec 30,16 | 285 | 100 |
| Q. Co. Jama. | 600,000 | .. | | | | 390 |
| Title G. & T. | 5,000,000 | 5 | S | Dec 30,16 | 387 | 155 |
| Transatlantic | 700,000 | 5 | S | Jan 1, 17 | 145 | 420 |
| Union | 3,000,000 | 4 | S | Jan 2, 17 | 1005 | 1010 |
| United States | 3,000,000 | 25 | Q | J. & J. | 453 | 460 |
| U.S. M. & T. | 2,000,000 | 11 | Q | Dec 30,16 | | |

*Incl. 15% extra. †Incl. 16% extra. ‡Incl. 2% extra.
a—Incl. 6% extra. b—Incl. spec. div. of 12½%.
c—Incl. 5% extra.

## NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bl'k'r St & F. Ferry stock | $900,000 | ¾ | S | J. & J. | 15 | 22 |
| Do 1st 4s, '50 | 700,000 | 4 | S | J. & J. | 80 | 80 |
| B'way&7thAv | 2,100,000 | 2½ | Q | Oct 15, 16 | 153 | 170 |
| B'klnC.R.($10) | 12,000,000 | 2 | Q | Oct 15, 16 | 188 | 193 |
| Ch. & 10th St | 650,000 | 2 | Q | J.A.J.O | 115 | 125 |
| 8th Av. R. R. | 1,000,000 | 4 | Q | J.A.J.O | 275 | 325 |
| 42d St & G.St | 748,000 | 4½ | Q | F.M.A.N | 225 | 260 |
| Ninth Av. | 800,000 | 2 | Q | Jan 1, 17 | 135 | 150 |
| 2d Av. Ry. 1st con. 5s, '48 | 5,631,000 | 2½ | Q | Feb 1 08 | 2 | 7 |
| 6th Av. stock | 2,000,000 | 1¾ | Q | F.M.A.N | 108 | 118 |

*Including 1% extra.

## BANKS.

| SECURITIES. | Per C't. | Period | Date. | Quotation Jan. 20, 1917. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| America | $1,500,000 | 14 | S | Jan 2, 17 | 565 | 245 |
| Am. Exc. N. | 5,000,000 | 5 | S | Nov 1, 16 | 240 | 190 |
| Atlantic($100) | 1,000,000 | 3 | S | Jan 2, 17 | 160 | .. |
| Batt'y Pk. N. | 200,000 | *4 | S | Jan 2, 17 | 400 | 430 |
| Bowery | 250,000 | *4 | Q | Nov 1, 16 | 165 | 175 |
| Bronx Nat. | 200,000 | 3 | S | Jan 2, 17 | 138 | 143 |
| B'w'y Cent'l. | 100,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 163 | 155 |
| Bronx Boro. | 150,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 145 | .. |
| Bryant Park. | 200,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 105 | 110 |
| Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25) | 300,000 | 4 | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 364 | 367 |
| Chase Nat'l. | 10,000,000 | 4 | Q | Jan 1, 17 | 255 | 260 |
| Ch.-P. Nat. | 3,500,000 | 3 | B | Oct 1, 16 | 115 | 130 |
| Chelsea Ex. | 400,000 | 3 | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 395 | 402 |
| Chemic. Nat. | 3,000,000 | 2½ | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 190 | 195 |
| Clt's C. Nat. | 2,550,000 | 2 | Q | Nov 1, 16 | 523 | 528 |
| City (Nat'l). | 25,000,000 | 5 | Q | Oct 2, 16 | 192 | .. |
| Coal & I. N. | 1,000,000 | 5 | Q | Dec 30,16 | 450 | .. |
| Colonial | 400,000 | a6 | Q | Jan 1, 17 | 325 | 330 |
| Columbia | 300,000 | 8 | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 193 | 194 |
| Com. Nat. | 25,000,000 | b4 | Q | Nov 1, 16 | 350 | 355 |
| Corn Exch. | 3,500,000 | 4 | S | J. & J. | 65 | .. |
| E.R.Nat.($25) | 250,000 | 2 | S | ..... | 130 | 130 |
| Europe | 150,000 | .. | Q | Nov 1, 16 | 150 | 160 |
| Fidelity | 200,000 | .. | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 4350 | 4850 |
| Fifth Av. | 100,000 | 23 | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 230 | 300 |
| Fifth Nat. | 10,000,000 | †27 | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 1045 | 1050 |
| First Nat. | 1,000,000 | 3 | Q | Dec 30,16 | 182 | 185 |
| Garfield Nat. | 750,000 | 3 | S | Aug 1, 16 | 190 | .. |
| Ger.-Am.($75) | 750,000 | 10 | S | Jan 2, 17 | 395 | .. |
| German Ex. | 200,000 | 10 | Q | Nov 2, 17 | 515 | .. |
| Germania | 200,000 | 2 | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 200 | .. |
| Gotham | 200,000 | a8 | Q | Dec 28,16 | 320 | .. |
| Greenwich | 500,000 | 6 | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 700 | 705 |
| Hanover Nat. | 3,000,000 | | | | 520 | 525 |
| Harriman N. | 1,500,000 | 12 | S | Jan 2, 17 | 225 | 230 |
| Imp.& T.Nat. | 4,000,000 | ¾ | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 975 | 1000 |
| Irving Nat. | 1,000,000 | c17½ | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 325 | 330 |
| Liberty Nat. | 1,000,000 | 2½ | Q | Nov 1, 16 | 330 | 337 |
| Lincoln Nat. | 2,050,000 | ¾ | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 285 | 275 |
| Manh'n ($50). | 1,000,000 | 3 | S | Jan 2, 17 | 320 | 324 |
| M. & Ful.Nat | 6,000,000 | 3 | Q | Nov 8, 16 | 250 | 300 |
| Mech. & Met. | 2,000,000 | $2 | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 285 | .. |
| Mer.Nat.($50) | 1,000,000 | 4 | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 190 | .. |
| Metropolis | 2,000,000 | 2 | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 375 | 225 |
| Metropolitan | 200,000 | d13 | S | Jan 2, 17 | 210 | .. |
| Mutual | 2,000,000 | 4 | S | July 1, 16 | 405 | 750 |
| N. Netherl'd. | 2,000,000 | b10 | S | Jan 2, 17 | .. | 200 |
| N.Y. (N.B.A.) | 500,000 | 20 | S | July 1, 16 | 195 | .. |
| N.Y. Co. Nat. | 1,000,000 | 5 | Q | A. & O. | 250 | .. |
| N.Y. Prod.Ex | 500,000 | 2 | S | Nov 1, 16 | 235 | 245 |
| Pacific ($50). | 750,000 | 5 | Q | Dec 30,16 | 350 | 560 |
| Public | 5,000,000 | 5 | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 225 | .. |
| Park Nat. | 200,000 | 5 | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 420 | 440 |
| People's ($25) | 1,000,000 | c13 | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 395 | .. |
| Seab'd Nat. | 1,000,000 | 3 | S | Jan 2, 17 | 125 | 135 |
| Second Nat. | 200,000 | 3 | S | Jan 2, 17 | 105 | 115 |
| Sherman Nat | 1,500,000 | 3 | S | Aug 2, 16 | 100 | 135 |
| State | 200,000 | 3 | S | Jan 2, 17 | 160 | 163 |
| 23d Ward | 1,000,000 | 4 | Q | Dec 31,16 | 275 | 375 |
| Un. Ex. | 100,000 | 2 | Q | Jan 2, 17 | .. | .. |
| Wash. Hgts. | 200,000 | 4 | Q | Dec 31,16 | 600 | .. |
| West Side | 100,000 | 6 | Q | | | |
| Yorkville | | | | | | |

*Incl. 1% extra. †Incl. 20% extra and 3% of First Security Co.
a—Incl. 3% extra. b—Incl. 2% extra.
c—Incl. 10% extra. d—Incl. 6% extra.

## INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Surety | $5,000,000 | *2¼ | Q | Dec 30,16 | 150 | 152 |
| Bd. & Mtg.G. | 5,000,000 | 4 | Q | Nov 15,16 | 100 | 290 |
| City of N.Y. | 580,000 | 2 | S | July 1, 15 | 300 | 325 |
| Commonw'lth | 500,000 | 2 | S | J. & J. | $58 | $61 |
| Continental | 10,000,000 | 1.50 | .. | Jan 4, 17 | 500 | .. |
| Fidel. & Cas. | 1,000,000 | 20 | S | Jul 15, 16 | 337 | 359 |
| Fidel. Ph'nix | 2,500,000 | 10 | S | J. & J. | 260 | 290 |
| Ger. Alliance | 400,000 | 7½ | S | J. & J. | 570 | 585 |
| Ger.-Amer. | 2,000,000 | 15 | Q | J. & J. | 385 | 380 |
| Germ'a ($50). | 1,000,000 | 10 | Q | J. & J. | 750 | .. |
| Globe & Rut. | 700,000 | 7 | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 165 | 172 |
| Hanover ($50) | 1,000,000 | 2½ | Q | J. & J. | 500 | 510 |
| Home Fire | 6,000,000 | 12 | S | Dec 30,16 | 160 | 163 |
| Lawyers Mtg | 6,000,000 | 3 | Q | Dec 30,16 | 109 | 111 |
| Mtg. Bond Co | 2,000,000 | 1¾ | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 239 | 242 |
| Nat. Surety | 4,000,000 | 3 | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 90 | 96 |
| N.Y. T. & M. | 2,125,000 | 1¾ | Q | J. & J. | 380 | 380 |
| Niagara ($50) | 1,000,000 | 10 | S | J. & J. | 150 | 165 |
| No.River($25) | 500,000 | 5 | S | A. & O. | 150 | 165 |
| Pacific | 400,000 | 5 | S | J. & J. | 150 | 107 |
| Realty Asso. | 4,000,000 | 3 | S | J. & J. | .. | 110 |
| Stuyv't ($100) | 700,000 | 1½ | Q | Nov 1, 16 | 90 | 680 |
| Weste'r ($10) | 500,000 | 10 | Q | Nov 1, 16 | 650 | |

## INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| American Brass | *5 | Q | Dec 20,16 | 350 | 351 |
| American Chicle | 1½ | Q | Jan 20,16 | 64½ | 65 |
| Do pf. | 1½ | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 78 | 82 |
| American Cigar | 1½ | Q | Nov 1, 16 | 108 | 112 |
| Amer. Graphophone | 1¾ | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 156 | 160 |
| Do pf. | 1 | Q | Nov 15,16 | 153 | 155 |
| Amer. Typefounders | 1¾ | Q | Jan 15,17 | 40 | 43 |
| Do pf. | 1¾ | Q | Jan 15,17 | 90 | 93 |
| Atlas Powder pf. | 1¾ | Q | Nov 1, 16 | 38½ | 100 |
| Babcock & Wilcox | 4 | Q | Jan 1, 17 | 117 | 118½ |
| Borden's Cond. Milk | 1½ | Q | Aug 16,16 | 110½ | 112 |
| Do pf. | 1½ | Q | Dec 15,16 | 105 | 107 |
| Burns Bros. 1st pf. | ¼ | Q | Nov 1, 16 | 100 | .. |
| Carbon Steel 1st pf. | ¼ | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 93 | 98 |
| Celluloid | .. | .. | Dec 30,16 | 188 | 192 |
| Central Coal & Coke | 1¼ | Q | ..... | 51 | 54 |
| Do pf. | 1¼ | Q | Jan 15,17 | 74 | 76 |
| Childs | b1½ | Q | Dec 1, 16 | 70 | 72 |
| Do pf. | 1¾ | Q | Dec 11,16 | 97 | 98 |
| Crocker-Wheeler | 2 | Q | Jan 15,17 | 97 | 98 |
| Do pf. | 1¾ | Q | Jan 15,17 | 101 | 104 |
| Del., Lack. & Western | 1.25 | .. | Jan 15,17 | 185 | 175 |
| Dixon Crucible | 1¼ | Q | Nov 1, 16 | 98 | 420 |
| Du Pont de Nem. pf. | 1¾ | Q | Nov 1, 16 | 335 | 298 |
| Harrison B. & Co. pf. | 2 | Q | Dec 23,16 | 102¾ | 103½ |
| Hercules Powder | 1¾ | Q | Aug 15,16 | 117 | 118 |
| Hercules Powder pf. | 1¾ | Q | ..... | 44 | 46 |
| Holly Sugar | 1¼ | Q | Nov 1, 16 | 98 | 100 |
| Do pf. | 7c | .. | ..... | 2¼ | 3 |
| Int. Educational pf. | a2 | Q | Dec 30,16 | 54 | 55 |
| International Salt | .. | .. | ..... | 65 | .. |
| Int. Silver | 1¼ | Q | Jan 1, 17 | 100 | 103 |
| Do pf. | 1¾ | Q | May 1, 16 | 83 | 87 |
| City S. Y. (Me.) | 1¼ | Q | May 1, 16 | 75 | 77 |
| Kan. | 1¼ | Q | ..... | 75 | 75 |
| Do pf. | 1¼ | Q | Dec 30,16 | 167 | 168¼ |
| Lanston Monotype | c5 | .. | Jan 1, 17 | 97 | 99 |
| Mergenthaler Linotype | .. | .. | Nov 10,16 | 345 | 350 |
| Nat. Sugar Refining | 1½ | Q | Jan 15,17 | 60 | 61 |
| New Jersey Zinc | 10 | Q | Jan 15,17 | 89 | 92 |
| Otis Elevator | 1¼ | Q | ..... | 138 | 141 |
| Do pf. | 1½ | Q | ..... | 15¼ | 16 |
| Prestolite | .. | .. | Oct 1, 14 | 80 | 82 |
| Remington Typewriter | 1¾ | .. | Oct 1, 14 | 45 | .. |
| Do 1st pf. | 2¾ | .. | Oct 1, 14 | 45 | .. |
| Do 2d pf. | ¾ | .. | Dec 30,16 | 158 | 160 |
| Royal Baking Powder | 1½ | Q | Dec 30,16 | 103 | 104 |
| Do pf. | 2 | Q | Dec 30,16 | 100 | 101½ |
| Safety Car H. & Ltg. | 2½ | Q | Dec 23,16 | 280 | 282 |
| Singer Sew. Machine | .. | .. | Jan 2, 17 | 138 | 138 |
| Shredded Wheat | .. | .. | ..... | 95½ | 97 |
| Do pf. | 2 | S | J. & J. | 36 | 40 |
| Union Ferry | .. | .. | ..... | 42 | .. |
| Wappler Electric, Inc. | 1¾ | Q | Jan 2, 17 | 95 | 99 |
| Do 7% pf. | 1¾ | Q | Jan 1, 17 | 230 | 240 |
| Yale & Towne Mfg. | .. | .. | ..... |

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

**GEORGE W. HELME COMPANY.**
Jersey City, N. J., January 22, 1917.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of George W. Helme Company, for the election of seven Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the home office of the Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, March 5, 1917. The Transfer Books of the Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the first day of February, 1917, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., on the sixth day of March, 1917.

E. D. CHRISTIAN, Sec'y & Treas.

**PEORIA AND EASTERN RAILWAY CO.**
Danville, Ill., January 13, 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Peoria and Eastern Railway Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the company in Danville, Illinois, on Wednesday, the 14th day of February, 1917, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 26th day of January, 1917, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, the 15th day of February, 1917.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

**THE LACLEDE GAS LIGHT COMPANY.**

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Laclede Gas Light Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be presented, will be held at the office of the Company in St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, February 20, 1917, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed Saturday, January 20, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen Wednesday, February 21, 1917, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors
C. D. HOLMAN, President.
W. H. WHITTON, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
**KRANSUE & WILLIAMS STEEL FORGING CORPORATION.**

The annual meeting of stockholders of this corporation will be held at Room No. 1801, No. 14 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, February 6, 1917, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.

Dated New York, January 22, 1917.
F. E. DUSSEL, Secretary.

**NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING**

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Mercer Building Corporation will be held Monday, January 29th, 1917, at its principal office, No. 268 West 23d St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of voting upon a resolution that the Corporation be forthwith dissolved.

SAUL J. BARON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

**SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY**
**First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds**

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth, of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to the Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 3d, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000 in the year 1916, in trust to be used to redeem said bonds, and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders to the amount of $12,871.07, in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, 165 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be indorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

Dated January 12, 1917.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By G. L. KING, Secretary.

**TO HOLDERS OF NORTHWESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST AND REFUNDING FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (4½%) FIFTY-YEAR BONDS:**

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, under the First and Refunding Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad Company, dated March 1st, 1907, in accordance with the provisions thereof, hereby invites written offers and tenders for the surrender to said Trustee on or before 12 o'clock noon on February 1st, 1917, at its office, No. 16 William Street, in the City of New York, of bonds secured by said First and Refunding Mortgage or Deed of Trust as it proposes to be named on such offers, but not in excess of one hundred and ten per cent. (110%) of the par value of such bonds, and shall not exceed the sum of Eleven thousand and forty and 95-100 dollars, ($11,040.95,) being the amount now held in the sinking fund under said Mortgage or Deed of Trust provided, by the use of which sum said bonds will be so redeemed.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
Dated New York, January 18th, 1917.

**TO THE HOLDERS OF 6% TWENTY-FIVE-YEAR SINKING FUND GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, SERIES "B," OF UPPER HUDSON STONE COMPANY, DUE JANUARY 1, 1937.**

The undersigned, successor to Knickerbocker Trust Company, Trustees under the mortgage given to secure the above-described bonds, holds in the Sinking Fund the sum of Seven Thousand Five Hundred Thirty-three Dollars and Fifty-two Cents ($7,539.52) applicable to the redemption of bonds of said issue by the purchase of the same at the lowest price obtainable not to exceed par and interest.

Sealed offers of bonds may be sent to the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 66 Broadway, New York City, not later than January 31st, 1917, at twelve o'clock noon. Bonds accepted must be delivered on February 1st, 1917, or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY.
By ORRIN R. JUDD, Trust Officer.
Dated, New York, January 19th, 1917.

**Crew Levick Company First Mortgage 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.**

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the Sinking Fund Provision of the above Mortgage, dated August 1st, 1916, proposals will be received at the office of the Commercial Trust Company, Trustee Commercial Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa., for the sale to the Trustee, for the Sinking Fund on February 1st, 1917, of $75,000, par value of said Bonds, at a price not to exceed 107% and accrued interest. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals in whole or in part. Proposals should be sealed and marked "Proposals for the Sale of Crew Levick Company First Mortgage 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds," and be presented to the undersigned before 12 o'clock, noon, Monday, January 29th, 1917.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
H. W. STEHFEST, Treasurer.

NOTICE OF VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.
THE EL PASO NATIONAL BANK OF COLORADO SPRINGS, located at Colorado Springs, in the State of Colorado, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present their notes and other claims for payment.

E. P. SHOVE, President.
WILMER D. HEMING, Cashier.
Dated, January 9, 1917.

NOTICE.

The Third National Bank, located at Buffalo, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs.

All note holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

GEORGE A. DRUMMER, Cashier.
Dated Jan'y 16th, 1917.

DIVIDENDS.

THE MORRIS PLAN

**INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION**
**Fifty-Two William Street,**
**New York City.**

The regular semi-annual dividend of Three per centum (3%) has been declared on the Cumulative preferred stock of the Industrial Finance Corporation for the half year ending January 31, 1917, payable February 1, 1917, to stockholders of record on January 17, 1917. For this purpose the transfer books of the Corporation will be closed from the 18th day of January to the 2nd day of February, 1917.

JOSEPH B. GILDER, Secretary.
Dated January 16, 1917.

**KELSEY WHEEL COMPANY, INC.**
**January 9th, 1917.**
**PREFERRED DIVIDEND No. 2.**

The Board of Directors has today declared a Regular Quarterly Preferred Dividend of One dollar and seventy-five cents ($1.75) per share, payable February 1st, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 16th, 1917; the books to be closed.

Checks will be mailed by Columbia Trust Company, Dividend Disbursing Agent.

H. C. BROOKS, Secretary.

125TH CASH DIVIDEND.
**Illinois Central Railroad Company.**

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) in cash, payable March 1, 1917, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business Monday, February 5th, 1917.

D. R. BURBANK, Secretary.
New York, December 27, 1916.

**THE PULLMAN COMPANY.**
DIVIDEND NO. 200.

A quarterly dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid Feb. 15th, 1917, to stockholders of record at close of business Jan. 31st, 1917.

A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.
Chicago, Jan. 20, 1917.

**Madison Safe Deposit Company.**

A dividend of Two and one-half Per Cent. (2½%) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on February 15th, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 10th, 1917.

ARNOLD F. SCHMITT, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 22, 1917.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the American Chocolate Machinery Company for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may legally come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, 1,309 Everett Building, 45 East 17th Street, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Monday, February 5th, 1917, at 2:30 in the afternoon.

GEORGE C. BALDWIN, Clerk.

**Cauldwell-Wingate Company.**

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of CAULDWELL-WINGATE COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 381 Fourth Avenue, New York, on Wednesday, February 7, 1917, at 2 P. M.

## Auction Sales

INSPECTION TODAY FROM 1 TO 5 P. M.
$7,500 VALUATION.
ALEX. SILBERSTEIN'S
Will Sell Tomorrow, Tuesday, Jan. 23,
56 EAST 126TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV.
A LARGE, HIGH GRADE STOCK OF
STATIONERY
Positively the Finest Ever Sold at Auction.
Jobbers and department stores will find it worth while attending this sale. Silberstein's office, 1170 West Farms rd. Tel. 3268 Intervale.

## Auctioneers

*whose announcements or sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times.*

David W. Biow Co., 520-522 B'way
AUCTIONEERS TO THE TRADE.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc.,
333-341 4th Av., at 25th St.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE
Machinery, Fixtures.
Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St. Spring 2348.

SAMUEL MARX WOOLWORTH BUILDING.
Tel. 6911-12 Barclay.
Salesrooms, 115-17 Spring St. Tel. 5582 Spring.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way,
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

Michael M. Weiss buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 3847 Frank

**Open Market.**

The Open Security Market of The Annalist brings together buyers and sellers of unlisted bonds and stocks. Every Monday, 10c. $4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

# MONEY RATES

| | On Call. High. | Low. | Last. | Renewals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 15 | 2 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 2 |
| Jan. 16 | 2 | 1¾ | 2 | 2 |
| Jan. 17 | 2 | 1¾ | 2 | 2 |
| Jan. 18 | 2 | 1¾ | 2 | 2 |
| Jan. 19 | 2 | 1¾ | 2 | 2 |
| Jan. 20 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Week's range— | | | | |
| High | | | 2 | 2 |
| Low | | | 1¾ | 2 |
| Same week last year— | | | | |
| High | | | 2 | 2 |
| Low | | | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| Year to date— | | | | |
| High | | | 3 | 2½ |
| Low | | | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| Same period last year— | | | | |
| High | | | 3 | 2 |
| Low | | | 1¾ | 1¾ |

| | On Time. 60 Days. | 90 Days. | 6 Mos. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 15 | 3@3¼ | 3@3¼ | 3@3¼ |
| Jan. 16 | 3 | 3 | 3@3¼ |
| Jan. 17 | 3 | 3 | 3@3¼ |
| Jan. 18 | 3 | 3 | 3@3¼ |
| Jan. 19 | 3 | 3 | 3@3¼ |
| Jan. 20 | 3 | 3 | 3@3¼ |
| Week's range— | | | |
| High | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| Low | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Same week last year— | | | |
| High | 3 | 3 | 3¼ |
| Low | 2½ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| Same period last year— | | | |
| High | 3 | 3 | 3¼ |
| Low | 2½ | 2¾ | 2¾ |

DISCOUNT RATES FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

| | Days. 15 or Less. | Over 15, up to 30. | Over 30, up to 60. | Over 60, up to 90. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 3½ | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| New York | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Philadelphia | 3½ | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Cleveland | 3½ | 4 | 4½ | 4½ |
| Richmond | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Atlanta | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Chicago | 3½ | 4 | 4 | 4½ |
| St. Louis | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Minneapolis | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4½ |
| Kansas City | 4 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| Dallas | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| S. Francisco | 3 | 3½ | 4 | 4½ |

*10 days or less. †Over 10 days.

| Trade Acceptances. Agricul. Over 90. | Up to 60. | 60 to 90. | Com. modity. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 5 | 3½ | 3½ | 4 |
| New York | 5 | 3½ | 3½ | . |
| Philadelphia | 4½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| Cleveland | 5 | †3½ | 4 | . |
| Richmond | 4½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| Atlanta | 5 | 3½ | 3½ | 3 |
| Chicago | 5 | 3½ | . | . |
| St Louis | 4½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| Minneapolis | 5 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| Kansas City | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Dallas | 4½ | 4 | 3½ | 3 |
| S. Francisco | 5½ | 3 | 3½ | *3½ |

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent. †This bank has a rate of 3 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTERS.

| | Boston. | Chicago. | St. L. | San F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 15 | Par | †10c | †10c@par | *10c |
| Jan. 16 | Par | †10c | †10c@par | *10c |
| Jan. 17 | Par | †10c | †10c@par | *10c |
| Jan. 18 | Par | †10c | †10c@par | *10c |
| Jan. 19 | Par | †10c | †10c@par | *10c |
| Jan. 20 | Par | †5c | †10c@par | *10c |

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

| | Discounts. Short. Money. | Bills. | 3 Mos. | Paris Ex. on London. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 15 | 3½ | 5 | 5 | 27f 31½c |
| Jan. 16 | 3½ | 5 | 5 | 27f 31½c |
| Jan. 17 | 3½ | 5 | 5 | 27f 31½c |
| Jan. 18 | 3½ | 5 | 5 | 27f 31½c |
| Jan. 19 | 3½ | 5 | 5 | 27f 31½c |
| Jan. 20 | 3½ | 5 | 5 | 27f 31½c |

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | Brit. Consols. London. | British 4½%. | Rentes. Paris. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 15 | 58½ | 99⅞ | 62f 75c |
| Jan. 16 | 58⅜ | 99⅞ | 62f 75c |
| Jan. 17 | 58⅜ | 99⅞ | 62f 75c |
| Jan. 18 | 58½ | 99⅞ | 62f 50c |
| Jan. 19 | 58½ | 99⅞ | 62f 40c |
| Jan. 20 | 58½ | 99⅞ | 62f 40c |

BAR SILVER.

| | London. | New York. |
|---|---|---|
| Jan. 15 | 36d | 74⅝c |
| Jan. 16 | 36d | 74⅛c |
| Jan. 17 | 36⅜d | 76c |
| Jan. 18 | 36⅝d | 75⅝c |
| Jan. 19 | 36⅞d | 75⅞c |
| Jan. 20 | 37d | 76⅛c |

# CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

| | Industrials | Oils | Mining | Bonds |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mon | 35,609 | 205,380 | 851,190 | $192,000 |
| Tues | 48,521 | 172,617 | 419,855 | 556,000 |
| Wed | 60,014 | 260,122 | 431,320 | 332,000 |
| Thurs | 61,662 | 126,015 | 400,700 | 378,000 |
| Fri | 84,449 | 222,575 | 408,595 | 430,000 |
| Sat | 26,223 | 115,145 | 217,110 | 306,000 |
| Total | 316,508 | 1,101,854 | 2,228,770 | $2,194,000 |

INDUSTRIALS

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Ch'ge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15,300 | *Aetna Expl. | 3⅞ | 3¼ | 3⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 700 | *Am. Dr. S. | 18⅝ | 18¼ | 18½ | .. |
| 100 | *Am. Ice, w.i. | 10 | 10 | 10 | .. |
| 1,925 | Am. Int. Corp. | | | | |
| | ($50 paid). | 55 | 54 | 54 | — 1 |
| 800 | Am. Wr. Pap. | 4 | 4 | 4 | — ⅛ |
| 100 | Brit.-Am. Tob. ord. | 19⅜ | 18½ | 18½ | — ⅞ |
| 1,000 | Brit.-Am. Tob. ord. bearer. | 19⅛ | 19⅜ | 19⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 2,300 | *Cal. Packing | 36⅝ | 35⅝ | 36 | + ⅛ |
| 350 | Can. Nat. Gas | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | .. |
| 350 | Can. Car & F. | 31 | 27 | 30 | + 2 |
| 110 | C. C. & F. pf. | 68 | 68 | 68 | + 5 |
| 119 | Carbon Steel. | 95 | 88 | 90 | — 5 |
| 1,400 | *Car L. & P. | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 | .. |
| 4,500 | Carwen Steel. | 12½ | 12 | 12¼ | + ⅛ |
| 500 | *Cent. Fdry. | 21 | 19 | 21 | — 2 |
| 200 | Cent. Sugar. | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | .. |
| 500 | Cont. Motors. | 37⅛ | 37 | 37 | .. |
| 45 | David Chem., v. t. ctfs. | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | .. |
| 9,200 | Chev. Motor. | 124 | 102 | 120 | +15 |
| 842 | *Emer. Motor | 3 | 3 | 3 | .. |
| 5,782 | Emer. Phono. | 12¾ | 10 | 12⅜ | + 3⅞ |
| 500 | Eastern Steel. | 106 | 100 | 106 | .. |
| 100 | E. St. 1st pf. | 70 | 70 | 70 | .. |
| 200 | *Fisher Body. | 39 | 38½ | 38½ | .. |
| 352 | *F. Body pf. | 96 | 94 | 95½ | + 1½ |
| 1,000 | *Flemish-Lynn Phono. pf. | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | .. |
| 50 | *G. A. T. Car | 60 | 60 | 60 | .. |
| 100 | Gen. Am. Tank Car 1st pf. | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | .. |
| 6,380 | *Hart Bell Co. | 3⅝ | 3⅜ | 3⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 960 | Han. & B. Car. | 41 | 40 | 40¾ | + ⅛ |
| 900 | *Imp. C. Ch. | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 53 | Holly Sug. pf. | 100 | 98 | 100 | + 1 |
| 1,000 | Inter. Motors. | 19 | 17½ | 18 | + 2 |
| 800 | Int. Arms Fuse Sec. Corp. | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | — ⅜ |
| 700 | Int. Rubber. | 11⅛ | 11 | 11⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 35,400 | *Jop. Ore Sp., (new) | 34 | 25 | 32 | .. |
| 1,200 | Kelly Springfield. | 3 | 3 | 3 | .. |
| 4,100 | Key. T. & R. | 16½ | 15½ | 16⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 1,165 | *Lake Tor. B. | 8 | 7¼ | 7⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 300 | *Lake Tor. B. 1st pf. | 8⅞ | 8⅜ | 8⅞ | .. |
| 50 | Lofts | 105 | 105 | 105 | .. |
| 2,850 | *Lima Loco. | 59 | 58 | 58 | + ⅝ |
| 550 | *Lukens Steel | 40 | 40 | 40 | .. |
| 798 | *Lukens Steel 1st pf. | 99½ | 99 | 99¼ | + ⅛ |
| 100 | Man. El. S.pf. | 96 | 96 | 96 | + ⅛ |
| 200 | Marconi of A. | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 8,800 | Marlin Arms, v. t. ctfs. | 73 | 55 | 69 | +16 |
| 1,000 | *Maxim Mun. | 2⅜ | 2⅛ | 2⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 700 | *Mex. Pet. Ex. | 20⅝ | 20¼ | 20⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 37,400 | *Mid. Steel. | 63 | 60⅝ | 61⅛ | — ¼ |
| 350 | Mitchell Mot. | 53½ | 51 | 51 | — 3 |
| 1,100 | Nat. Auto C. | 30 | 28 | 29¼ | .. |
| 300 | *Nat. Acme. | 35½ | 35 | 35½ | .. |
| 500 | N. Y. Ship. | 43¼ | 42½ | 42⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 1,150 | N. Y. Trans. | 15¼ | 15 | 15 | .. |
| 4,300 | N. A. P. & P. | 8⅜ | 8⅛ | 8⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 1,200 | *Old Col. Cho. | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | .. |
| 400 | *Pierce-Arrow. | 54 | 53 | 53½ | + ½ |
| 355 | *Rep. Mot. T. | 67 | 66 | 66 | + 1⅛ |
| 8,355 | *Santa Cec. S. | 28½ | 24 | 28¼ | .. |
| 3,490 | *S. Cec. S. pf. | 62 | 58 | 60 | .. |
| 300 | S. S. Kresge. | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | .. |
| 40 | A.O.Smith pf. | 40 | 40 | 40 | + ⅛ |
| 11,380 | Smith Mo. T. | 8¼ | 7¼ | 7⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 4,200 | Smith & Terry Transp. pf. | 10 | 9⅜ | 9⅞ | .. |
| 600 | *St. Jo. Lead. | 17⅜ | 17⅛ | 17⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 600 | *Stand. Mot. | 6¼ | 6 | 6 | — ⅛ |
| 9,350 | *Steel Alloys. | 8½ | 6⅜ | 8⅜ | + 1⅜ |
| 16,300 | Submarine Bt. v. t. ctfs. | 23 | 20½ | 22 | .. |
| 48 | *Todd Shipyards. | 85 | 85 | 85 | + 1 |
| 6,300 | *Transue-Wms. Steel Forg. | 47 | 41⅛ | 46¼ | + 5¼ |
| 11,500 | Triangle Film, v. t. ctfs. | 2⅛ | 1⅜ | 2⅛ | + 1⅝ |
| 2,500 | U. S. Light & H. | 1⅞ | 1¼ | 1⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 5,300 | U. S. Steam. | 5⅝ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 26,700 | *United Mot. | 48⅜ | 41 | 48 | + 6½ |
| 21,800 | *Unit. A. Stl. | 52½ | 48⅝ | 51¾ | + 3⅜ |
| 6,432 | *Unit. Su. w. i. | 36½ | 35 | 35½ | .. |
| 850 | *Wil. P. w. i. | 59 | 56¼ | 58½ | + 1⅜ |
| 2,300 | W. F. v. t. cts | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | .. |
| 6,000 | *W.-Mar. Alr. | 15 | 13 | 14 | + 1 |
| 2,500 | *W.-M. Alr. pf | 58½ | 48 | 55 | .. |
| 2,800 | *Zinc Concen. | 4¼ | 4 | 4¼ | .. |

RAILROADS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8,000 | *C. & N.W. rts | 1⅝ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 400 | *C. & W. Va. | 22 | 21½ | 22 | + 2 |
| 700 | *P. & W.V.pf. | 53 | 51½ | 53 | .. |
| 7,150 | *Rock I. w. i. | 39½ | 38 | 38½ | — ⅛ |
| 2,580 | *R. Isl. pf (A) | 88½ | 87½ | 88¼ | + ⅜ |
| 1,060 | *R. Isl. pf (B) | 74 | 72¾ | 73½ | + ⅜ |
| 400 | S.L.-R.M.&P.v | 33 | 31½ | 33 | + 1½ |
| 300 | Wa. P. Ter. pf | 53 | 52½ | 52½ | .. |
| 800 | Wab. P. Ter. | 22 | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | .. |

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 400 | Ang.-Am. Oil | 17 | 16¾ | 17 | .. |
| 39 | Ill. Pipe L. | 250 | 244 | 244 | — 5 |
| 85 | Ohio Oil Co. | 386 | 381 | 384 | + 1 |
| 10 | S. Penn. Oil. | 570 | 570 | 570 | .. |
| 75 | St. Oil of Ind. | 840 | 810 | 835 | .. |
| 250 | S. Oil (Cal.). | 387 | 375 | 387 | +20 |
| 105 | S. Oil (N. J.). | 700 | 690 | 696 | + 2 |
| 115 | S. Oil (N. Y.). | 278 | 275 | 275 | + 2 |

OTHER OIL STOCKS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,800 | Alpha O. & G. | 85 | 70 | 83 | .. |
| 5,150 | *Par. C. O. G. | 3¼ | 2⅝ | 3 | + ⅛ |
| 2,500 | *Cosden & Co. | 17⅜ | 17 | 17¼ | + ⅛ |
| 18,050 | *Cos. O. & G. | 15⅜ | 14½ | 14⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 850 | C. O. & G. pf. | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | .. |
| 15,000 | C. O. & G. rts | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | .. |
| 32,500 | *Elk B. Pet. | 9⅜ | 7½ | 9⅜ | + 1⅞ |
| 7,200 | *Federal Oil. | 6½ | 5½ | 5⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 54,000 | *Gen. R. & P. | 1⅛ | ⅞ | 1⅛ | .. |
| 2,210 | Inter. Pet. | 11⅜ | 11¼ | 11⅜ | .. |
| 96,300 | Kenova Oil, a prospect | ⅜ | ⅛ | ⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 38,000 | *Merritt Oil. | 18 | 18¼ | 18¼ | + ⅛ |
| 45,000 | Met. Petrol. | 3⅞ | 2 | 3⅝ | + 1⅜ |
| 123,000 | *Midwest Oil | 81 | 71 | 79 | .. |
| 22,700 | *Midw. O. pf | 88 | 86 | 88 | .. |
| 2,850 | *Monongah O. | 1 | ⅞ | ⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 5,350 | *N. Y.-Ok. Oil | 1 | ¾ | ¾ | .. |
| 164,200 | *N. Y. & T. O. | 2½ | 1½ | 2¼ | + ⅛ |
| 70,500 | *†Okla. Oil. | 12 | 11 | 12 | .. |
| 1,300 | Oil & Explor. | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | .. |
| 22,900 | Okla. P. & R. | 13¾ | 12 | 13⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 20,500 | *Omar O. & G. | 50 | 47 | 50 | + 2 |
| 80,750 | *Osage H. Oil | 9¼ | 8½ | 9¼ | + ⅛ |
| 7,600 | Penn. Gasol. | 1¾ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 7,010 | *Royal Dutch | 67¼ | 65⅝ | 66⅝ | + ⅛ |

MINING STOCKS

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Ch'ge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,350 | *Sapul. O.&R. | 10½ | 9⅝ | 10⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 92,400 | Sequoy. O.&R. | 2½ | 1½ | 2 | — ⅛ |
| 29,000 | *Sinclair Oil. | 62 | 61 | 61¾ | .. |
| 500 | Savoy Oil. | 12 | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | .. |
| 400 | Sou. O. & T. | 7 | 5½ | 5½ | — 1½ |
| 4,100 | †Utah Pet., a prospect | ½ | ⅜ | ⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 11,100 | *United W. O. | ⅞ | ½ | ⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 9,200 | Vacuum O.&G. | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | — ⅛ |
| | 28 Ventura | 8¾ | 8¼ | 8¼ | — ⅜ |
| 40,300 | *Victoria Oil. | 2 | 1⅜ | 1½ | — ⅛ |
| 24,800 | *W. E. O.&G. | 30 | 21 | 25 | — 3 |
| 700 | *Wyoming P. | 1⅜ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 400 | Wayl. G. & G. | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | — ⅛ |
| 10,500 | Ala.-Br. C. M. | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | .. |
| 44,100 | Alaska M. C. | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 19,300 | *Alaska S. C. | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | .. |
| 54,000 | *†Am. Com'dr | 9⅛ | 7½ | 8 | — 1 |
| 103,100 | *Arizona Chl. | 1 | ⅞ | ⅞ | .. |
| 3,600 | *Arizona Cop. | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | .. |
| 38,400 | †Atlanta. | 14 | 9½ | 13½ | + 3½ |
| 5,900 | *Austin Ama. | 1¼ | 1 | 1¼ | — ⅛ |
| 7,500 | Big Jim | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | .. |
| 12,190 | Big Ledge Cop. | 4⅜ | 4 | 4⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 26,800 | *Bisbee Cop., (a pros.) | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 21,200 | *Bitter Creek, (a pros.) | ½ | ⅜ | ½ | + ⅛ |
| 54,100 | *Boston Creek. | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 35,370 | Boston & Mon. | 77 | 72 | 76 | + 3 |
| 2,500 | Booth | 10 | 9 | 9 | .. |
| 20,400 | *BradshawCop. | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 7,200 | Butte Cop. & Zinc v. t. ctfs. | 11¼ | 9⅜ | 11⅛ | + 1⅜ |
| 10,550 | Butte Detroit. | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | .. |
| 1,250 | Butte & Zenith | 7¼ | 6½ | 6⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 4,900 | Buffalo Mines. | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | .. |
| 16,700 | *†Caledonia. | 56 | 52 | 55 | + 4 |
| 60,930 | *Calu. & Ariz. | 3½ | 1⅞ | 2¼ | + ⅛ |
| 8,079 | Canada Cop. | 1⅜ | 1⅛ | 1⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 7,700 | †Cashboy | 7 | 6½ | 7 | + ½ |
| 1,200 | Cerro Gordo. | 2 | 2 | 2 | + ⅛ |
| 2,560 | Cerro Pas. | 38½ | 36½ | 37¾ | + 1⅛ |
| 71,500 | Con.Ariz. Sm. | 2⅜ | 1⅞ | 2⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 12,300 | *Con.-H'm'st'd | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | .. |
| 8,600 | Cresson Con. | 7½ | 7 | 7 | .. |
| 200 | Dan'n L.& S. | 11 | 11 | 11 | + ⅛ |
| 1,100 | Dundee Ariz. | 1⅜ | 1⅛ | 1⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 26,300 | Ely Con. | 19 | 15 | 17 | + 1 |
| 64,515 | *Emma Con. | 2¼ | 1⅞ | 2⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 3,250 | First Nat. Cop. | 3⅝ | 3⅛ | 3⅜ | .. |
| 6,800 | Goldfield Con. | 70 | 61 | 61 | — 9 |
| 1,000 | Grizzly Flats. | 1 | 1 | 1 | + ⅛ |
| 20,700 | †Gold'd Merg. | 7½ | 6½ | 7⅛ | + 1 |
| 81,900 | *Gr'nmonster. | 2¼ | 1⅞ | 2 | + ⅛ |
| 26,600 | Gr'ngverton. | 20 | 18 | 19 | + 1 |
| 8,870 | Hecla Mining. | 8⅛ | 7⅝ | 8 | + ⅛ |
| 1,900 | Howe Sound. | 7⅝ | 7⅜ | 7⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 800 | Hull Copper. | 40 | 40 | 40 | .. |
| 79,800 | Ind. Lead. | 20 | 17½ | 17¾ | + ⅛ |
| 3,200 | Inspir.Needles, (a pros.) | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | — 

# FRANCE IS RAPIDLY REBUILDING TRADE

## And Industrial Commission Reports She Will Not Be Our Competitor.

## ACTIVITIES ARE DIFFERENT

### Certain American Specialties Fear No Rivals—New Industrial Centres in Europe.

Although France is already making plans for industrial rehabilitation after the war, the American Industrial Commission to France finds that there is little likelihood of that country and America becoming competitors after the war because their activities are along different lines. The commission made public yesterday the first installment of a report it is to make to the American Manufacturers' Export Association. The report deals with industrial France after the war.

The commission visited France last year at the invitation of the French Trade Commission, an invitation that was backed by the Prime Minister and the Ministers of Commerce and Finance. The party consisted of fifteen American business men under the Presidency of V. W. Nichols, Assistant Chairman of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company.

The portion of the report made public today says in part:

"Even at this time, with the war raging, it was found that there is much reconstruction and new building ready to be undertaken. When peace comes, the amount of construction of industrial plants generally will be large. This applies both to France and Belgium.

**400 Factories Destroyed.**

"In France alone, along the battle front, more than 400 factories have been destroyed, and within the invaded region it is said that the plants have been denuded of machinery, tools, raw materials, building equipment, and everything else of value.

"Since the war a number of companies in the north, unable to operate their mills, have started new plants in other sections of France, frequently so located that they will ultimately benefit from the exceptionally favorable water power in the Vosges and other alpine regions.

"The importance of keeping industries upon which the country may depend for her safety in time of war from the frontier regions will be borne in mind. New plants, up to date in every particular, are arising in sections in which industry has been, heretofore, hardly found.

"Our curiosity was aroused in St. Etienne, in Lyons, and other towns by some works which struck us as being almost typically American; in every instance we discovered that the companies operating them owned plants in the United States.

"We often heard the hope expressed that—after the war—American manufacturers and American capital would co-operate with French interests and erect new plants in France.

"There is disclosed here a large field for American enterprise which we think is well worthy of study. Most of the merchandise shipped from France to America consist either of luxuries or high-class necessities of artistic design and a certain luxury of finish that purchasers desire.

"The factories making such merchandise in most cases were not equipped for manufacturing war material, and the Government aimed to keep such industries alive in order to export their products for use at least part of the enormous purchases made in America.

"In some instances plants continue to manufacture their usual product to a certain extent, part of the plant being devoted to the manufacture of war supplies.

**France Studies Production.**

"France is making a careful study of production in a large industrial way of goods that they have heretofore made only in a small way, such as toys and dolls, small wares, cutlery, fabric gloves, &c.

"There are two currents of opinion in France as to future industrial requirements in regard to export. One is that French manufacturers should more generally engage in the manufacture of articles en series, that is, production in quantities of one kind of finished product, as they do in the Ford motor car plant.

"The opposing current of opinion is that the peculiar strength of French industries lies in the ability to turn out a great diversity of articles, each finished with artistic perfection in a way which other countries are not generally able to imitate, as it is the result of the artistic endowment of the people itself.

"France and America are not likely to be serious competitors in the world market, because their strength lies in different directions.

"Our manufacturing practice is the result of a great, uniform, steady home demand from one end of the country to the other. Our manufacturers export only their surplus products, and they can only export them as they are, as they cannot profitably make a smaller amount of merchandise differing from their usual output.

"Wherever, therefore, the American manufacturer turns out a product which, as it stands, meets a requirement of foreign trade they are strong. Certain typical American specialties—sewing machines, cash registers, typewriters, &c.—fear no rivals.

"Broadly speaking, French industry has arisen to satisfy its own home wants, which are not large but very diversified. France has adapted her industry to meet the varied wants of Europe and America, and this has qualified her in a peculiar degree to fill relatively small orders in special artistic goods with special imprints and in special styles with great profit to herself."

# NO DECISION IN WAIST CASE.

## Arbitration Board, Lacking Evidence, Adjourns Till Next Saturday.

The Board of Arbitration, composed of Judge Julian W. Mack of Chicago, Robert Bruère, and Supreme Court Justice Louis W. Marcus, which is hearing requests from the Ladies Waist and Dress Makers' Union and the Manufacturers' Association for material amendments to the protocol governing the relations between the two bodies, was unable to secure sufficient evidence yesterday at the Bar Association to make a ruling, and adjourned, after an all-day session, until Saturday. Judge Mack said the board would make public its finding next Sunday.

The requests of the union include a 20 per cent. increase in wages, to cover increases in the cost of living, and several modifications to the protocol governing its functions. The manufacturers ask that the union be responsible for damages resulting from stoppages and strikes not authorized by the union for due cause. They also ask that a time limit clause be inserted in the protocol governing the employers' liability for underpayment of wages.

Morris Hilquitt, representing the union, took a definite stand against both clauses, and said they could not be agreed to without a referendum to the union members.

# SPECIAL ELECTION IN QUEENS

## Voters to Choose a Sheriff to Fill a Vacancy Tomorrow.

Voters in Queens will vote tomorrow at the special election for a Sheriff, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sheriff Paul Stier, who was killed last October by a demented inventor. Under Sheriff Samuel J. Mitchell is the Democratic nominee, and Deputy Collector of Excise Theodore P. Wilsnack the Republican candidate. With the Democratic enrollment in the county footing up more than 37,000 and the Republican enrollment about 15,000, Mr. Wilsnack, the Republican, is confronted by a big handicap, but as this will be more of a personal than a party election, he hopes to get enough Democratic friends to elect him. Mr. Mitchell has the Democratic organization back of him.

There will be no holiday as at general elections, so that those who vote must do so before going to business in the morning or take time from business.

# SWANN CASE MARKS TIME.

## Governor Awaits Answer to Charges —Breckinridge Ruling Expected Today.

Governor Whitman said yesterday that he had not yet considered the appointment of a Commissioner to hear the charges of misconduct in office on which the City Club has asked him to remove from office District Attorney Swann. The Governor explained that, until Mr. Swann appeared before him in Albany next Friday and answered the charges, he could not determine whether he himself could decide the issue on the basis of complaint and answer, or whether it would be necessary to take extended testimony. He intimated that he would not press the District Attorney, but would allow him more time for the preparation of his defense if he wanted it.

Mr. Swann spent another busy day yesterday getting his case ready, but had nothing to say for publication.

Chief Magistrate McAdoo is expected to announce at noon today his decision on Mr. Swann's application for a warrant for Lucian S. Breckinridge, whom the District Attorney charges with having accepted fees from a manufacturers' association for prosecuting labor leaders. Mr. Breckinridge is one of the strongest supporters of the charges against the District Attorney.

Martin W. Littleton is expected back from Chicago this morning in time to look after the interests of his client, Mr. Breckinridge.

### Dinner to Gordon Auchincloss.

The Hungarian-American Democratic Club will have Gordon Auchincloss as its guest of honor at a dinner at the Hotel Savoy March 28, when it will present him with a loving cup in appreciation of his services to the Democratic National Committee during the last election. E. Gallaumer is Chairman of the Dinner Committee, which has invited George McAneny, Senator Stone of Missouri, Colonel E. M. House, Mr. Auchincloss's father-in-law; Mayor Mitchel, National Committeeman Hudspeth of New Jersey, and Supreme Court Justice Mullan as its guests.

# RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Jan. 20, 1917:

| STOCKS, (SHARES.) | 1917. | 1916. | 1915. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 396,738 | 557,406 | 256,802 |
| Tuesday | 606,015 | 545,371 | 380,293 |
| Wednesday | 743,551 | 581,239 | 392,227 |
| Thursday | 590,990 | 616,879 | 386,101 |
| Friday | 583,275 | 563,736 | 344,919 |
| Saturday | 265,085 | 197,412 | 131,777 |
| Total wk. | 3,385,677 | 3,062,043 | 1,802,119 |
| Year to date | 12,034,104 | 11,607,244 | 3,574,227 |
| BONDS, (PAR VALUE). | | | |
| Monday | $428,500 | $4,145,000 | $2,575,000 |
| Tuesday | 6,079,500 | 4,357,000 | 3,105,000 |
| Wednesday | 5,695,500 | 4,667,000 | 3,807,000 |
| Thursday | 5,703,500 | 4,712,500 | 3,993,000 |
| Friday | 5,200,000 | 4,078,000 | 4,236,000 |
| Saturday | 2,934,500 | 2,052,500 | 1,880,000 |
| Total wk. | $31,012,500 | $24,010,000 | $19,656,000 |
| Year to date | 89,233,300 | 86,349,500 | 43,601,000 |

The transactions in detail compare as follows with the corresponding week a year ago:

| STOCKS. | Jan. 20, '17. | Jan. 22, '16. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. R. & mls. | 3,385,077 | 3,062,043 | 323,634 |
| BONDS. | | | |
| R. R. & mls. | $24,000,500 | $21,287,000 | $2,719,500 |
| Government.. | 5,861,000 | 2,479,000 | 4,382,000 |
| State | 27,000 | 19,000 | 8,000 |
| City | 118,000 | 225,000 | *7,000 |
| Total all. | $31,012,500 | $24,010,000 | $7,002,500 |

*Decrease.

# CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

**Week Ended Jan. 20, 1917.**

| Sales. | | Open. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Alaska Gold. | 9 | 9¼ | 9 | 9¼ |
| 50 | Allis-Ch. Mfg. | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ |
| 450 | Am. Beet S. | 92¾ | 95 | 92¾ | 94 |
| 850 | Amer. Can. | 44½ | 48¼ | 44½ | 48¼ |
| 550 | Am. C. & F. | 65¾ | 68¾ | 65¾ | 67¾ |
| 220 | Am.H.& L.pf. | 69½ | 71¾ | 69½ | 69¾ |
| 350 | Am. Ice Sec. | 29¾ | 30 | 29¾ | 30 |
| 100 | Am. Linseed. | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ |
| 2,29- | Amer. Loco. | 76¾ | 80 | 76¾ | 78¾ |
| 7,700 | Am. Sm.& R. | 106¾ | 110¼ | 106¾ | 109¼ |
| 100 | Am. Woolen.. | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 630 | Amer. Zinc.. | 35½ | 39¾ | 35½ | 39½ |
| 11,170 | Ana. Copper. | 83 | 90¾ | 83 | 90¾ |
| 200 | A.,T.& S. Fe. | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 70 | At. G. & W.I. | 119 | 119 | 116¼ | 119 |
| 1,19- | Bald. Loco... | 54¾ | 58¼ | 54¾ | 56¾ |
| 110 | B. & O..... | 84½ | 85 | 83¾ | 83¾ |
| 100 | Butte & Sup. | 46½ | 49¾ | 46½ | 49¾ |
| 2,600 | Calif. Petrol.. | 25¾ | 28¾ | 25 | 27¾ |
| 30 | Calif. Pet. pf. | 56¾ | 56¾ | 56¾ | 56¾ |
| 7,070 | Cent. Leather | 90¾ | 92¾ | 88½ | 89½ |
| 20 | Ches. & Ohio. | 64¾ | 65¾ | 64¾ | 65¾ |
| 60 | Chi. Gt. West. | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 30 | C. G. W. pf.. | 38¾ | 38¾ | 38¾ | 38¾ |
| 330 | C., M.& St. P. | 90 | 91¾ | 89¾ | 90¾ |
| 50 | C., R. I. & P. | 31 | 32 | 31 | 32 |
| 730 | Chile Copper.. | 25¾ | 26¼ | 25¼ | 25¾ |
| 640 | Chino Copper. | 55 | 56¾ | 54¾ | 55 |
| 850 | Col. Fuel & I. | 46 | 48 | 45¼ | 47 |
| 880 | Colo. Gas.... | 42 | 47¼ | 42 | 47¼ |
| 60 | Consol. Gas.. | 133¼ | 133½ | 133¼ | 133½ |
| 2,460 | Corn P. Ref.. | 21¾ | 24¼ | 21¾ | 24 |
| 5,290 | Crucible Steel. | 62¾ | 66½ | 62 | 64¼ |
| 1,240 | Cuba C. Sug.. | 50 | 52 | 49¾ | 51½ |
| 30 | Distill. Secur. | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼ |
| 1,150 | Erie..... | 32 | 33⅜ | 32⅜ | 32⅝ |
| 100 | Erie 1st pf... | 48¼ | 48¼ | 47¾ | 47¾ |
| 30 | Gen. Motors.. | 119½ | 119½ | 119½ | 119½ |
| 1,030 | Goodrich Co.. | 55½ | 60 | 55½ | 60 |
| 500 | Gt. Nor. Ore. | 36⅛ | 37¼ | 36¼ | 37¼ |
| 1,900 | Inspir. Copper | 56¼ | 59½ | 56¼ | 58¾ |
| 130 | Interboro Con. | 15¼ | 15½ | 15 | 15¾ |
| 2,020 | Int. Harv. Co. | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24½ | 24⅝ |
| 9,160 | Int. M. M. pf. | 80 | 90¾ | 80 | 90¾ |
| 350 | Int. Nickel... | 42 | 42¾ | 42 | 42¾ |
| 1,000 | Int. Paper.... | 45 | 48 | 44 | 47¾ |
| 50 | Kan. City So. | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ |
| 1,830 | Kennecott.... | 45¾ | 47 | 45¾ | 46⅝ |
| 490 | Lack. Steel... | 83¾ | 86¼ | 83¾ | 85¾ |
| 50 | Lee R. & T.. | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ |
| 150 | Liggett & My. | 70¾ | 70¾ | 78½ | 78¼ |
| 40 | Long Island.. | 40¼ | 40¼ | 40¼ | 40¼ |
| 10 | Louis. & N... | 132¼ | 132¼ | 132½ | 132¾ |
| 1,020 | Max. Motors. | 52¾ | 60½ | 52¾ | 59 |
| 1,300 | Mexican Pet.. | 104 | 105¾ | 102¾ | 104 |
| 320 | Miami Copper. | 40¾ | 42¼ | 40¾ | 41¾ |
| 170 | Mo., K. & T. | 9¾ | 9½ | 9 | 9¼ |
| 50 | Mo. Pac. ctfs. | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ |
| 50 | Mo. Pac., w. i. | 33⅛ | 33⅛ | 33⅛ | 33⅛ |
| 460 | Nat. Lead.... | 32¾ | 32¾ | 28¾ | 32 |
| 100 | Nat. Lead.... | 59¾ | 61¾ | 59¾ | 59¾ |
| 200 | Nevada Con.. | 24¾ | 25 | 24¾ | 24¾ |
| 370 | N. Y. Central. | 100¾ | 102½ | 100¾ | 102 |
| 50 | N. Y., C. & W. | 27¼ | 27½ | 27¼ | 27½ |
| 160 | Nort. & W... | 136 | 136¾ | 136 | 136½ |
| 80 | Northern Pac. | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 200 | Pacific Mail.. | 19¾ | 23¾ | 19¾ | 23¾ |
| 20 | Penn. R. R.. | 56¾ | 56¾ | 56¾ | 56¾ |
| 2,940 | Plts. Coal Co. | 52¾ | 57¾ | 52¾ | 57¾ |
| 210 | Pressed S. C. | 77¾ | 79¼ | 77¾ | 79¼ |
| 10 | Ry. Steel Sp. | 51¼ | 51½ | 51¼ | 51¼ |
| 510 | Ray Con. Cop. | 26¾ | 27¾ | 26¾ | 27 |
| 5,040 | Reading.... | 103¾ | 104¾ | 103¾ | 104¾ |
| 1,620 | Rep. I. & S. | 78½ | 81 | 78½ | 80 |
| 80 | Shattuck-Arz. | 27 | 27¾ | 27 | 27¾ |
| 170 | Southern Pac. | 97¾ | 98¼ | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| 1,990 | Southern Ry. | 30½ | 31¾ | 30½ | 31¾ |
| 1,910 | Studebaker Co. | 104¾ | 110¼ | 104¾ | 108 |
| 100 | Tenn. Copper. | 14½ | 16 | 14½ | 16 |
| 20 | Texas Co..... | 231½ | 231½ | 231½ | 231½ |
| 50 | Tex. & Pac... | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ |
| 50 | Tobacco Prod. | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| 70 | U. B. & P. Co. | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 2,820 | Union Pacific. | 143¼ | 145¾ | 143¼ | 144¼ |
| 8,100 | U. S. Ind. Al. | 130 | 135¾ | 119¼ | 125¼ |
| 3,580 | U. S. Rubber. | 59 | 61¼ | 57¼ | 60 |
| 248,600 | U. S. Steel.. | 111¾ | 115¾ | 111¼ | 114⅝ |
| 4,890 | Utah Copper.. | 104¾ | 109 | 104¾ | 107½ |
| 80 | Va.-Car. Chem. | 14¾ | 15¼ | 14¾ | 15¼ |
| 110 | Wab. pf.. A.. | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| 100 | Wab. pf.. B.. | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ |
| 20 | West. Md.... | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ |
| 630 | W. E. & M... | 52¾ | 53¾ | 52¼ | 53¼ |
| 70 | Westingh. Air | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ |
| 1,540 | Willys-Over'd. | 35¾ | 38¼ | 35¾ | 36¾ |

# Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—Forecast: N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Rain, followed by fair and much colder Mon. Tues. fair and decidedly colder with a cold wave; strong s. shifting to n. w. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair and much colder with a cold wave Mon. Tues. fair and colder; strong n. w. winds.

Fla.—Rain Mon., much colder by Mon. night with a cold wave in n. w. Tues. fair and colder; strong s. shifting to n. w. winds.

Tenn., Ky. and W. Va.—Fair and much colder, with a cold wave Mon.; n. w. gales; Tues. fair and continued cold.

Ind.—Snow flurries and much colder, with a cold wave Mon.; n. w. gales; Tues. fair and continued cold.

Ohio—Snow flurries and much colder Mon., with a cold wave by Mon. night; Tues. fair and colder; n. w. gales.

Lower Mich.—Snow and much colder, with cold wave Mon. Tues. fair and continued cold; n. w. gales.

Upper Mich.—Snow and much colder Mon., cold wave in w. and cent. Tues. fair and cold; n. w. gales.

La.—Unsettled in s. Mon., fair in n., colder; Tues. fair.

Ark. and Okla.—Fair Mon., much colder; Tues. fair.

E. Tex.—Fair Mon., much colder; Tues. fair, colder in n.

W. Tex.—Fair Mon., much colder; Tues. fair, warmer in n.

Ill.—Cloudy Mon., with a cold wave; snow flurries in n. Tues. fair, warmer in afternoon in n. e. and w.; strong n. w. winds Mon.

Mo.—Fair Mon., with a cold wave; Tues. fair with warmer in n. and w.; strong n. w. winds Mon.

Wis.—Snow flurries Mon., with a cold wave; Tues. fair and warmer; n. w. gale Mon., diminishing by night.

Minn.—Fair Mon. and Tues., much colder in e. Mon., warmer Tues.; n. w. winds Mon. e., diminishing by night.

Iowa—Fair and colder Mon., cold wave in e. and cen.; Tuesday fair and warmer; strong n. w. winds Mon., diminishing.

N. Dak.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer Tues. and in w. Mon. afternoon.

S. Dak. and Neb.—Fair and continued cold Mon.; Tues. fair and warmer.

Kan.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; colder in e. and s. Mon.; warmer Tues.

# COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

## FEDERAL.

### Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Robert Morris Trust Co‹Clements.
Nelson‹Hoffer.
Young‹Leader Pub Co
Kentgen‹Baubenberger.
Martin‹Napier.
Witte‹Penn. RR.
Corbett‹N Y, N H & H RR.
Hart‹McKee Glass Co
Susquehanna Coal Co‹Casualty Co.
Central RR of N J‹Breyman.
Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins Co‹Penn Fire.
Federal Pub Co‹U S. Butterick Co‹same.
Babbitt‹Garden Taxicab Co.
Keatley‹U S Trust.
Clark‹C RR of N J.
Rosenberg‹Internat Merc Marine Co (2).
Cases to be sent to Room 337 as required.
DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Equity and admiralty calendar.
Cornell Steamboat Co‹Tug Bronx.
Grill‹Tug Ed H Meade.
Pompeian Co‹SS Arpillao.
Walsh‹Yacht Cherokee
N Y C RR‹Lighter Reliance.
Coast Transit Co‹Tug Central No 11.
Union Marine Ins Co‹Tug Transfer No 21.
Boston Ins Co‹same.
L. L. & G Ins Co‹same.
Foliette‹Tug Auburn.
Unione Austriaca‹Bark Skaro.
Navig Gen Italiana‹Timmins.
Aug Acti, &c, Tirfing ‹SS San Giovanni.
Misory SS Co‹SS Suffolk.
Coastwise Transp Co‹SS Brazos.
Freileborg Acti, &c‹Gans SS Line.
Gholstin‹Old Dominion SS Co.
Maronkon‹Pinco.
DISTRICT COURT—Dietrich, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Civil jury cases:
Fry‹Rush.
Krusczcznski‹Lehigh Valley RR.
Franks‹same.
Buyan‹same.
DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 235 P. O. Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy discharges.
Henry Doersch.
Frank W Tilley.
William P Ryan.
Louis Goldberg.
Leonard Davis.
Klingler & Henkel.
Henry Schwartz.
Julius Frankfater.
C & H Mottufsky.
H Bischoff & Co.
John Dunn.
John C Lockett.
George Brittman.
Jacob Haug.
I & P Berdichowsky.
Under objections:
Raymond Page.
Alex E Cohen.
Hugh McAtamney.
Julius Berger.
Stanley J Sein.
Saverio Mariano.
Elias Moskowitz.
Marcel Kahn.
Walter F Cockroft.
Miller & Fisher.
Adjourned cases:
Louis Ourchet.
Reuben Lindenbaum.
Motions:
Regina Holding Co.
Max Kalin.
Globe Barber Fixt Co.
Fifth Av Stores.
Superior Jewelry Co.
Schach & Rosenstein.
Louis Zimmerman.
Joseph Steinberg.
Otto Lorence.
I Michelman & Bros.
Jules Bony & Co (3).
Crosby & Co.
Atkin Dress Co (3).
Abraham Wolfe.
Empire Infants Wear.
Isaac Bros.
Louis Shapiro.
Anglo-Am Exp. &c.
Wm H Dickerson.
Gudebrod Bros.
Wm F McClelland.
Joseph Weintraub.
Seidon Realty Co.
Eisner & Birenberg.
M Rambow & Co.
William Slavin et al.
Edward Luck.
Genl Aeronautic Co.
Robert K Mickey.
Gus Nelderman.

### Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Common law calendar at 10:30 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.
Scudder, as trustee‹Curtis (2).
Polonsky, an infant, &c‹Borden's Condensed Milk Co.
U S‹Harris and U S Fidelity & Ins Co, Same‹Wellnsky & F. Clayton‹Penn RR Co.
Swiss SS‹Singer Mfg. Flay‹Staten Island Midland Ry Co.
Jennings‹Penn RR Co
Romano‹Lehigh Val Coal.
Favorito‹Atlantic Transport Co.
Reilly‹McDonnell.
In re‹Diener.
Crowe and Frankenheim‹Tuttle.
Sawicki‹O'Gara Coal.
Simonson, an infant‹Gt Atl & Pac Tea.
Lauria, as admx‹du Pont de Nemours.
Herman‹Acme Phils & Reading C & I Co.
Kane‹C I & B RR Co.
U S‹Reingold & E.
Darwin Realty Co‹Keith.
Carden‹Penn RR Co.
Storey‹Stewart.
Sorenson‹Isthmian Pac Co.
Continental Spec Co of Baltimore‹Am Druggists Syndicate.
Petrowski, an infant‹D, L & W RR Co.
Greenzweig, an infant ‹Napier & Wolfort.
Glamzo‹Bailey.
Pompnic‹Nass El RR.
Fash‹C I & B RR.
Marks‹New England SS Co (2).
Waldo‹Aaronson.
DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10 A. M. in Room 222, P. O. Bldg.
Schmidtman‹Atlantic P & O Corp.
At 10:30 A. M.: Goldstein‹Pellicano.
DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.
Case on—U S‹Atlantic Macaroni Co.

## NEW YORK COUNTY.

### Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clark, P. J.—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Haviland‹Allen.
Lowenfeld‹Sullivan.
Manhattan Petticoat‹Loebinger.
Fleser‹Svabo.
Kane‹Kane.
Re Amco Cheese Co.
Goldman‹Dachrach.
Belcher‹Belcher.
People &c.‹Jackson, (5.)
Alletzhauser‹Alletzhauser.
Bowers‹Bloom.
Re Heatlier (Siegel.)
Highton‹Highton, (2.)
Meade‹McMillan Crawford & Co.
Sanfilippo‹Schlachetsky, (2.)
Re Scanlan.
Rielto (Magenta St.)
Golz‹Salm.
Re Tonnelle.
Re Haines Realty Co., (2.)
Ornstein‹Fowler.
Re Goldsmith.
Re Goodrich Application.
De Martini‹McCaldin.
Re Maltbie (United Cigar Stores Co.)
Gaug‹Rice & Hechster.
Green‹Harvey.
Re Englander.
Campbell‹Richmond Light & RR. Co.
Britenstool‹Britenstool, (2.)
Ostborn‹Ostburn.
Stern.
Calapai‹Calapai.
Carol‹Brachfeld.
Kaufman‹Braunstein.
Pulitzer‹Pulitzer.
Sullivan‹Gibson.
Blau‹Cosmopolitan Hotel Co.
Rinaldo‹Helstein.
Dubben‹Dubben.
Wright‹CNY.
Parlagreco‹Parlagreco
Wheeler Syndicate‹Wheeler.
Same‹Mathewson.
Perlstein‹S. N. Beck & Co.
Byrne‹Kindray.
Wetmore‹Wetmore.
West Side Bank‹Cahill Realty Co.
Guentzer‹Hillier.
Allott‹Wennegren.
Re Pearson.
Coster‹Threshold Realty Co.
Camisa‹Lowerre.
Coddington‹Kaughran.
Clark‹Lehigh Valley RR.
Re Herzegovinian Benev. Society.
Decker‹Decker.
Unity Iron Works‹Edison Illum. Co.
Franke‹C N F & N J Const. Co.
Glencoe A C‹Glencoe S C.
Re Kaplan, (2.)
Lustberg‹Buttle.
Chapin‹Leonard.
Cromarty Law Book Co‹Dun & Bradstreet.
Hastorf‹Kalowetzky.
Lawyers Mtge Co‹Glick.
Loewy‹Karpeles.
Lawyers Mtge Co‹Rosenthal.
Miller‹Prince, (2.)
Parker‹Simmons Co, ‹Star Crayon Mfg.
King‹Schwab.
Williams‹Donnelly.
Zipkin‹Zipkin.
Fruhauf‹Hillman.
Carmody‹Bernardini.
Same‹M. Bernardini
State Realty Co.
Glickman‹Strizever.
Parkerson‹La Belle.
M. Frischbaum & Son ‹Goldbaum.
Re Wade.
Erb‹P V Baronowsky.
McEneany‹Gower.
Shulman‹Shulman.
Lambert‹Lambert.
Beck‹Sercus.
Feinberg‹Feinberg.
Southack‹Ely.
Finkelstein‹Finkelstein.
Southack‹302 5th Av.
Sloan‹Sloan.
Re Liberman.
CNY‹Tolk.
Stewart‹Stewart.
Belsepl‹Westcott Express Co.
Mackay‹Tide Water Oil Co.
Re Steers.
Hofmann‹Bachmann.
South American Security‹McKelvey.
Benolitel‹Benolitel.
Bertman‹McKenzie.
Harmon‹Hitchcock.
Re Karman.
Re Ritker-Hegeman.
Re Brown.
South American Sec. Co.‹McKelvey.
Beck‹Sercus, (2.)
Re Mehrbeck.
Fitzpatrick‹Mendelson Auto Trucking.
Stern‹Stern.

PART II.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motion]:
Re Man Ry‹Gordon.
Bloom‹Sutton.
Griffin‹Bruhy.
Delahunty‹Speckels.
s. shifting to n. w. winds.
Held‹Held.
Sulzberger‹Sulzberger.
Wilson‹La Roche.
Bloom‹Sutton.
Milaw‹Milaw.
Lundell‹Lundell.
Stock‹Stock.
Preferred causes:
Trowbridge‹Richter.
Interborough R T Co‹Marbin.
Dogin‹Dogin.
Ayres‹Pembroke Realty Co.
O'Donnell‹O'Donnell.
General calendar:
U S Grand Lodge &c. ‹Nashelsky.
Carrell‹Rosenblatt.
Rosenblatt‹Tuohey. (2.)
Spessman‹Nassau-Beekman Inv Co.
Uetzmann‹Uetzmann.
Colle‹Colle.
Potter‹Levy.
Munford‹Manhattan Storage.
Osborn‹Osburn.
Stern.
Calapai‹Calapai.
Carol‹Brachfeld.
Kaufman‹Braunstein.
Pulitzer‹Pulitzer.
Sullivan‹Gibson.
Blau‹Cosmopolitan Hotel Co.
Rinaldo‹Helstein.
Dubben‹Dubben.
Wright‹CNY.
Parlagreco‹Parlagreco
Wheeler Syndicate‹Wheeler.
Same‹Mathewson.
Callahan‹Freund.
Delahunty‹Speckels.
Kruskal‹Bonis.
Lang‹Glasgow.
Riegers Sons, Inc‹Castelanos.
D'Angelo‹1482 Broadway Corp'n.
Burns‹Reilly.
Booth‹Knipe.
Shaw‹Dodge.
Innerfield‹Innerfield.
D'Angelo‹1482 Broadway Corp'n.
Tompkins‹Wiedersih.
Simpson‹Abrams.
Broadway Bldg Co‹E W Martin.
Wood‹Wood.
Hageman‹Hageman.
Ryan‹Ryan.
Shawmut Tire Co‹Latham-Phelps Co.
Mitchell‹Kelly.
Eneman‹Eneman.
Rosen Cont Co, Inc‹Com Re Co.
Kight‹Kight.
Glamann‹Glamann.
Hollender‹Wallace.
Werner‹515 West 29th St Co, Inc.
Treadwell‹Macek.
Same‹Benyah.
Lansman‹Barkin.
Lehman‹Lehman.
Schafer‹Levy.
Perlman‹Drha.
Moskowitz‹Moskowitz.
Medvin‹Brandstein.
Davis‹Motor Car Equipment Co.
Gross‹Gross.
Hamilton‹Rouse.
Motor Car Equipment Co‹Aubinger.
Clear.

PART IV.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.
PART V.—Recess.
PART VI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Certiorari cases.
Commercial Cable Co‹State Board of Tax Commisioners.
PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.
West Side Bk‹Boehm.
Weeks‹Casazza.
Allen‹Hunter, Benn.
Josef Inwald Glass‹Ferguson.
Cohen Trust‹Braun.
Cohen‹Ross.
St. Regis Hotel Co‹Hopkins.
Alcock‹McCarthy.
Moe Solomon Co‹Friedman.
Goldberg‹Popular Pic.
Kinney‹Bklyn Nat. League B B Club.
Bitz‹Block.
Clear.
PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M. The following causes will be deemed "ready" without a formal call, and assigned as required to the various trial parts at 10 A. M.:
Supplementary calendar.
Goldstein‹Rosenzweig.
O Feldman‹I R T.
Sorgen‹Bklyn & N R RR.
Rocco‹same.
Oravecz‹P & R Ry.
D J Joyce, &c‹Comi Delivery Co. (2).
McCrossin‹Kory.
Kellerman‹Prescott.
Hagmuseu‹Regan.
Fedevico‹NY Rwys.
Pisciotto‹Peop Co-op Prop Co & R Sup Co
Katzelnik‹Gottfried.
Grotheer‹NY Rys.
McDonnell‹Frost.
Wright‹Durdos.
Baker‹La Roche.
Suss‹R T Railway Con
Moran‹Gazzola.
Knapp‹Union Ry.
Selvaggio‹Leh & W.
Barre Coal Co.
Guaraglia‹Price.
Boulding‹Lawy's Club
Mahoney‹Surska.
Straus‹Man & Q Trac.
Schop‹Curtin.
Dellaquilla‹Seyman.
Berglund‹Herbert.
McNally‹Rieman.
Hill‹US Motor Cab.
Sullivan‹McDermid.
Fuchs‹Joseph, Jr.
To be reserved at 3:30
Leibowitz‹H. B. Claflin Corp.
Cirasella‹Peil.
Hilchki‹Schanck.
Bush‹W. L. Crow Const Co.
Sachs‹Faltonte.
Kahn‹Palmer.
Barnett‹Garlepy.
Lang‹Lang.
Wechsler‹I R T.
Jamross‹Schermerhorn.
Mack‹D, L & W RR.
Glaxon‹Kennedy.
Fitzgerald‹Gottlieb.
Schuetze‹same.
Rosenthal‹Krelnik.
Foley‹Levine.
Nash‹Ashley.
Clarice‹Jack's Rest'nt
Fleser‹Wedlock.
Hart‹CNY.
Keith‹Nash.
Siegel‹Dochtermann
Van & Express Co.
Davis‹Davis.
Klernan‹J B Greenhut
Bernhardt‹Florette
Rity Co.
Block‹Reitman.
Rubin‹Boulton.
Basner‹B H R R.
Feuer‹Bechman.
Hunter‹I R T.
PART IV.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
Eisenberg‹N Y Cons RR.
PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.
Katzman‹Kravitz.
PART VI.—Guy, J.—At 10 A. M.
Blumenthal‹N Y Rys.
PART VII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
Coulter‹Seelig.
Ceprile‹McGrath.
PART VIII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IX.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART X.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Weitzenblum‹Rich, Light & R R.
PART XII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
Etta Realty‹Jansan.
PART XIII.—Not in session.
PART XIV.—Shearn, J.—At 10 A. M. Causes on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.
Adelman‹Bishop Sons.
CNY‹3d Av Ry.
Wilson‹3d Surety Co.
Dubof‹Dubof.
Seradynski‹Gimbellins.
N Y, N H & H RR‹Maryland Cas Co.
Jaffin‹Brown, Norton, Levering‹Kidder.
Ehrich‹Lockhart.
Long‹Anderson Auction Co.
PART XV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVI.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.—Held in Appellate Term Room. Case on.
PART XVII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVIII.—Not in session.

### Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estate of:
Francis L. Leland.
Willis Chatfield.
Annie M. Atwood.
Henry Balter.
Levi Silverstein.
Lelina Stern.
TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

### City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Walsh, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Kirmese‹Bergere.
Smith‹Newman.
P McHugh & Son‹Reaves.
Brooks Bros‹Holtzman
Burns Bros‹Wolff.
Finocchiaro‹Ferrante.
Wedl‹Christians.
Freyhan‹Kahn.
Eisenstein‹Lewis.
Wiles‹Fleischer.
Verfail‹Stern, M & Co
Forman‹Hermann.
Nadler‹Komito.
Kass‹Kimmel.
Nel

## REAL ESTATE

**Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.**

A Bargain.—17th St., between 8th and 9th Aves., 75x92, running through to 16th St., 25x92; price $55,000; terms to suit; permanent light. I. H. Kempner, 17 West 42d St.

**Westchester—For Sale or To Let.**

FARMS, COUNTRY HOMES, SALE, RENT, WHITE PLAINS, SCARSDALE, MT. KISCO.
REED, CLARK & LEE CO., WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

**Long Island—For Sale or To Let.**

Little old house for $775 complete, with 50,000 square feet of fine farm land for chickens, fruit, and vegetables, near railroad depot and large town; healthy location; will sell for $75 down and $7 monthly to responsible party; title guaranteed. B. Paton, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Should you be looking for a seashore bungalow of 5 rooms and bath, with all improvements and water front rights, located near trolley and 40 minutes from city, in fine restricted locality, block from bathing beach, &c., call for particulars. B Bungalow Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SEND ME A POSTAL CARD and I will forward descriptive pamphlet showing how a home on the Long Island Sound, 30 minutes out, can be bought for the same money you would pay a landlord. S. B., 243 West 34th St., New York.

Long Beach, corner Riverside Boulevard; 5 lots, offered at sacrifice. T 9 Times.

**Real Estate for Exchange.**

To exchange for income New York City improved property; assume first mortgage, $100,000 to $130,000; no second mortgage, $1,000 acres marsh land; Cameron Parish, Louisiana, on Gulf of Mexico, adjoining tract owned by Rockefeller Foundation and south of tract owned by Deering family of International Harvester Company; value $150,000; clear of encumbrance; pay commissions. Owner, Lilie J. Fairbairn, 2,200 Sheridan Road, Evanston, Ill.

## TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

BROADWAY OFFICES.
Use of desk, $5; newly furnished private offices, $20 to $30; switchboard telephone service; mail privileges, $2.
309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

Sublease.—Store and basement on East 17th St., 25x100; lowest rent in midtown district. Apply Daniel Birdsall & Co., Inc., 425 5th Av. Telephone Vanderbilt 4281.

OFFICES—SUBLEASE BASIS.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., 120 Broadway. Phone 5684 Rector.

For Rent—Concrete ground floor, 50x75, for auto service station or any other purpose. 602 West 52d St.


## A Home Investment That Eliminates All Risk

The bargain price at which this house is offered is made possible by the fact of it being built 15 months ago, when lumber, labor and everything entering into its construction was 25 to 100% lower than now. The remarkably low price and careful restrictions are guarantee against depreciation.

## Bargain, $8,500, Easy Terms

Grounds 100 by 200 feet, near the water; convenient commutation to city; express service.

A most livable home of 10 rooms and 3 baths. Beautiful interior. Huge open fireplace. All conveniences. Electric light, panelled walls. Near golf, country club, lakes, schools, churches. Actual rights to lake go with this property. Send for floor plans.

F. B. WELLS, 170 Broadway. Tel. 1521 Cort.

## Unmatched Value; $2,500, Easy Terms,

and $4,500 1st Mortgage Buys This
*Picturesque All Year Home Near Water*
Grounds 100 by 150 Ft.; Fine Trees. Convenient Commutation to N. Y. C. Express Service.

A beautiful home of 10 rooms, 2 baths; huge living room with open fireplace. Has every convenience, panelled walls, beamed ceilings, steam heat. Select neighbors, golf, country club, all sports —skating, ice boating, &c.

It is a fact that this property cannot be duplicated anywhere near New York at less than $10,000. There are many reasons why I can undersell any other high-class property. Call for floor plans and photos other houses.

F. B. WELLS, 170 B'way, N. Y. Tel. 1521 Cort.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

## $330,000,000 in Dividends

were disbursed on January 1st.

A large amount of this money is to be placed on

First Mortgage on New York City Property

## 4½% and 5%

Applications will receive efficient service and prompt results.

Geo. R. Read & Co.
30 Nassau St., New York

MONEY TO LOAN AT 4½%
*Decisions within forty-eight hours.*
Recently Invested Five Million Dollars
JOHN FINCK, 198 Broadway

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

617-619 WEST 46TH ST.,
Near New Long Piers.
FLOT 60x100.
Suitable for
Garage Warehouse or Factory
Price Reasonable. Brokers Protected.
FOLSOM BROS., Inc., 127 East 54th St.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HUNTINGTON, L. I.

$35 LOTS

Every lot high, dry and healthy, near trolley and main road, to large town of 10,000 population; churches, schools, stores. Ideal soil for investment or homesite. $5 Down—$1 Monthly
Call or write for free R. R. tickets.
B. SEYMAN,
165 Flatbush Ave., B'klyn.
Phone 6821 Prospect.

Chicken & Vegetable Farm, $1,800

Fine high location, best soil for poultry and truck farming, house and outbuilding, in good condition, ready to move in, 2 porches, magnificent view, only $1,000, products can be sold right in town, near station and trolley to Harbor; boating, bathing and fishing; stores, schools, churches; owner will sell this small farm to a good responsible party on a small cash payment and $12 monthly. Hour out, guaranteed title. If interested write for further information. K Box 281 Times Downtown.

ELEGANT NEW HOME, $20
a month, to be sacrificed by owner who can't occupy, 6 rooms, handsome bath, beautifully decorated, every improvement, plenty of shrubs and flowers, easy commuting; price $5,300, worth double; possession on $250 cash payment; title guaranteed. Owner, 47 W. 34th St., Room 454.

Handsome 7 Room Cottage
Fully improved and decorated, gas, electric light, water, full cellar, heat, all light, large, airy rooms, modern bath; large garden plot; near school and trolley; only 30 minutes out by electric; small cash payment and $16 monthly; month's rent free to good party. P., 277 Times Downtown.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET

THERE'S A FOUR-ACRE LAKE,

a fine big stream and 8 thoroughly modernized houses, 3 baths, vapor heat, etc.; 27 acres; garage for 3 cars; tennis courts, poultry houses, etc. Fine big shade trees, orchard; at Westport; only $18,000. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., New York.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

FOR SALE
Nos. 175-177-179 RICHMOND STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. I.
BRICK BUILDING
Mill Construction.
FIVE STORIES AND BASEMENT.
Steam heating plant; sprinkler system; two freight elevators, operated by pressure system tanks or by city water; two stairways; fire escapes; wired for electricity for lighting and power; 150 H. P. Kendall tubular boiler; direct connected Ames engine; Crocker-Wheeler dynamo of sufficient capacity to furnish power and to light the building.
Artesian well, 338 ft. deep, with Deane pump, supplies 40 gallons of water per minute; tank on roof connected with well, 800-gallon capacity, supplying water for manufacturing and toilet purposes.
THE LOT fronts 108.38 ft. on Richmond Street, containing an area of 7870 sq. ft.
G. L. & H. J. GROSS,
Managers of Estates, 170 Westminster Street.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS BUILDING
2 Rector Street
FOR RENT MAY 1st, 1917
The entire ground floor space, approximately 15,000 square feet, suitable for banking, transportation or general offices.
Handsomely Equipped—Fireproof Vault
TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES
Sixth and Ninth Avenue Elevated Railroad Stations in building.
One block from Broadway and Lenox Avenue Subway.
The B. R. T. and Interborough Lexington Avenue Subways, now in course of construction, will have stations on both Trinity Place and Greenwich Street, fronting building.
Floor plans furnished on application. Apply to your own broker. Write or 'phone
F. McGUIRE, Manager,
Room 408 2 Rector Street.

The Finest Corner of the Greatest City in the World.
Astor Trust Building,
Fifth Avenue & 42d Street
Renting Office, Room No. 1002-7
East 42d Street Annex.

BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS TO LET
WM. H. WHITING & CO.
41 PARK ROW TEL 5900 CORT.

141-143 W. 26th St.
Very Desirable, Light
LOFTS 34 x 100 $1,600
for Light Manufacturing Purposes.
POSSESSION FEB. 1ST.
Apply Premises, or W. J. KELLY, Tel. John 3018. 39 Liberty St.


## HOUSES TO LET.

**City—Unfurnished.**

259 West 93d St.—5-story American basement, 13 rooms, 3 baths, 4 toilets, electric light; caretaker in house. Erickson, 1,476 Broadway.

## APARTMENTS TO LET.

**Furnished—East Side.**

15TH, 105 EAST.—Completely furnished one room, bath, kitchenette; all conveniences. Apt. 35.

APARTMENTS, Attractively Furnished. THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Ave. Mur. Hill 4343.

**Furnished—West Side.**

AN UNUSUALLY DESIRABLE APT.
$450 a month.
At 118 Riverside Drive, (South corner 84th St.); 10 rooms and 3 baths; now being furnished.

FOR SEASON or year, 2 to 11 rooms, furnished; $100 to $800 monthly. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St. and 461 5th Av., cor. 40th St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
East, West Side, $100 to $1,000 Monthly.
Choice localities; long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY.
80 East 42d St. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

HOTEL CECIL, 210 WEST 118TH.
Desirable one and two room Suites with bath: ATTRACTIVE RATES.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—Seven rooms, two baths, overlooking Hudson, $1,200. Apartment will rent very low for balance of lease, October, 1917. Odell, 5400 Audubon.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apartments.)—Two rooms and bath; maid service; low rates.

83D ST., 329 WEST.—Elegantly furnished apartment, (housekeeping,) eight bed rooms, two master bed rooms, one maid's room.

86TH, 200 WEST.—Five furnished rooms, bath; immediate occupancy; $135. Gilmore, Schuyler 5200.

115TH ST., 507 WEST.—Charming apartment, 2 and 4 rooms; completely furnished in every detail; inquire in office.

## APARTMENTS TO LET.

**Unfurnished—East Side.**

LEXINGTON AV., 581, (Near 51st.)— Two rooms, bath, pantry; $28. Circle 1810.

**Unfurnished—West Side.**

FOUR and five rooms and bath.
New fireproof Apartment.
270 Convent Av., corner 141st St.
Near Broadway subway station, at 137th St. See Superintendent on premises.

FOUR and five rooms and bath.
New fireproof Apartment.
124 West 72d St. See
Agent on premises Telephone 2440 Columbus.

WEST END AV., Northeast Corner 99th St.—Unfurnished apartment to suit high-class modern apartment; seven rooms, two baths; nine closets; the Allendale. Ask for Apartment 8B.

161ST ST., 720, WEST, (Between Broadway and Fort Washington Av.,) The Chancellor. —A high-class elevator apartment house; two beautiful apartments for rent; 3 rooms, $31; 4 rooms, front, $40.

## AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ABBOTT SEDAN. 1916, 6 cylinder; genuine Springfield body; make offer. Gotham Auto Exchange, 1,694 Broadway, Phone Circle 3249.

CADILLAC 1916, 7-passenger, slip covers, shock absorbers; like new; price $1,200. Phone 6960 Fremont. Apt. A2.

DELAUNAY BELLEVILLE Brougham; beautiful six-cylinder, twenty-horse town car; everything perfect; reasonable price. Bord, 114 West 50th.

FIAT "30," (latest importation;) special brougham, town limousine; extra Fleetwood open body; double windshield, Victoria top, detachable steel wheels; a magnificent car at a sacrifice. Burrelle, 1,700 B'way, 3d floor.

FORD Agency—Commercial and pleasure; trades and instalments; complete business auto, $425; ton trucks, $500; 1½ tons, $700; large number used cars; open evenings, Sundays. Telephone Lenox 4983. KIMBALL SALES CO., Lexington Av., corner 58th St. Parts, repairs, service. 415 East 91st.

HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX SEDAN.
HUDSON, 1915, "6-40" LANDAULETTE.
HUDSON, 1915, "6-40" LIMOUSINE.
D. C. BURRELLE, 1,700 B'WAY, 3D FL.

1916 HUDSON SEDAN, $1,150.
Run less than 4,000 miles; looks like new. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Look!!! 1916 Reo, 7-passenger.
1916 Dodge, 5-passenger.
1916 Chevrolet, baby grand.
1916 Lexington, 5-passenger.
1915 Olds, Winter top.
1914 Reo, 5-passenger.
1914, Studebaker, 5-passenger.
Starters, light, condition O. K.; bargain price. Lexington Motors, 1,840 Broadway, Col. 1260.

OVERLAND 1916 Touring Car, seating five persons comfortably. Also 1915 Paige 6-cylinder seven-passenger Touring Car, and 1916 Overland Runabout. A guarantee accompanies each Overland Car. Now is the time to purchase. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway and 50th St. Phone Circle 1300.

PACKARD RUNABOUT, 4-48, IN FIRST-CLASS CONDITION; RUN LESS THAN TEN THOUSAND MILES. CAN BE SEEN BY CALLING MAIN 3940, ROOM 630. NO DEALERS WANTED.

PACKARD, 1914, 6-48, seven-passenger touring; runs and looks like new; has two new tires; price $975; act quick. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PACKARD, 1914, complete, $1,000. Du Charme, Netherland Hotel.

ROLLS ROYCE limousine, special body, four-speed chassis; no dealers. J 127 Times.

SIMPLEX, 38, runabout, condition guaranteed, wire wheels. Mommouth, 220 E. 54th.

STEARNS KNIGHT.—A brand new Stearns Knight 8 cylinder 1917, improvements, touring car; bargain. 507 Fifth Av. Room 501. Phone Murray Hill 8851.

STEVENS-DURYEA Limousine, 1914. I offer my private car, exact mileage to be a little over 7,200 miles, exactly like new; this car is in perfect condition and is a beautiful outfit for a private family desiring a closed car at an extremely low figure; no dealers need apply. Box Z 278 Times Annex.

SPRINGFIELD SEDAN BODIES; sacrifice. Limousine bodies; one-man tops.
20TH CENTURY, 1,700 B'way, 5TH FLOOR.

STUDEBAKER.—I have $500 credit on new Studebaker, Series 18, 6-cylinder; will sell at $450. A. M. Ackerman, 1,717 Broadway. Circle 1690.

STUTZ 1916 „BULLDOG SPECIAL.
CADILLAC 1916 „8" TOUR., wire wheels.
CADILLAC 1916 ROADSTER.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1916 ROADSTER.
MERCER RACEABOUT. Very fast.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
THIRD FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

STUTZ 1915 Bearcat speedster; run less than 5,000 miles; looks and runs like new; price $1,050. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

STUTZ 1917 Bulldog Special; run less than 2,000 miles; absolutely perfect; sacrifice. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

TAXICABS AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—D. S. Bellows, auctioneer, sells Thursday, Jan. 25, 1917, commencing 10:30 A. M., at entrance of 622 West 57th St., the entire motor transportation system of the Mason-Seaman Taxicab Co., about 400 taxis, such as the De Dions, Alcos, Darracqs, Allan-Kingstons, Hupp-Rockwells, and many others, all equipped with Bosch magnetos and high-grade landaulet and limousine bodies; $100,000 complete service department; about 1,000 steel lockers, about 750 chauffeur overcoats, gloves, leggings; 2,000 sets of standard Weed chains; 500 taxicab bodies, 250 complete chassis, service cars, trucks, rims and other automobile parts.

12 BERLIN „LIMOUSINE and SEDAN PACKARDS. This is positively a non-precedented sale, and warrants the attention of all large taxicab companies and individuals. For further information inquire auctioneers office, 39-41 Lispenard St., N. Y. City. Phone Franklin 2042 or on premises.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916 Coupe for sale. Also Packard 3-38 Phaeton and 1916 Overland 7-pass. Touring Car. Each car in excellent condition and at attractive prices. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway at 50th St. Phone Circle 1300.

WINTON, 1913, seven-passenger, fully equipped, including electric lights, self starter, Westinghouse air springs, and removable Winter top. V. Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON LIMOUSINE.—Thoroughly overhauled and repainted; guaranteed this car is in exceptionally attractive condition. V. Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

**Automobiles for Rent.**

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD.—Beautiful Packard cars, by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD, "6," latest model, beautifully designed limousine, to rent; best references. Hawes, 207 West 75th St. Phone 1832 Columbus; rates moderate.

PACKARD seven-passenger landaulet hire, hour, day, week, monthly. Telephone 1160 Schuyler.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine, newly upholstered, grey. $250 monthly. Circle 447; desirable party.

**Automobile Storage.**

DEAD STORAGE.—Automobiles, $5 per month. West Side Storage, 310 West 148d.

**Automobile Supplies.**

BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS.
New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co., 253 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

**Automobile Instruction.**

BEDFORD Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1121 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Special Classes for Owners and Chauffeurs. Booklet and pass for FREE TRIAL lesson. Private instruction by special arrangement.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A., to school. Telephone Columbus 802 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL 226 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

## APARTMENTS WANTED.

**Furnished.**

TWO YOUNG MEN desire completely, nicely furnished two-room, kitchenette, (or kitchen and bath,) light housekeeping apartment; $50 monthly; permanent; west side. Write, giving full details, to Z 243 Times Annex.

WELL-FURNISHED APARTMENTS wanted for superior tenants. Send us particulars. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St. and 461 5th Av., cor. 40th St.

TWO YOUNG MEN wish furnished apt., below 59th; 3-4 rooms; absolutely reliable. Address H. N. D., 247 W. 42d.

**APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.**

**MANHATTAN—West Side.**

3 mins. to 116th St. Ex. Sts. 6th & 9th Av. "L."
Morningside Park Apartments,
40 Morningside Av., N. E. Cor. W. 118th St.
ONE 5-ROOM APARTMENT, $65
Extra Large Rooms. Southern Exposure.
HENRY C. COLEMAN, on Premises.

541 W. 113th St. CATHEDRAL COURT.
Near Broadway and 2 subway stations.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
7 Rooms (2 Baths), $1,100
Supt., or A. Brandstein, Harlem 1518.

**LEGAL NOTICES.**

TO ROBERT B. JONES, AND TO WHOM it may concern:
Please take notice that by virtue of a lien for $4,494.09, held by us against the following described property, to wit: Six $1,000 bonds of the Mapos Central Sugar Co. of Cuba, due in 1937, and numbered 641 to 646, pledged with the undersigned by Robert B. Jones of the City of Baltimore, Maryland, as collateral security for the payment of merchandise purchased by Orient Importing Company from us, which said Orient Importing Company has failed to pay to the extent of $4,494.09, there will be offered for sale, said six $1,000 bonds of the Mapos Central Sugar Co. of Cuba, due in 1937, and numbered 641 to 646, at public auction to the highest bidder to satisfy such lien at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of January, 1917, at 12:30 P. M., by Adrian H. Muller & Son, Auctioneers.
Dated, New York, December 21st, 1916.
CARTER-MACY & COMPANY,
142 Pearl St., New York City.
STERNBERG, JACOBSON & POLLOCK, 233 Broadway, New York City, attorneys for Carter, Macy & Co.

## BOARDERS WANTED.

**West Side.**

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent board; steam; electricity; telephone.

55D, 64 WEST.—Single room; good board; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class room; private bath; excellent table; electricity; references.

61ST, 30 WEST.—Large, front room; couple or gentleman; French home cooking; telephone.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, excellent table, fine service; references.

71ST, 120 WEST.
Also Lakewood, N. J., and Far Rockaway; refined Jewish boarding house; highest class.

72D, 120 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent cooking; references exchanged; table guests.

72D, 814 WEST.—Suite with bath; single room; table supplied from owner's farm.

75D, 260 WEST.—Exceptional opportunity to secure large double front room, with board, for two persons; cuisine a specialty; inspection invited; table guests solicited, $5 and $6 weekly; table d'hote dinner, 50 cents.

73D ST., 271 WEST.—Large, single room, well heated, bath adjoining; electricity; particularly good table; subway convenient; references.

75TH, 234 WEST.—2d-floor front; private bath, hot water, steam heat.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Elegant suite in rose color, private bath; single room, running water; best home table; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

80TH, 123 WEST, "THE GEORGIAN." Comfortable accommodations; congenial surroundings; excellent table.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests, booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites singly, steam heat, electricity, table; house services unsurpassed; references.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large room, with connecting bath; heated; southern exposure; home cooking.

86TH, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath; electricity; excellent table; references required; Southern family.

88TH, 316 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE SINGLE ROOM; TABLE A SPECIALTY.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Light single room; home cooking; table boarders accommodated; reasonable.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Between Riverside and Broadway; modern private residence offers choice accommodations, two single rooms overlooking Hudson; every convenience, exceptional moderate terms.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (109th St.)—Exceptional accommodations with private family; modern apartment; gentlemen preferred. 'Phone Mrs. H., Academy 1509.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

**Westchester.**

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year around. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

**New Jersey.**

MONTCLAIR MANOR, Montclair N. J.—In beautiful residential section of Montclair; exceptionally attractive accommodations; all conveniences; unexcelled cuisine; 35 minutes N. Y. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair—2977.

## FURNISHED ROOMS.

**East Side.**

30TH, 122 EAST.—Large front room, bath, telephone; $10.50 weekly; gentleman.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome suite, room with bath; single room; references; telephone.

93D, 31 EAST.—Private house; large front room with bath adjoining; all conveniences.

LEXINGTON AV., 708.—Nicely furnished, conveniences, private entrance; single apartment, gentlemen; references. McCann.

PARK AVE., 947.—Attractively furnished room, meals if desired; references. Lenox 4897.

**West Side.**

91ST, 318 WEST.—Charming room to sublet in private studio apartment, with breakfast and use of studio. Tel. Apt. A, Col. 3817.

55TH.—4 rooms, 2 master bedrooms; beautifully furnished; $130 to October, $175 to June. Details, Columbus 8974.

57TH, 256 WEST.—Attractive large room; refined surroundings; electricity, telephone, elevator. Starr.

58TH ST.—Beautifully furnished room and bath; reference. K 12 Times.

59TH, 74 WEST.—Front room, front parlor, with private bath; newly decorated; telephone.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Big, medium rooms, each with telephone, electricity; parquet floor.

70TH, (Broadway.)—Attractive room, lavatory; business man; exclusive apartment. Johnson, Columbus 6314.

70TH, 260 WEST.—Comfortable sunny room; gentleman; private family; references.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms in exclusive bachelor home; location unexcelled.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished, well-lighted large room, with private bath; telephone.

73D, 162 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; running water, telephone, subway express; references.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Well-heated large rooms; private baths; electricity, telephone, L; reasonable.

76TH, 183 WEST.—Rooms, single, en suite; private baths; maid service; telephone; references.

77TH ST., 118 WEST.—Sunny rooms; private bath; steam; electricity; maid service; phone; references.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; private house; references.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; telephone, reception room; $4.50 to $10.

82D, (near Riverside.)—Large room; private; hot water; moderate conveniences; adjoining bath; $8. 3331 Schuyler until 12 A. M.

83D, 11 WEST.—Warm, comfortably furnished large front room; small room overlooking park.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Sunny room, kitchen privilege; improvements; references; elevator. Apartment 3 Bath.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Conveniently located large room; private bath; $12; others, $7; telephone.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms, well heated; shower baths; reference.

93D, 148 WEST.—Large, well-heated rooms, adjoining baths; clean; refined house.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Large, attractive room; all conveniences; select neighborhood; references.

95TH, 319 WEST.—Front room, suitable two gentlemen; shower; reference; $8. Apt. 41.

96TH, 320 WEST.—Attractive parlor, suitable two; electricity, phone; one flight. Brunsmann.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Unusual Winter opportunities; refined surroundings; gentlemen or couple; suite or large room; private bath. Apartment 9.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms, private bath; warm and comfortable throughout.

107TH, 233 WEST.—Sunny front room or suite; elevator, phone; references. Finnivan.

115TH, 606 WEST.—Light, single rooms; running water; private family; best references requested. Wilson.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Large or smaller attractive rooms; adjoining wash room; all conveniences; gentleman; private family. Apt. 22.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Comfortable room, adjoining washroom; gentleman; private family. Apt. 22.

115TH, 609 WEST.—Large, sunny room; bath; suitable for one or two. Gibbons.

620 WEST 115TH ST.—Large outside room; private lavatory; large closets. Apt. 82.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Particular people desiring superior accommodations will find exceptionally furnished room; reasonable, modern, elevator. Apt. 43.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Connecting front room; Morningside Heights; kitchen privilege. Apt. 2.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Three rooms, bath; apartment, front; well furnished. Apt. 91.

123TH, 601 WEST.—Large, attractive room; electricity; phone; elevator; gentlemen; reasonable. Gould.

127TH, 611 WEST.—Furnished front sunny room; lavatory; reasonable; breakfast if desired. Mrs. H. Heck, Apt. 54.

155TH, 535 WEST.—Desirable, sunny, independent room, adjoining bath; $3.50; references. Onri.

ATTRACTIVE, sunny room in private apartment. Tel. 2481 Riverside. Apt. 6.

BROADWAY, 2,020, (60th St.)—Couple having beautiful apt. would rent charming room adjoining bath to refined gentleman; $10. Railing. 6314 Col.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 90.—Nicely furnished room; all conveniences; telephone 7585 Morningside. Apt. 3-A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 596.—Room, with running water, private lavatory; reasonable. Apartment 1.

WEST END AV., 826.—Beautiful double, single room, bath adjoining; breakfast. Riverside 3060.

**Brooklyn.**

PRIVATE FAMILY, no children, will rent room in private house in best section of Flatbush; very reasonable; references exchanged. 1,299 East 19th St., Brooklyn.

## UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

82D, 20 WEST.—Parlor floor; will furnish; physician; references. Caretaker, 6 West 82d.

## ROOMS WANTED.

**Furnished.**

WELL FURNISHED ROOM wanted by young gentleman, west side, private apartment, between 72d-116th Sts.; full particulars, price. P 107, Times.

QUIET top-floor front room, within half mile Columbia University. P 90 Times.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, &c.—Young university woman, exceptional scientific technical training and experience, desires position as assistant director, office manager, executive secretary, or collaborative assistant. O 186 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER. Christian, accurate, reliable, eight years' experience, capable of taking charge of office; excellent references; 18. R 242 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced; stenographer, typist; executive ability, efficient correspondent; moderate salary. F. K., 820 New Jersey Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COMPANION, &c.—Young woman (24) of good family and education desires position as companion-secretary to elderly lady; city, country, or traveling. Z 245 Times Annex.

NURSE wishes place to small baby; reference. Telephone 4211 Intervale.

STENOGRAPHER; long, valuable experience; efficient, intelligent, initiative, responsible, conscientious; nice appearance; desirable employe; excellent references; $18. J 174 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years experience, desires half day's work afternoons only. Competent and tactful. Miss Lillian, 823 Fox St.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; above ordinary; familiar office detail; valuable as confidential assistant; executive ability. R. C. Sullivan, 333 West 30th St., New York.

STENOGRAPHER, 7 years' experience, competent, ambitious, understands switchboard; $17; downtown preferred. M. E. Horton, 1,351 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' practical experience, desires position in mercantile house; thoroughly competent. Box 18, 1,840 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER; four years' practical experience; reference former employer; $12. R 236 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; good, practical experience; rapid, accurate; salary $20. P 255 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist.—Columbia University course; references; salary moderate. L. G., 132 West 112th.

STENOGRAPHER; conscientious, reliable; willing to work hard for advancement; live with parents; $10. Miss L. Bryant, 1318.

STENOGRAPHER; thoroughly competent; familiar office work; downtown preferred; $13. P 242 Times Downtown.

WAITRESS.—Colored; steady; dinner, evenings; boarding house. Hotel Anderson, 9 West 99th.

YOUNG LADY, (Boston,) 22, employed during day, would like employment about three evenings week; expert stenographer and secretary and good reader. J 181 Times.

**Employment Agencies.**

HOUSEWORKERS.—Colored; neat girls, investigated references wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 50th St. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, houseworkers. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.,) Schuyler 9138.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., audits, systems, financial reports, books opened, closed, written up; corporation work, profit and loss statements prepared; balance sheets, charges moderate. C. P. A., Room 761, 200 5th Av. 1611 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized; investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed; trial balances, financial reports, and corporation work; monthly audits a specialty; charges moderate. A. O. Bosch, 61 Manhattan Av., city. Tel. Riverside 2525.

ACCOUNTANT, 28; credits, collections, statistics; nine years' experience; university trained; quality of opportunity preferred to quantity of salary; excellent record; highest credentials. J 182 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 35 Nassau St., Room 1,908. Telephone Portland 7954.

ADDRESSOGRAPH executive, experience in addressing, mailing, and routing. P 43 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN, (26,) with seven years' AGENCY and NEWSPAPER experience; knows cuts, type, and layout, printing and paper costs; bookkeeper-typist all-around detail man; services valuable to manufacturer, advertising agency, or publisher. P 881 Times Downtown.

AI HOTEL MANAGER, (40,) wants position. Henry, 720 West 181st. Phone St. Nicholas 9848. P 225 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 24, thoroughly conversant modern methods, controlling accounts, double entry, references, moderate salary, desires position. R 237 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, credit man's assistant; thoroughly experienced; accounting; student, age 28; married; references; bond; salary $22. J 180 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Eastman graduate, twelve months' experience, age 25; married; best of reference. Address Box A, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER, 19 years' experience, desires situation. D. E. F., 413 West 22d St., city.

CHAUFFEUR, single, useful very careful driver; do repairs; 8 years' experience; 2 years with last employer; reliable, honest, sober man; city or country; best personal references. A. Carroll, 260 West 38th.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years experience, wants good position; references. Write C. Decher, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. 'Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, 21, three years' experience, wishes position with private family; understands any car; good recommendation and sober. Joe Maisel, 970 Gravesend Av., B'klyn.

CHAUFFEUR, English, married, desires permanent position, town or country; good mechanic. F. W. H., care Williams, 159 East 49th St., city.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, (26,) wishes position; 4 years' experience; reliable. P 882 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, good references, wishes position; private party. Bulsen, 206 West 114th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Do own repairs; two years' references; private, commercial; willing to work long hours. Kaufhen, 419 East 73d.

CHEF.—Oriental or American cooking; best references. Simmons, 862 Courtlandt Av., Bronx.

CLERK.—Young man (23) seeks clerical position; good correspondent; salary $20. R 235 Times Downtown.

COST CLERK and stenographer seeks position; three years' automobile service station experience; excellent references. T. N., 2,960 3d Av.

ELEVATOR MAN, experienced, wishes position; 6 years' experience. P 48 Times.

GARDENER.
Position wanted by up-to-date practical gardener; greenhouse, lawn, and improvement of country estates; farming and poultry. Address P 91 Times.

LEDGER CLERK.—Young man, 20, quick, accurate, energetic, thoroughly experienced, wishes position. L. G., 2,960 3d Av.

LETTER CARRIER, 33, English born, no bad habits, wishes change to inside position where promotion is made on merit; can call Tuesday. K 15 Times.

MAN, married, 30, wishes position; willing, obliging; reference. P 215 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young man, 19, neat, well appearing, desires inside or outside salesman position; cigar and stationery experience. O 140 Times.

SALES MANAGER, (37.)
Successful record various specialty lines.
S. R. 5 West Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER; fast dictation; neat and accurate typist; neat appearing; good speller and grammarian; $10. Mr. J., Room 1,606, Candler Building. Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER in advertising department; good knowledge of advertising principles; $22. J 175 Times.

STEWARD, at present engaged in country club, seeks similar position after January. Steward, Mead St., South Orange, N. J.

YOUNG MAN, Christian, 27 years old, seeks position; nine years with former employer, last two of which in charge of Western office; business discontinued; thorough business training; salary to start immaterial; future first consideration; will work first week gratis; reference. P 231 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, high-school education, 5 years' commercial experience, desires position where he can expand; office, stock, selling, &c.; excellent reference. J 165 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19; general office work; knowledge of typewriting and bookkeeping; two years' experience; A1 reference. Barney Rose, 104 West 115th St.

YOUNG MAN, 19, architectural student, wishes a steady position in architect's or contractor's office; salary moderate. J 168 Times.

YOUNG MAN, ambitious, 18, desires to study law while rendering service with any good law firm. Falcone, 2,328 Hughes Av.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position in office in or outside New York; references. Brener, 408 L

# CHEF OF DIET SQUAD REFUSES TO DESERT

### Lucrative New Job No Lure to Hannibal V. Parsons, Who Presides in Kitchen.

### ROOKIES CONTENTED AGAIN

### In Great Distress of Mind, However, Until Hannibal Promises to Stay Till Food Test Ends.

Members of Police Commissioner Woods's Diet Squad feared they were to lose the services of their colored chef, Hannibal Vesszey Parsons, when a report reached them yesterday at the luncheon table that a well-known restaurateur had engaged him at an annual salary of $1,800. As Parsons's cooking has been a source of surprise and gastronomic delight to the rookies from the police training school since they began the experiment of living on twenty-five cents a day each, and as he succeeded yesterday in providing the men with one of his best menus, the report of his prospective departure was disquieting.

Luncheon was delayed until some statement could be obtained from the chef. Miss Eula McClary of the Life Extension Institute sought out the chef in his inclosed corner of the big floor of the diet kitchen, at 49 Lafayette Street, and returned to the squad with the announcement that Parsons had refused to desert the dieters, and would not take up his new work until Jan. 30, the day after the economic food test came to an end.

Parsons was formerly a chef at Wells College. He has cooked for a number of college societies, and has assisted in that capacity for culinary educational purposes at the Teachers College here under the direction of Miss Marian Walker, who is the official dietitian of the police squad. Parsons studied to be a Baptist clergyman, but he hasn't been able to find a pulpit which would insure him an income reaching one-third of what he earns as a cook.

**"Confirmed Bachelors" in Squad.**

Each of the dieters has collected a complete set of the food test menus and scientific recipes, which are prepared by Miss Walker and Miss Mary McCormack. Eleven members of the squad are bachelors. One is a widower. Miss McClary asked the men what they intended to do with this scientific data. One of the men, who requested that his name be withheld, replied:

"I'm engaged, so I'm taking these to the girl. I thought it would be a good idea for her to study these before we get married. She thinks so, too."

"Well, all this knowledge won't help me much in that way," remarked another of the dieters.

"Why?" queried Miss McClary.

"Because I've never courted a girl and don't intend to marry. All the women I've met appear too extravagant and seem to care more for their own amusement than for a home."

"You are only 24 years old. You'll reconsider when you find the right girl," suggested Miss McClary, who also found that another member, 29 years old, was a "confirmed bachelor." He said his mother didn't want him to marry, and that he intended to make his home with her as long as she lived. Most of the men said they were taking their data "home to mother."

The young women from the Teachers College, who have charge of the diet kitchen, under direction of the scientists who are supervising the test, were shocked yesterday when a strange man entered from Lafayette Street, coolly dragged a chair to one of the tables near the door, and bawled:

"Say, bartender, bring me a drink!"

"Go away, Sir," said one of the indignant girls.

The stranger laughed.

None of the police rookies was present, but Parsons went to the rescue, carelessly carrying one of his largest carving knives, and the intruder fled, grumbling his displeasure.

**Women Dine with Dieters.**

The first woman guest to dine with the rookies was Mrs. McCoy of Brooklyn, wife of the boxer, Al McCoy, who accompanied her to the diet kitchen. They were present at the evening meal yesterday as the guests of Abraham Goldman, a dieter, who is their neighbor in Brooklyn. Goldman had obtained permission for them to meet the squad. McCoy, who announced that he expected to begin training this week in expectation of his bout with Les Darcy, the Australian, to take place in six weeks, said of the food:

"This is just as nourishing, and almost identical, with what I usually train upon."

After he had dined and had seen copies of the other menus, he continued:

"This is great, both for the athlete and the worker, and all the married people who've got a kitchen ought to fall for it, too, because they would live better and save money."

Here are the menus of the dishes served yesterday:

**Breakfast.**
(Cost 5 cents—340 calories.)
Oatmeal and milk.
Corn griddle cakes, syrup, and butter.
Coffee.

**Dinner.**
(Cost 11 cents—1,320 calories.)
Rolled steak. Graham bread, butter.
Mashed sweet potatoes.
Chocolate ice cream.
Cheese. Tea.

**Supper.**
(Cost 9 cents—1,000 calories.)
Creamed oysters on toast.
Parker House Rolls.
Stewed peaches and raisins.
Butter. Cheese. Tea.

All of the dieters attended church yesterday. Some evening this week they are to have a party and dance at the diet kitchen, to which they will have permission to invite friends. A special luncheon will be served to the guests, and Policeman Hanlon will play the piano for the dancing.

## HERE TO SPEND $30,000,000.

### Russian Agent Comes to Buy Refrigerating Machinery and Cars.

Johannes H. Gullak, head of the Technical Bureau of the Russian-American Conservation and Industrial Joint-Stock Company of Moscow, arrived here yesterday from Bergen on the Norwegian-American liner Bergensfjord, after an absence of twenty-four years. He is authorized to spend $30,000,000 on refrigerating equipment.

He said 50 per cent. of the money was being furnished by the Government, and the remainder would be arranged for by his company. The object is to conserve and develop along economic lines the fresh beef and dairy industry of Russia. The war, he said, had emphasized the need for the immediate co-development of the refrigerating industry.

Part of his purchases in the United States, Mr. Gullak continued, would be 10,000 refrigerating cars of the latest type and heavy machinery for cold-storage and freezing operations.

As indicating the need of such development in Russia, he said:

"Butter is now selling in Moscow for 3 rubles and 80 kopecks a pound, while at the same time in Serbia butter is being used to make soap. Russia has about eight head of cattle to America's ten, but the vast difference in climate between Northern and Southern Russia prevents an interchange of beef products from parts of the country where cattle are plentiful to those where they are scarce, unless we have cold-storage equipment.

"Beef for the army is delivered on the hoof, but it has proved a decided drawback to the Commissary Department, and Russia now proposes to remedy the defect."

## MRS. SANGER IN PATERSON.

### Police Do Not Interfere at Birth Control Lecture.

Mrs. Margaret Sanger, birth control advocate, told an audience in Institute Hall, in Paterson, N. J., last night that there were 250,000 ignorant and dangerous attempts to avoid family increases in the United States during 1916, and that 50,000 deaths resulted, most of them in the families of poor persons.

Mrs. Sanger refused to disseminate information on her favorite topic because a police stenographer took notes of her remarks. The hall is the headquarters of Paterson's radical labor element, and the meeting, that of the Philosophical Institute, was presided over by William J. Walker, a railroad gateman. Mrs. Sanger said "the button had been pressed," and she would be convicted in Brooklyn. She offered Paterson a clinic for the furtherance of her chosen work. The police did not interfere with the meeting, as it was thought they might.

# ASK FEDERAL STUDY OF EXPLOSIVES LAW

### Merchants' Association Wants Investigation of Interstate Traffic in Powders.

### BLACK TOM BLOWUP CITED

### Letter to Department of Commerce Says Better Protection Is Needed, Particularly Here.

The Department of Commerce has been asked by the Merchants' Association to investigate legislation governing the handling and storage of explosives in interstate commerce and to examine the situation in and around New York Harbor, it was announced yesterday in Greater New York, the association's bulletin. The action was taken by the Board of Directors on recommendation of its Committee on Fire Prevention and Insurance.

The following letter was sent by the board to Secretary of Commerce Redfield:

"On July 30, 1916, at Black Tom Island in the Harbor of New York, an explosion occurred which caused great loss of life and property. As a result of this explosion the fact developed that there is at present no adequate regulation as to the handling of explosives in transit in interstate commerce.

"It appears that the laws and regulations of States and municipalities as to the handling and storage of explosives are without effect as regards these commodities during their movement in interstate commerce. The jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Harbor Line Board is divided and incomplete, so that, in effect, there is not sufficient regulation by public authority of the highly dangerous conditions which now exist, to a very large extent, at this port.

"It seems to us that measures should be taken for the adequate protection of life and property against the disasters which may recur from the cause indicated. Such measures must, of necessity, proceed from the Federal Government. In order to have full information upon which to base suitable legislation, it is desirable that a full investigation of the facts should be made by a department of the Government, and we have, therefore, to request that such an investigation be undertaken by the Department of Commerce, as a preliminary to the preparation of bills which shall provide for the adequate regulation of explosives in transit in interstate commerce."

## FIVE BURNED, ONE FATALLY.

### Child's Dress Ignited as She Brushed Past an Open Fire.

Five persons were burned, one fatally, in an apartment on the second floor of 207 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon.

Bernard Tooth, his wife Augustine, and their children Ernest and Irene, and Mrs. Eugene Moran, and her child Eugene, Jr., were in the parlor of the Tooth flat when Irene's dress swept across coals in an open stove, and in a moment she was aflame. When she started to run her father threw her to the floor and swathed her in rugs. Mrs. Tooth went to aid her daughter, and her dress caught fire. Ernest threw rugs about his mother, when little Eugene ventured too close and was burned. The cries of the family brought neighbors, one of whom turned in a fire alarm. When the firemen arrived the flames were out.

Mr. and Mrs. Tooth, Ernest, Irene, and little Eugene were taken to the Holy Family Hospital, where it was said that Irene could not live. The others were treated and sent home.


# There's a Money Saving Sale at Arnheim's Now. You Can Save $10 to $25

Many more suitings and overcoatings have been marked down—way down. $25 to $35 materials are being offered at $20. and $22.50 and $40. to $50. materials at $25.

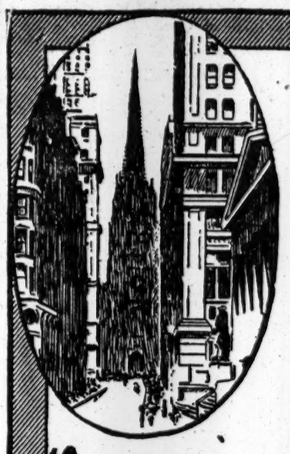
Compared with these prices, even ready-to-wear "sacrifice sale" prices for clothes made months ago are high.

Have a suit or overcoat made for you from 1917 models. Get exactly the style and material you prefer and be sure of figure and personality fitting clothes. There are hundreds of patterns to select from.

1917 Spring and Summer Suitings are now ready.

**Arnheim**
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.





*Seven Minutes from Wall Street to Safety for your Surplus Business Records, at 1/3 the square foot price of Manhattan Rentals.*

*The Pioneer Fireproof Storage Warehouses*
*At Nevins Street Subway Station*

*rent specially fitted rooms for the safe storage of Surplus Business Records as low as $5.00 per month. Accessible 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. Good judgment suggests that you keep these away from your office building.*

*The most important corporations and firms in Manhattan believe in this policy and are using our modern facilities.* OUR 37TH YEAR

*Have our representative confer with you.*

Phone Main 6900

PIONEER FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES
37 to 53 FLATBUSH AVE.
PHONE 6900 MAIN



# A Sale of

Fur Collar Overcoats is something unusual.

You had better seize this opportunity to-day —to buy

# Hart Schaffner & Marx Fur Collar Overcoats at $38.50 and $45

They're the surplus stock of these makers — with the remainder of our own. Those at $38.50 were $65 and $50, and those at $45 were $90 and $75.

# Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 20th St.
3d Ave., Cor. 122d St. } Open
246-248 West 125th St. } Evenings.


**List of Used Cars.**

The Automobile Exchange in THE NEW YORK TIMES contains particulars of slightly used cars of all makes at bargain prices. Telephone 1000 Bryant. —Advt.

*The* New Home of the

# Self-starting Remington Typewriter--and the 40-odd other Remington machines.

Increased business has called for our removal on January 22nd to our new quarters with nearly double our old floor space.

Among other features for the smooth-running conduct of our business will be found:

1. Large Showroom for displaying the full line of Remington Typewriters, arranged to facilitate the choice of "the machine that fits your work."
2. Display and Sales Counters of Remtico typewriter supplies.
3. A special, large typewriter Demonstration Room for examining, in detail, the operation of any desired machine.
4. Employment Department with waiting-room accommodations for 150 stenographers seeking position, together with practice typewriters for beginners.
5. Cheerful Welfare Room, and Lunch and Rest Rooms for our women employees.
6. Improved ventilating devices and semi-indirect lighting systems throughout, to add to the comfort of our office force and our clients.

AFTER JANUARY 22ND
374
BROADWAY

You are cordially invited to come in and look us over from "cellar to garret."

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY, INCORPORATED
374 Broadway, New York (*Branches everywhere*)


## LOST AND FOUND.

*Fifty cents an agate line.*

LOST—Notice is hereby given of loss of two coupons, due Oct. 1, 1915, from Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co. consolidated mortgage 4½% bonds, Series A, Nos. 9,664 and 9,665, and application is being made for payment on proofs of loss. A. Sarasin & Co., Basle, Switzerland.

LOST—Between the Belmont Hotel, Ritz-Carlton Restaurant, and Metropolitan Opera House, a diamond and sapphire bar pin; liberal reward. S. Floersheimer, 2 West 53d St.

LOST—Battleship gray fox neckpiece, Friday evening, in Monte Mario Cafe or taxi. Reward if returned to Mrs. W. F. Quinn, 267 West 89th St.

LOST.—January 20, Staten Island Ferry "Queens," leaving New York 5 P. M., lady's strap purse containing money, jewelry, keys; reward. Taller, 26 West 27th St.

LOST—In Century Garage, 100th St., Central Park West, Sunday afternoon, French bull, brown sweater, green harness; reward. 272 West 90th St.

LOST—Ring, 2 diamonds and ruby, with hand carving on the side, at Century Theatre or Yale Club; liberal reward. Return to Yale Club.

LOST—Jan. 16, 116th to 110th and Broadway, diamond brooch; very liberal reward. Edwin Cohn, care Bache Co., 42 Broadway.

LOST—In either Century Theatre, taxi, or 59th St., large diamond pin in silk purse liberal reward. Kohl, 38 West 59th.

LOST—Sunday, between West 148th, 76th, pair bi-focal glasses in case; liberal reward. 530 W. 148th. Audubon 6552.

LOST—Sunday, Washington Square, lady's gold watch in leather wrist strap; reward. Ashwell, 27 Washington Square.

LOST.—Lady's monogram diamond pin; initials M. B. R.; liberal reward. Radt, 253 West 89th St.

LOST—Gold turquoise bracelet; suitable reward; return owner. Whitmarsh, 339 West 77th.

LOST.—Thursday, prayer book; name inside; reward. R. P. Meade, 1,185 Lexington Av.

LOST—Jan. 15 jade and gold link bracelet. Return 40 West 36th; reward.

REWARD.—Jan. 13, small octagon gold watch, initialed E. A. W., Colonial or taxi to 500 West 110th, Apt. 2-B.

REWARD.—Wednesday, Jan. 17, black silk bag containing gold purse and cigarette case. W. F. Whitehouse, 125 East 73d.

REWARD.—Black leather wallet, drug store telephone booth, 23d St. T 106 Times.

$500 REWARD
and no questions asked for the return of one large pearl earring, lost on train leaving Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Wednesday, Jan. 17, or at Ritz-Carlton Hotel, New York City. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$50 REWARD—Pearl and diamond bowknot pin, between Hudson Theatre and Claridge Hotel, or taxicab going to Ritz. B. L. Taylor, 829 Park Av.

**Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.**

RIDE-A-WEE HOME, 410 East 38th St.—Dogs, cats given to good homes; pet animal cemetery.

LOST—Small white toy poodle dog, Jan. 9, between 4 and 5 P. M.; baby's pet; reward. Conroy, 511 West 169th St.


AMERICAN CHICLE COMPANY
Reg. U.S. Pat. Office

CHICLE

# The Licorice Gum

**Here, Nettie my child, take a piece of your old Grandma's Adams Black Jack Gum.**

**Thanks, Granny dear. Now I won't have to go down town for a package. Ma says I need some for that cough I got yesterday—the licorice helps coughs so much.**